THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,932. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, WEST SIDE, NEARLY OPPOSITE OUR FORMER PLACE.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

CLARA MORSE—I WILL BE AT CORNER OF MADISON avenue and Twenty-fifth street Thursday, at half-past six. ALFRED WILLIAMS.

EDWARD MOORE, BROOKLYN.—COME AT ONCE TO 192 Broadway. Important.

GEORGE A. MOSES AND AMELIA L. WARING, please call before Monday on important business at Price's drug store, No. 8 Whitehall street.

MRS. H. GOLDTHWAITE WILL PLEASE SEND HER address to J. de B., station D, Bible House.

INFORMATION WANTED [illegible], AGED 20 years, of light complexion, light brown hair; wore gray sacque coat, silk mixed pants and vest and black Kossuth hat; answers to the name of Frederick Krieg. Left Greenville, N. J., for New York on Friday morning, 12th inst. Any person giving information will be liberally rewarded. Address V. STUPP, 117 Stanton street, room 9.

IF MRS. BLANCHARD, WHO FORMERLY KEPT A boarding house in East Nineteenth street, will send her address to F. A. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, she will hear of something to her advantage.

L. A. F.—LET US KNOW WHERE YOU ARE, FOR mother's sake. S. & T.

MISS DELONG—WOULD BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU on Wednesday at 6 o'clock. Do not disappoint me as you did last Sunday. BILLY BOWLEGS.

ROBERT H. F., OF B.—DON'T LEAVE NEW YORK. Send address to R. B. P. & S. Await letter.

THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF MRS. DIETRICH BRANDT, formerly of Brooklyn (Atlantic street) is requested by the Consulate General of the German Empire, No. 2 Bowling Green, New York.

WILL THE YOUNG LADY WITH FUR COLLAR WHO met young gentleman with dark hat, rough coat and umbrella, in Bond street yesterday, be there quarter of an hour later to-day or to-morrow? ADONIS.

"YES."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST ON FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH INST., ON Broadway, east side, between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets, a Diamond Ring, with "T. M. M., May, 1871," engraved inside. The finder, on returning the same to 29 West Twenty-first street, will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—JANUARY 16, 1872, ON THE 8 O'CLOCK A. M. train (New Haven Railroad) from Mount Vernon, bound West, a Pocketbook, containing money and papers. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, 127 Warren street, New York.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, IN the lower part of the city, a Package of Money, containing $776 15. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with WM. J. CARLTON, 39 Park row.

LOST—DOWN TOWN, ON TUESDAY MORNING, ONE $100 Bill and five $20 Bills, for the return of which a liberal reward will be given. Apply at FRANK BROS., 222 Fulton street.

LOST—ON THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN FORTY-SECOND and Forty-sixth streets, a Bunch of Keys on a steel ring. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder by leaving the same at 305 East Fiftieth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN Twenty-eighth street and Stewart's retail store, a Rose Diamond Cross. A suitable reward will be given if left at M. M. BACKUS, 538 Broadway.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A COMMUTATION TICKET for the Erie Railroad, granted to J. Crook. Return to 16 Fulton street and a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—GOING FROM SIXTH TO ELEVENTH STREET, through Broadway to Twelfth street, yesterday morning, about 11½, a brown morocco Purse, containing large sum of money, house key and other things. A suitable reward paid by returning to Mrs. BRIDGET DUFFY, 256 Seventh avenue.

LOST—ANY PERSON RETURNING LARGE LEATHER Wallet, containing notes, cemetery certificates, &c., valuable only to owner, to Eclectic Dental Institute, 31 East Eighteenth street, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON MONDAY, 15TH INST., A BRAZILIAN Pebble Locket, containing portrait of two boys; $5 reward will be paid the finder for its return to the Hoffman House.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD FOR GOLD SPECTACLES AND CASE lost will be paid to the finder on leaving them at 241 West Fourteenth street.

$5 REWARD—LOST, JANUARY 16, FROM THE BRIG Loma, lying at the foot of Fifth street, East River, a small Black and Tan Dog, named "Wasley," has a small mark on the right side. The above reward will be paid on returning him to the brig.

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON THE 15TH INST., A GOLD Bracelet, chased with black enamel. The finder will receive the above reward by delivering the same at 162 West Twenty-third street. F. D. COLLINS.

$25 REWARD—LOST, THURSDAY EVENING, IN 10 o'clock Fourth avenue car, at Thirty-second street, a Pocketbook, containing some money, memoranda and papers of no use to any one but the owner. The finder may keep the money and will receive the above reward by leaving said pocketbook and memoranda with A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, and no questions asked.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, January 12, 1872, either in Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, or Fifty-fourth street, near Madison avenue, a lady's Neck Chain, with Diamond Pin attached. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the same to JACOB HAYS, No. 6 Broad street.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD WATCH AND Chain. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked by returning it to G. L. LEE, 298 Court street, Brooklyn.

DETECTIVES.—COX & KING, 72 BROADWAY AND 11 New street, established 1862, furnish only reliable and experienced operatives. Branch offices in Chicago and St. Louis. Correspondents in all principal cities and Europe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD [illegible] companies, and [illegible] desirous [illegible] policies an [illegible] cash, or borrow the [illegible] by applying to [illegible] Agency, 57 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Derby Coal Company (of Pennsylvania) will be held at the office of the company, 106 Broadway, city of New York, on Tuesday, 30th January inst., for the purpose of considering a proposal to alter and amend the bylaws of the company. WILLIAM GIROD, President.

ALL OFFICERS, SAILORS OR SOLDIERS DISEASED, wounded, injured or ruptured in the war, and the widows, minor children or dependent parents of those who have died, are entitled to pension. Apply to Dr. F. B. JACKSON, late surgeon United States Navy, 37 Park row, room 22.

A RICH SET OF CRIMSON AND MAROON BROCATEL Curtains, for two windows, for sale cheap at BATTERSON'S, 680 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENTUCKY LOTTERIES.—All the official drawings kept on file. DE LAN BROS., Brokers, 159 Broadway, room 13, and No. 1 Astor place.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 125—JAN. 16, 1872.
51, 44, 35, 26, 52, 49, 23, 3, 63, 76, 16, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 126—JAN. 16, 1872.
47, 56, 4, 58, 10, 42, 29, 51, 50, 23, 18, 24, 37, 41.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 25—JAN. 16, 1872.
66, 61, 40, 16, 43, 19, 43, 43, 55, 71, 67, 3.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 26—JAN. 16, 1872.
56, 58, 18, 69, 11, 42, 48, 72, 9, 77, 47, 27, 30, 56.
Kentucky State Lottery, Class No. 118—Nos. 11, 20, 59, capital prize of $20,000. Whole ticket sold in New York.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND Kentucky State Lotteries. Official drawings of above always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 266 Broadway, post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

COPIES OF SUNDAY'S HERALD, CONTAINING THE Fisk-Mansfield letters, can be had on application at the counter of the publication office.

HAVING PERSONALLY SUSTAINED INJURY I AM desirous of selling for $12 an unexpired subscription to the Butler Lift Cure, now claimed to be worth about $50. Address box 6,983 Post office.

HAVANA LOTTERY.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWING received for January 5, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

MEARES' MEARES' PARAGON SHIRTS.
Made to order, of best materials, and warranted to fit.
Sent by express, C. O. D., to any part of the country at the following rates:

6 Shirts, good muslin and linen fronts	$9 00
6 Shirts, better muslin and good linen	10 50
6 Shirts, Masonville muslin and fine linen	12 00
6 Shirts, Wamsutta muslin and very fine linen	13 50
6 Shirts, New York Mills and better linen	15 00

Directions for measurement sent on application.
RICHARD MEARES,
Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE Company, 167 Broadway, New York, Jan. 13, 1872.
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held Thursday, January 11, 1872, James D. Spenckman, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Charles E. Appleby, Esq., Vice President for the ensuing year.
W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

OFFICE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28, 1871.
An election for Directors of the Life Association of America will be held at the office of the Association, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 29th day of January, 1872. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. WILLIAM HANLEY, Secretary.

STAMMERING.—DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, 402 Fourth avenue. One thousand dollars paid to any one we cannot cure. No pay until cured. Call and see our patients.

$150,000 GOLD WAS DRAWN IN ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba January 5. Kentucky, class 126, Nos. 47, 56, 4 drew $20,000. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, BIRDS, &c. Medicines for all diseases; prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 5 Greene street, near Canal.

FRANCIS BUTLER, NO. 3 PECK SLIP, HAS THE largest and choicest assemblage of Dogs in the world. Butler's Infallible Mange Cure and Flea Exterminator, 75 cents; Butler's new work, $2; dogs boarded, trained &c.; trained ratting Ferrets. Medicines for all diseases.

JUST IMPORTED—TWO SCOTCH AND SKYE TERriers, two Black and Tan Terriers, small, of the purest breed; red Irish Setter Pups, Newfoundland Pups, Black and Tan Pups, Esquimaux Pups, small Silk Poodles.
H. GARDNER, 62 Thompson street.

WESTLEY RICHARDS' SECOND HAND BREACH loader, 12 bore, in case, complete, for sale cheap; also one Moore & Harris' 12 bore, in case. Can be seen at gun store, 54 Chatham street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALL'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHAS. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
ON EVERY HORSE SOLD UNDER WARRANTEE.
[illegible], HIGHLY BRED AND VERY fast bay trotting Mare, "FLIRT," sired by Ethan Allen; is 15½ high, 10 years old; an elegant extra stylish and game driver; has a record over the FASHION COURSE of 2:24½, and is WARRANTED TO BEAT 2:40 to-day; is one of the greatest pole and ice mares in the country; was formerly driven on the road with Kitty Hinx; has great powers of endurance; can be driven by a lady at speed or to locomotive, and is warranted sound and kind, except slightly over at the knees. Will be positively sold without reserve, owner having no further use for her.
Extra fine styled and handsome highbred Kentucky trotting Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old, blood bay, with flowing mane and tail; was raised in Kentucky by Jonas Clarke, and sired by Ericsson, dam a thoroughbred, by Lexington; he trotted at Lexington, Ky., at time of purchase, showing 2:51, and repeated in 2:51¼ when 5 years old past; he is one of the most genteel, best styled and finest prompt driving horses on road or park, and is honest, reliable and well behaved; he was driven at Fleetwood Park last summer to 139 pound road wagon in 2:53, without preparation; he has no vices or tricks, and is warranted sound and kind, except slight soreness forward caused by bad shoeing.
Elegant, handsome and speedy dark brown trotting Mare, sired by Volunteer, dam by Ethan Allen, 15¾ high, 6 years old, an extra fine, handy and stylish driver; can beat three minutes sure, and promises great speed; is afraid of nothing and is warranted sound and kind; was raised in Duchess county; pedigree guaranteed.
Brown pony built Horse, 15¼ high, 8 years old, good free driver; can trot close to three minutes; is a good roadster, stands without tying; warranted kind and believed to be sound.
Large number of Portland Sleighs.
New and second hand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, Horse Clothing, &c.
One Express Wagon, built by Seaman, sold to pay advances.
Two top Express Wagons, built by Smith.
Buffalo, wolf, Alaska and lap Robes.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

A WORD TO THE WISE, AC.
Cash Bargains in Carriages, Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, Whips, &c. We are anxious to clear out the entire Stock, and shall offer the
Greatest Bargains yet.
No reasonable offer refused.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

A GREAT SALE OF FINE HORSES, INCLUDING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LATE WILLIAM MORRIS, DECEASED, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, AT STABLE 45 GREAT JONES STREET, At 10½ O'CLOCK.
INCLUDING three fast trotters; some are well known on road and track, and are warranted to trot from 2:33 to 2:30; all young, fine sized and sound, gentle and rugged.
ALSO one of the finest teams of young Dapple Gray Geldings in the State, about 16¼ high, fast travellers, sound and kind; cannot be surpassed for style, beauty and elegance.
ALSO Wagons, Harness, &c.
Full particulars in to-morrow's Herald.

AUCTION SALE OF EXTRA FINE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, Blankets, &c., THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY) JANUARY 17, at 11½, prompt, at STABLES 16 and 17 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.
BY JOHN L. VANDEWATER, AUCTIONEER.
THE fast and well-known TROTTING MARE GRAY ALICE, 15¾ high, 7 years old; raised in Burlington, Vermont; sired by ETHAN ALLEN, dam LADY MOSCOW; she is well known as one of the finest road mares in this country, being stylish and well behaved; does not pull or fret; can be driven by a lady, and can always beat 2:50 to road wagon; warranted sound and kind.
BLOOD BAY GELDING, HECTOR, 15¾ high, 8 years old; sire, by ED. EVERETT and purchased by owner when 4 years old, upon his showing 2:45 on half mile track; he has been driven with Alice and they make a stylish and fast team; he is also one of the finest saddle horses in the city; warranted sound and kind.
LARGE BROWN COUPE OR CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 high, 7 years old, sired by MAMBRINO PILOT and raised in Kentucky; has long flowing tail; is very rangy and stylish; can trot close to three minutes, and warranted sound and kind.
ALSO FINE BLACK GELDING, 15¼ high, 8 years old; is a fine prompt driver, and is warranted sound and kind.
ALSO, LIGHT TOP WAGON, by Waterman; Trotting Wagon, by Brewster; Top Wagon, by Stivers; COUPE, single and double Harness, Blankets, &c.; the property of a gentleman out of the city, and must be sold. Sale positive.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), JAN. 17,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PROMPT,
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF THE LARGE LIVERY STABLE,
[illegible] WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET,
BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH AVENUES.
Consisting in part of 10 good Work and Family Horses; also a fine and fast brown Trotting Horse [illegible] 2:40; 3 Close Coaches, 2 Clarences, 2 [illegible] Phaetons, 1 Brett, 1 extension top Victoria, 1 extension top Park Phaeton, 1 Rockaway, 3 top Wagons, Lopen Wagons, 2, 4 and 6 seat Sleighs, and single and double Harness, Robes, Blankets, Bells, Whips, Halters, &c.
N. B.—The above stock is all in good order, and will positively be sold without limit or reservation.
Sale positive, rain or shine.
JENKINS & DUFF, Auctioneers.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S CITY AUCTION MART AND New York Tattersall's, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, a peremptory sale this day, to close a mortgage, at 12 o'clock M.
One dark bay trotting gelding [illegible] 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, sired by Ethan Allen; has [illegible] for style or knee action when moving, has [illegible] and is pure and honest gaited, afraid of nothing, and is warranted sound and kind.
Also 130 pound road Wagon, [illegible] Harness, Blankets, &c.

A SADDLE HORSE WANTED—ONE THAT AMBLES [illegible] and kind [illegible] S. A. HOWE, [illegible] moderate.

A CHANCE [illegible] SPLENDID [illegible] TOP BUGGY, [illegible] Fast Wave, [illegible] $150. [illegible]

A.—HORSES [illegible] WITH [illegible] AND [illegible] WALKER & FOSTER [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

A.—[illegible] BROADWAY. [illegible]

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND-hand Carriages, various styles, at extremely low prices, viz.: Coupe Rockaway, light Coupe, Victoria, Park Wagon, four Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagon, light Rockaway, several Buggies. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A.—THE LARGEST ASSORTED STOCK OF CARriages in the city; Landaulets, Clarences, Coupes, Landaus, 25 per cent less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

CUTTERS.—TWO ELEGANT PORTLAND STYLE CUTters, nicely trimmed, in perfect order, $75 and $90; Bells, Robe, &c. 132 West Twenty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—A PATCHEN STALLION, 16 HANDS HIGH, blood bay, very stylish, for stock purposes. Apply at 72½ Charles street.

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, PHAETONS, Buggies and Road Wagons, new and second hand, cheapest in the city.
DAY & SON'S factory, 146 and 148 Eldridge street.

FOR SALE—SIX ROAD OR LIGHT BUSINESS Horses, two sets Coach Harness, two Portland Sleighs, good as new; ten straps Bells, Duesbury top Wagon, little used; Waterman top square box side bar Wagon, pole and shafts, good order. Apply at 156 West Fourth street.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE, WITH Pole and Shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable 47 West Thirtieth street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue.

ONE TWO-SEAT AND TWO ONE-SEAT SLEIGHS AND two Cart Sleds; one Concord Express and one Grocery Wagon and Harness; one light Carpenter's Wagon, one Platform Wagon, one Coach, one Coupe, one Depot Wagon, one Top Buggy, at 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGH BELLS; LARGEST, cheapest and best assortment in the market, at lowest popular prices; two light Coupes, Coupe Rockaway, six seat Westchester; great bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, BELLS, EXTENsive assortment; prices unequalled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired privilege of purchase. WITTY'S manufactory, Fulton and Nevins streets, Brooklyn.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
In great variety of style and finish, from $35 up; also a good assortment of Carriages, both new and second hand; Bells, Robes, Blankets, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 22 Wooster street.

SINGLE TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR SALE—NO. 9 Boerum place, one block from City Hall, Brooklyn; Harness new; Truck in good order.

STABLE FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BEtween Seventh and Eighth avenues; 25x100; leased to May, 1873, for $1,500; a bargain. Apply only to D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

THE CARRIAGE
of
NAPOLEON III.
on exhibition and for sale at the
warerooms of
J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,
65 East Twenty-fifth street.

TO EXCHANGE—A LIVERY STABLE DOING A good business, for city Real Estate, or a Place on Harlem, Hudson River or New Haven Railroad, within 30 miles of city, not to exceed $14,000. Address Z. Y., box 152 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A YOUNG HORSE, ABOUT 16 HANDS (must be able to trot in three minutes), in exchange for a new Piano; best city makers; can be selected from wareroom. Address JOHNSON, Herald office, stating full particulars.

$55 WILL BUY A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 10 years old; kind in all harness.
G. WADE, No. 10 Amity street.

$125.—A BAY ROAN MARE, 7 YEARS, GOOD style and action, 16 hands; kind and true in all harness; must be sold. Grocery store, 830 Greenwich street.

$145.—ROAN HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 16 HANDS; fit for express or truck; warranted sound, kind or money returned. Brown Mare, $75. 418 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-first street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM YACHT, NEARLY 60 FEET IN length, 10 feet beam, very fast; cylinder 10x10; boiler new. Apply to THOS. ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, pier No. 1 East River.

FOR SALE—A SLOOP, OF 60 TONS BURDEN, IN NEW and perfect order; outfit only two months old. For particulars apply on board, foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, or to ARTHUR HAWLEY, 106 East Fifteenth street, for three days.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

PRINTING MATERIAL WANTED—SECOND HAND Presses and steam Paper Cutter; must be in good order. Address N. S. B., box 5,141 New York Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE FRENCH LESsons at his own or pupil's residence. Address L. C., 38 Clinton place.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE [illegible] Spanish; separate ladies' department; day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES SEVERAL LESsons a week in the German language, grammar and conversation from an educated native teacher. Address A. B., box 115 Herald office.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for business men, ladies, clerks and boys, taught practically, as used in the best New York houses, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street. Open day and evening. Evening pupils receive special attention in elegant business writing. Two private desks vacant.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND ENGLISH LESsons given by Professor JUL. WUNDERMAN, 77 University place. Terms moderate. Each language is thoroughly taught by grammar and by conversation. Private instruction.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Flushing, L. I.
Studies resumed January 3. Second session commences February 1, 1872. For further particulars send for Prospectus.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROFESSOR A. DE TORNOS' private lessons, at 348 Fourth avenue. Classes at the Mercantile Library, with his new combined method.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AND French to give private instructions to a young man; also a Spanish Professor of bookkeeping to give lessons. Apply, with good references, to Mr. TARACENA, 11 West Eleventh street, between Broadway and University place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A.—KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble Turning for the trade.

SLATE MANTELS AT VERY LOW PRICES.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.,
43 West Eighteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

S. KLABER & CO., 223 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head Stones; great varieties; cheapest in the city; send for catalogues.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city, at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST. BY A CLERGYMAN OF the Church of England. Crown 8vo., cloth; $2. Published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Boston.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, up stairs—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 90 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, THREE doors west of Broadway. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description.

AT NO. 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET, liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 443 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT WOLF BROTHER'S, 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particular [illegible] private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 37 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 37 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

AT 51 SIXTH AVENUE, THIRD STORE ABOVE Waverley place.—Money advanced on personal property of every description. Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, &c. The same bought and sold, by S. HARRIS.

AMERICAN OFFICE, 735 [illegible] $75,000 WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Furs, Valuables, &c. Highest [illegible] paid. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT OTTMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Bond street, liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATES ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware, and the same bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street, private office 59 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and [illegible]. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room 1.

66 NASSAU STREET, AT THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible] Diamonds, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or [illegible] pay the [illegible] value [illegible]. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET, [illegible]. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Shawls, [illegible] A. C. HERTZ.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

HOBOKEN, JANUARY 16, 1874.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between David Smith and William E. Walsh, under the firm name of Smith & Walsh, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, David Smith assuming all the liabilities and being alone authorized to collect all the debts of said firm. The business will be continued, same as heretofore, at 177 Washington street by David Smith.
WM. E. WALSH.
DAVID SMITH.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A MEMBER OF our firms here and in London from this date.
22 EXCHANGE PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872. DENNISTOUN & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Sayles & O'Neill, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All moneys due said partnership will be paid to Philip O'Neill, Jr., and all claims against the same will be paid by said O'Neill, who will continue said business at the old stand, No. 2, bulkhead foot of Vesey street, Washington Market.
Dated January 13, 1872.
JACOB L. SAYLES,
PHILIP O'NEILL, Jr.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween the undersigned, under the firm name of Budd & Bro., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.
HENRY L. BUDD,
J. W. BUDD.
The business will be continued by J. W. Budd at the old stand, 254 West Fourteenth street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A.—A LOAN OF $75,000 WANTED—SECURED BY first mortgage on 15,000 acres timber land, in Sullivan county, N. Y.; assessed $10 an acre; interest and bonus.

Wanted—$20,000 in an Envelope Manufactory; employs now 60 hands; large investment already; one partner drew out $1,000 a month profit in 1871; above is a splendid business; all now owned by one man.

$20,000 wanted—in a Machine Manufactory in Jersey City; investor to manage finances; full of work; knowledge of business not necessary.

$35,000 wanted—for extension, by a well-known Broadway Importing House; sold $450,000 in 1871; conservative, honorable, Scotch house; reorganization makes opening for a younger man.

We also have parties desiring to invest capital as follows:—Two in Coal Yards, $10,000 and $15,000 respectively; $15,000 in Lumber Business; $15,000 in Fancy Goods, wholesale; $20,000 in Hotel Business. Also a number desiring to exchange Real Estate for Business. All transactions confidential. No charge against investors. Apply
GRIGGS, SNYDER & CO.,
98 Broadway, New York.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING A GOOD KNOWLEDGE OF the pawnbroking business, would like to engage with a party wishing to go in the same; a profitable, legitimate and safe business. Address PAWNBROKER, Herald office.

AN INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS IN this city in exchange for part cash and Real Estate; will pay $10,000 per year; value $25,000. Address BUILDER, Herald office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IN A STAPLE manufacturing business will be offered to a party who can appreciate a good thing and has courage to invest from $500 to $1,000. Men with the money can get full information and facilities for fully investigating by applying to SUPERINTENDENT NEW YORK TOY COMPANY, 41 Centre st.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A FORtune.—A Manufacturing Business, already established, of a staple article in great demand; reason for selling, sickness. Apply at 208 West Twenty-third street.

A GENTLEMAN, WELL AND FAVORABLY KNOWN and connected, with a large acquaintance and business, is desirous of joining a stock commission house, or will associate with a party with means to carry on such a business. Address, appointing an interview, BROAD STREET, Herald office.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTment, which will bear close investigation. Full particulars will be furnished upon application to GEORGE L. CANNON, 25 Liberty street, room 25.

AN ESTABLISHED FANCY AND FURNISHING GOODS Store, with Fixtures and fine Lease, on favorable terms; one of the best locations. Apply at 696 Sixth avenue.

CAPITAL.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS THOROUGHLY competent to manufacture all water, dry and oil colors, wishes a partner, with from $8,000 to $10,000, to carry out the same. Address W. N., Herald office.

OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—ANY PARTY with $200 can secure half interest in an Exhibition, that will pay clear $200 per week. Call at 387 Fulton street, Brooklyn, room 16.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF ABOUT $8,000 to $10,000, in an old-established trimming and fringe manufactory; the best references can be given and required. Address N. A. K., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF FROM $6,000 to $8,000, in an old established, safe and good paying business. For particulars (principals) please address BUSINESS, box 266 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, TO JOIN the advertiser in a profitable business enterprise; capital required, $1,000 to $1,500. Address P. K. M., box 209 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 in ready cash, to join the advertiser in a legitimate business enterprise, where the money can be doubled in three [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED business; plenty of business; good reasons for wanting partner given; $550 required.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, in a Sash, Blind, Door and Moulding Factory; well established and the only one in the place; references exchanged. Address PARTNER, Greenpoint (L. I.) Post office.

PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL (SPECIAL preferred), in a retail cash dry goods store, doing an excellent business for the last three years; steadily increasing; $4,000 to $5,000; to take the place of partner deceased. Address WILLIAM ROBSON, box 180 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—AN ESTABLISHED LIGHT MANUfacturing Business; profitable; easily managed; articles staple; small capital required. Apply to REED & HOYT, No. 5 Dey street.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with $15,000 or $20,000, in a wholesale and retail manufacturing hardware house; long established; capital required for extension of business. Call on or address J. FINLEY SMITH, 55 Chambers street.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $10,000, IN A MANUfacturing business, established and paying well, which needs more capital to extend it; best of reference given. Address G. B., box 164 Post office. None but principals need apply.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,500 TO $5,000 CAPItal, in a good paying newspaper and job printing office. 2,286 Third avenue.

WANTED—A PARTNER OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge of a first class retail shoe store; capital required $2,000. Address SHOE BUSINESS, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WHO CAN COMmand from $500 to $1,000 cash, to take an interest in an established and a valuable business; best reference given and required and money secured. Address or call on F. FONTANO, No. 5 East Fourteenth street, in basement store.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $1,500 IN A GREAT cash enterprise of an entirely new and novel composition, doing quick cash sales from $75 to $150 per day; security given. Call immediately.
MOODY & CO., No. 7 Murray street, room 23.

WANTED—A PARTNER, IN THE MANUFACTURING of a staple article used in every house. It is already in use and well received, and will take the lead of any article of the kind now in use. Apply at 174 Lewis street.

WANTED—A GENERAL OR SPECIAL PARTNER, with $25,000 to $30,000, in an established wholesale and retail clothing establishment, having one of the best locations in the city, selling nearly $200,000 for cash and on short time, and with additional capital can be increased two or three times the amount with good profits. This is a splendid opportunity. Good reference given and full particulars by addressing BUSINESS, box 5,091 Post office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER IN a lucrative business; references given and required; must be able to furnish a few hundred dollars. Apply at 229 Broadway, room 33.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to join the advertiser in a business already established and paying large profits; article used in every family. For particulars address ADVERTISER, box 93 Station A, and say where an interview may be had.

$864 CAPITAL.—LOCAL AGENT WANTED, FOR manufacturing company; pay over $50 weekly; money secured; no speculators wanted. Apply to Proprietor, room 69, St. Denis Hotel, Eleventh street and Broadway.

$2,500 TO $3,000 FOR HALF INTEREST IN A manufacturing business, staple articles; light and genteel; first class connections; no risk and sure sales; best New York references. Address I. EDWARDS, Hurlburt street, Orange, N. J.

$3,000.—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST IN AN enterprise that will pay $100,000 inside of six months; a sure thing, and no humbug. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED AS CASHIER, &c., business opens on Monday; take only $3,000 weekly profits sure; can have a month's trial before [illegible]. Apply at 45 Sixth avenue, up stairs.

$8,000 TO $20,000.—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS wanted, for which part cash and part in equity, in a good dwelling house uptown will be paid. Address J. S., Herald office.

$8,000.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, IN an old established retail Notion Store, one of the best locations in the city; must be a thorough business man; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address NOTIONS, station C.

$10,000 TO INVEST IN ONE, TWO OR THREE first mortgages on unimproved Brooklyn property; Prospect Park lots preferred. No agents. Address, with particulars, J. F. TOWSEY, 250 Henry st., Brooklyn.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A GOOD, safe, reasonable business, which has been established many years; no agents. Address for three days EXPERIENCE, box 200 Herald office.

$30,000.—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER wanted, with the above amount, cash, to [illegible] the states of Pennsylvania and New York the [illegible] [illegible] made either from anthracite or bituminous coal [illegible]. The process is the result of four years' [illegible] making study, investigation and experiment, [illegible] for examination to the Committee on Science and Arts of the Philadelphia Franklin Institute, [illegible] very favorably. [illegible] Best references given [illegible] required. See the following papers: New York Scientific American, June 10, 1871, January 13, 1872; New York Engineering and Mining Journal, January 2, 1872; New York American [illegible], August 16, September 13, 1871, January 3, 1872; New York Iron Age, June 29, July 6, December 28, 1871; Journal of the Franklin Institute, January, 1872; Philadelphia Public Ledger, December 25, 1871; Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette, December 27; Philadelphia Evening Star, June 29, December 27, 1871; Philadelphia United States Railroad and Mining Register, December 30, 1871, January 6, 1872; [illegible] Daily [illegible] June 29, July 12, December 30, 1871; Mauch Chunk Coal Gazette, January 12, 1872. Address, with real name and address, [illegible] LOISEAU, [illegible] Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$35,000 WILL BUY ONE HALF INTEREST IN a property in a desirable locality in Chicago, which rents for $20,000; title perfect. Address W. N. BRUNER, 11 South Canal street, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.
Twenty-fourth Dividend.
The Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the bylaws for the half year or quarter ending January 1, 1872.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, January 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JANUARY 1.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN PROMPTLY ON BOND AND mortgage on property in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Principals only apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 8.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and over which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to January 1, 1872, payable on and after Monday, January 22.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after January 21.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German and French.
Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal street.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ESTATE FUNDS.—READY TO CASH, SECOND Mortgages on improved property in city or Brooklyn or Prospect Park lots. Address PARK, box 134 Herald office.

FARRAGUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.
The declaration and charter of this company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at 346 Broadway, and will continue open until Wednesday, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.
JOHN F. FURMAN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
WILLIAM H. STEWART,
Commissioners.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York (established 1787).—Office, 64 Wall street, New York, Jan. 8, 1872.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent; also an extra dividend of five per cent, both free of government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 15, 1872. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New York property.
$15,000, $12,000, $10,000, $9,000, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500
on Brooklyn property.
$5,050, $4,000, $3,500, $3,000, $2,000, $1,000 trust funds.
Second Mortgages cashed.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE,
39 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN VARIOUS SUMS, WITHOUT bonus, on improved and unimproved City Property, where applications are made direct by principals. Apply to WILLARD & STONE, No. 4 Pine street, New York.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $8,000, $10,000, $6,000, $4,000 and upwards, on first class improved or vacant property; city or Brooklyn.
D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

NOTICE.—REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS of 1862.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1871.
By virtue of the authority given by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 7th day of March, 1872, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day. That is to say, Coupon Bonds, known as the Second Series, act of February 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows:—
$50 from No. 1 to No. 5,469, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 1 to No. 13,033, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1 to No. 7,964, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 1 to No. 11,120, both inclusive.
And Registered Bonds of the same act as follows:—
$50 from No. 596 to No. 697, both inclusive.
$100 from No. 4,104 to No. 5,079, both inclusive.
$500 from No. 1,900 to No. 2,493, both inclusive.
$1,000 from No. 5,907 to No. 11,098, both inclusive.
$5,000 from No. 2,666 to No. 3,402, both inclusive.
$10,000 from No. 2,907 to No. 3,809, both inclusive.
Of the amount outstanding (embraced in the numbers as above) sixteen million ($16,000,000) dollars are Coupon Bonds and four million ($4,000,000) dollars are Registered Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of the act of February 25, 1862, were issued in four distinct series. Bonds of the first series (all of which have been previously called for redemption) do not bear the series designation upon them, while those of the second, third and fourth series are distinctly marked on the face of the bonds.
United States Securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division," Secretary's Office, or Registered Bonds should be "assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

ON FIRST MORTGAGE—SUMS $15,000, $20,000, $30,000, $35,000, wanted on Newark City Property, improved and [illegible]

PARTIES WISHING MONEY ON IMPROVED OR UNimproved city property can be accommodated, in sums to suit, without bonus. Principals apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY, 217 BROADWAY New York, will purchase first class Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
WILLIAM L. ELY, Secretary.

TO LOAN—IN TWO OR THREE SUMS, ON GOOD city Property; no bonus; principals only.
HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

TO LOAN—ONLY ON NEW YORK PROPERTY, A SUM of $125,000 and other funds, to buy mortgages; also on leasehold and vacant lots. Address ATTORNEY, box 319 New York Post office.

TO LOAN—$100,000, IN TWO OR THREE SUMS, ON good City Property; no bonus; principals only.
HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

WANTED—$3,500, ON FURNITURE WORTH $8,000, at 10 per cent interest, for one year; this is a good chance for a person wanting a boarding house, fully furnished, full of boarders and paying well; four years' lease. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 169 Bleecker street.

10 PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY BONDS—FIRST class Securities, below par; also Insurance, Bank, Gaslight, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of first mortgage seven and eight per cent Railroad Bonds, including other choice Securities, paying 10 to 20 per cent, for safe and profitable investments, all at low rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street.

N. B.—First class Investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years and always kept on hand.

$5,000. $3,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN, ON IMproved property or vacant lots either in New York or Brooklyn. Address EXECUTOR, Herald office.

$10,000—$7,000, $9,400, $5,500 AND $4,500, TRUST funds, to loan on city improved or unimproved Property, without bonus.
HALL J. HOW, No. 12 Pine street.

$40,000 TO LOAN—ON DOWNTOWN STORE property; various sums on other improved property. Apply to GEO. H. HILLYER, 36 Pine street.

$175,000 IN DIFFERENT SUMS TO LOAN ON improved Real Estate in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey; also Money, without bonus; Mortgages promptly cashed.
PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

$175,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON NEW York Improved Property; also money for Brooklyn; First and Second Mortgages cashed.
SHERMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON,
1,266 Broadway, corner Twenty-ninth street.

$257,000.—PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON bond and mortgage, on first class improved City Real Estate, in sums to suit. No bonus. Principals only need apply to WM. L. WHITTEMORE & GEORGE DE F. BARTON, 12 Pine street, room 1.

$275,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, in various sums. Second Mortgages cashed. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$375,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate; large and liberal loans made on first class City Property.
JOHN F. CONREY, 167 Broadway, room 8.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON improved city and Westchester County Property, for term of years; no bonus required. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 166 Broadway.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage, on improved property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Principals only. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Chambers street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
RUSSIA, Wednesday, Jan. 17	HECLA, Saturday, Jan. 20
JAVA, Wednesday, Jan. 24	SIBERIA, Saturday, Jan. 27
CALABRIA, Wed'day, Jan. 31	ALEPPO, Saturday, Feb. 3
ABYSSINIA, Wed'ay, Feb. 7	PARTHIA, Saturday, Feb. 10
and every following Wednesday and Saturday.	and every following Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage .... $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP RUSSIA EMBARK from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, January 17.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
To Queenstown and Liverpool.
FRANCE, Thompson .... Saturday, Jan. 27.
HOLLAND, Bragg .... Saturday, Feb. 3.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin $75 and $65, steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
[illegible] apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden, 3,000 horse power each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, February 17.
ATLANTIC, January 20, at 1:30 P. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, will sail on Thursday, January 18, 1872, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The HOLSATIA will sail January 25, 1872.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship BREMEN, Captain W. Willigerod, will sail on Saturday, January 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, January 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$120
Second Cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.
THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW		FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 30	ANGLIA	Saturday, Jan. 20
Saturday, Jan. 6	COLUMBIA	Saturday, Jan. 27
Saturday, Jan. 13	AUSTRALIA	Saturday, Feb. 3
Saturday, Jan. 20	EUROPA	Saturday, Feb. 10

And every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
To Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont, Saturday, January 27.
PEREIRE, Danre, Saturday, February 10.
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie, Saturday, February 24.
WASHINGTON, Roussan, Saturday, March 9.
Prices of passage in gold (including wine):—
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman .... January 17, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Freeman, Jr. .... January 24, at 2½ P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

INMAN LINE—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool.—Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, January 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, January 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, February 3, 12 noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Saturday, February 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, February 17, 12 noon.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, February 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday, from pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
To Paris .... 90 | To Paris ....
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
via Panama,
carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chili.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
January 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain H. P. Conner, will leave Pier 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of January ——.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, February 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,000 tons burden, Captain George B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, on Tuesday, January 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) .... Saturday, Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman .... Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only) .... Wednesday, Feb. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton .... Jan. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams (via Nassau) .... Jan. 25
CRESCENT CITY, Captain E. Van Sice .... Feb. 1
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, TALLAHASsee, Tampa, St. Augustine
and all other points on the Florida and Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroads, and Brunswick, Ga.
Steamship MERCEDITA
sails Saturday, January 20, at 3 P. M., from pier 29 North River.
Insurance one-half per cent.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES HAND, 119 Wall street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, January 20.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or to W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship [illegible]
Captain Roger,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, January 17.
Freight for St. Louis [illegible] taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. [illegible] River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
Saturday, Jan. 20.
Freights received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, January 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., [illegible] West street.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will dispatch from pier 37 North River their elegant sidewheel steamship ALBEMARLE for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Thursday, Jan. 18, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets issued to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37 or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

VINELAND RAILWAY—FOR VINELAND, N. J., AND Bridgeton. Leaves foot of Murray street, New York via New Jersey Southern Railroad, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., by steamers EMPIRE STATE and JESSE HOYT.
J. W. WILLIS, Superintendent.

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capable men are in the direction, the stockholders, whose interests are at stake, can keep them there. But if a "ring" of greedy speculators, whose object is to make a Wall street football of a road, instead of a successful line of traffic, should obtain control of the Board, they cannot be got rid of for years under the operation of a Classification act. This was the end for which the law was purchased through the State Legislature and this is the reason why it should be unconditionally and immediately repealed. The same lobby gang that bought up members of the Senate and Assembly to vote for the act is now busily at work at the State capital, endeavoring to debauch and bribe the republican reform Legislature to prevent its repeal, and should Senator O'Brien's bill be defeated it will be owing to the use of money and the purchase of republican votes. Already a number of members of both houses who are certain to "go for Erie" can be marked down on the lists by the "initiated" for there is a tainted atmosphere about them that cannot be misunderstood. But more are wanted, and the sneaking go betweens, so notorious at the State capital, are already mousing around the new legislators to nose out the familiar smell of corruption. When the division lists are called on the question of retaining or abolishing the pet law of the notorious Erie Ring we shall be able to ascertain how successful these lobbyists have been. It is certain that a Legislature elected in the name and under the banner of reform will never uphold the debauchery, profligacy and rascality of the past two years, unless, like their predecessors, they have been bought up, body, boots and breeches, with the ill gotten money of the corruptionists.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.—After thirty six days of battling with evidence in this remarkable trial it was yesterday announced to the Court in Annapolis by the State's Attorney that the State had closed its case. Mr. Revell at once commenced to sum up to the jury, and will continue his argument to-day.

Personal Intelligence.

General George H. Thurston of Pittsburg is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel C. A. Shaw, of Boston is staying at the Grand Central Hotel.

Captain J. S. Wharton of the United States Army has quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman John Rogers is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

State Senator Browne, of Malone is sojourning at the New York Hotel.

F. A. Schoyer, of Japan, has arrived at the Gilsey House.

Ex Governor William Dennison of Ohio is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

D. C. Stoddart, District Attorney of Utica, is sojourning at the Hoffman House.

Colonel James W. Wall of New Jersey is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and A. J. Drexel the banker of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie ex Secretary of State, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General W. W. Chadwick and Major C. H. Du Bray, of Washington, are quartered at the Stuyvesant House.

W. F. Kelly, of Guatemala has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore is among the recent arrivals at the New York Hotel.

John Tucker, of Philadelphia, is domiciled at the Albemarle Hotel.

B. F. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.

Colonel E. L. Cole, of Troy, and General J. B. Murray, of Seneca Falls are at the Hoffman House. They are delegates to the Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city.

THE HERALD AND THE FISK MANSFIELD LETTERS

[From the Newark Journal, Jan 15.]

The HERALD stole another march on its metropolitan contemporaries yesterday by publishing the long sought letters of the unfortunate Fisk to the equally frail as fair Jezebel of his destiny. On our outside to-day will be found the leading parts of the correspondence. The *Tribune* says that they are only the unimportant letters, but does not add that one of its own attaches has done nothing for some time past but use his best efforts to enable the *Tribune* to accomplish what the HERALD did yesterday—achieve a "beat" on its journalistic brethren.

GREAT FIRE IN READING, PA.

Loss Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars—Insurances in New York.

READING PA., Jan 16, 1872.

A fire broke out at two o'clock this morning, which demolished nearly half a square on Fifth street from Pennsylvania to Court streets. The buildings destroyed were—Stichter & Son's, hardware, John Ebney, restaurant, the State House buildings, in which were several stores; Bast & Brothers cigars; Long's stoves and tinware, and Hoff & Mulholland's banking house. The Reading Fire Insurance Company, the First National Bank and the Reading Savings Bank buildings were damaged, but the firemen succeeded in saving them. The fire originated in a frame building in the rear of Bast & Brothers' cigar manufactory. The loss is estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars, partially insured in the Home (of New York), Hartford, the Liverpool and Globe, and in Pennsylvania companies.

FIRE IN ST LOUIS.

ST LOUIS, Jan 16 1872.

The stove and tinware store of J. & J. Beakis 412 North Main street, was burned to-night. Loss $6,000 on stock. Insured in the Boatmen's, Marine and Crescent companies, of St. Louis, and New York companies, the names of which cannot be obtained to-night. The extensive hardware house of Shapleigh & Co., adjoining on the north, suffered damage to the stock by water to the extent of $25,000, fully insured but the names of the companies cannot be ascertained to-night. The damage to the buildings will increase the total loss to $35,000.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI O. Jan 16 1872.

The case of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad in bankruptcy, came before Judge Gresham in the United States District Court at New Albany, Ind., to-day on the petition of the First National Bank of Lawrenceburg, asking a decree compelling Morris and Ingalls to take charge and retire possession on a decree [illegible] fore made and [illegible] In Indianapolis [illegible] Assignees have [illegible] season here has had no precedent in Cincinnati.

A PHILADELPHIA ELECTION ROW

PHILADELPHIA Jan 16, 1872.

During an election row in West Philadelphia to-night a man named Barry Wilkes was shot and mortally wounded. Others were more or less injured.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS

WASHINGTON D. C. Jan 16, 1872.

Master John W. Hegeman has been ordered to the Coast Survey steamer A. D. Bache.

Captain Dimple, military storekeeper, [illegible] Department [illegible] to report to the Retiring Board at San Francisco.

RUSSIA.

Herald Special Report from St Petersburg by Way of London.

Interesting Rumor Concerning the Grand Duke Alexis.

His Imperial Highness Said to Have Married a Russian Lady in America

The Czar "Knows Something" About the Affair.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in St. Petersburg, by way of London —

LONDON, Jan 16 1872

Telegrams from St. Petersburg report that a rumor prevails in the Russian capital to the effect that His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis has married a Russian lady since his arrival in America.

It is stated also that the Grand Duke's father, the Czar opposed the union, and thought that the attachment which existed between the Grand Duke and the lady had been broken off.

ENGLAND.

Serious Accident in a Schoolhouse at Salford—The Prospect of Steam Communication with France—Claim to the Derwentwater Earldom Property

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, Jan 16, 1872.

An alarming accident occurred in Salford to-day. The roof of a school house fell in while the school was in session and many of the children were injured—some of them seriously.

THE TUNNEL TO FRANCE.

The Channel Tunnel Company has been registered as a legal corporation.

A PEERAGE ESTATE CLAIM.

The so-called Countess of Derwentwater has renewed her claims before the Courts to the estate and earldom of Derwentwater.

James Radclyffe, Earl of Derwentwater took up arms for the Pretender. He was made prisoner at Preston on the 13th of November, in the year 1715, tried and condemned of high treason on the 9th of February and executed on the 24th of the same month in the year 1716.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS.

The subscription books for the Northern Pacific Railroad bonds show that while the demand for them came largely from the country the securities were no less successful in the London markets.

A POLITICAL PARTY ROW AND PROMINENT PREMONITION OF RADICAL POWER.

While a meeting of loyalists was being held tonight at the Wellington Barracks in Knightsbridge (a portion of London) a mob of republicans broke into the hall where the meeting was in progress and behaved in an outrageous manner. They expelled the chairman of the assemblage and demolished the platform and furniture belonging to the room.

Though the police were gathered outside of the building they made no efforts to prevent the disgraceful behavior of the rioters who held possession of the room for one hour, when the gas was turned off and they retired singing the Marseillaise as they went out.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Five hundred and five bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

IRELAND.

Parliamentary Election and 'Scenes' in Kerry—The Candidates and Their Politics

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON, Jan 16 1872.

A Parliamentary election is in progress in Kerry. There is intense excitement, and violent scenes are apprehended.

The county police force has been strengthened and every step taken by the local magistrates to prevent a riot.

The election has been rendered necessary by the elevation of Valentine Augustus Browne, Viscount Castlerosse, to the Earldom of Kenmare, in consequence of the death of his father, the late Earl. Lord Castlerosse represented Kerry county in the House of Commons since the year 1852, but will now go to the House of Lords as a British peer. He was Comptroller of the Queen's Household from the year 1856 to 1858. The Earl received his education in Stonyhurst College England.

THE CANDIDATES.

The candidates who are said to have been nominated are.—Mr. Ponsonby Blennerhassett, a Colonel Hickey and a member of the O'Connell family. There is also Mr Dease who will have the support of the Roman Catholic bishop and clergy.

GERMANY.

The Emigration Tide to America—Its Volume in the Past Year

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan 16 1872.

Published statistics show that 90,000 emigrants left Germany last year nearly all going to the United States.

AUSTRIA.

The Portfolio of Finance in the New Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan 16, 1872.

Herr Von Preles has been appointed Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet.

ITALY.

Steamship Communication Direct to New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

LONDON Jan. 16, 1872.

A company for a line of steamships between Naples and New York has been organized in the former city.

SWITZERLAND.

Royal Family Reconciliation of the Bourbons in Geneva

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON Jan 16, 1872.

A despatch from Geneva states that the ex Queen Isabella of Spain and the Duke de Montpensier met on Saturday and effected a reconciliation of the differences which have for some time existed between them.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan 16 1872.

[illegible]

FRANCE.

The Industrial Agitation Against Taxation on Raw Material—Demonstration Against the Government Plan in Marseilles—Press Law Prosecutions in Paris

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

PARIS, Jan 16 1872.

A meeting was held at Marseilles last night at which resolutions protesting against the proposed taxation on raw material were adopted and a remonstrance was framed to be sent to the Assembly. The excitement ran high and some of the speakers were violent in their denunciations of the government for seeking to increase the burdens on the industry of the country.

PRESS LAW PROSECUTIONS.

The public sale of copies of the newspapers *Corsaire* and *Gaulois* has been prohibited, by orders from the Ministry of the Interior.

A PRUSSIAN SOLDIER MURDERED.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the French authorities to prevent the assassination of German soldiers in the occupied departments those outrages still continue. Another case is just reported, the victim being a Prussian soldier belonging to the garrison at Lunéville, in the Department of Meurthe.

The German military commander has demanded the surrender of the assassin and the French authorities are searching for him.

PATRIOTIC FINANCIERING.

The French ladies residing in the various European capitals have opened bazaars for the purpose of collecting money to assist in paying off the German war indemnity.

The Tariff Tax Agitation In and Out of Parliament

PARIS Jan 16 1872.

In the National Assembly to-day discussion upon the proposed taxation of raw materials was continued, but no action was taken on the subject.

Hostility to the imposition of the tax is spreading throughout the country and deputations are daily arriving at Versailles to protest against the measure.

CUBA.

Captain General Valmaseda Feted and Serenaded—Preparations for the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis—An Absconding Defaulter

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA Jan 16 1872.

Captain General Valmaseda left here this morning on his tour of inspection through the south side ports. The bands of several of the volunteer regiments serenaded him last night. The palace was crowded with a brilliant assemblage. Much enthusiasm was manifested. Toasts were drunk to the King and government of Spain for their action in retaining Valmaseda on the island.

Rooms are being prepared at the Palace for the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. Among the entertainments mentioned is a ball and dinner to be given by the Captain General and by the Aldermen. The Duke will also visit the Poey plantations. The summer residence of Valmaseda has been placed at the disposal of Alexis and suit.

General Crespo sailed yesterday for Spain. Crowds of people were on the wharf to bid him farewell.

A man named Treat employed as a cashier by a merchant in Cardenas absconded yesterday. He is supposed to be a defaulter to a large amount.

THE ICEBOAT RACE

Sport Over the Frozen Hudson—The Iceboat Races Yesterday—A Mile a Minute—The Haze the Winner of Two Victories

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan 16 1872.

The Poughkeepsie Iceboat Association had two rattling races this afternoon. The wind blew strongly from the northeast and the ice was in fine condition. The first contest was called on at ten minutes past three P. M. It was over a course eight miles long—four miles down the river, turning buoy off Milton dock and return. The prize was a massive silver goblet, presented for the occasion by Oliver H. Booth Commodore of the association. The judges were Captain William S. Johnson, Hudson Taylor and Andrew King. The boats contesting were the Zigzag Hail, Icicle, Haze and Ella. At the proper time they glided into line with bows to the windward, and waited for the starting signal. Crowds of people stood upon the glassy surface of the Hudson, to the north of them eagerly watching every movement.

"GO!"

They received the word in good style and bearing away before the wind, created the liveliest excitement when each boat, receiving the full force of the gale, raised high in air and scudded away, on rudder and leeward runner at a mile a minute gait. They passed to the southward at a terrific rate, and ran to the buoy off Milton, four miles distant in four minutes. The Haze flew like a locomotive turning the stake ahead and at once headed to the northward. It was a bitter cold trip up. To accomplish the four miles on the return she had to run at least sixteen because of the many tacks to be made in the teeth of the wind. However, she held her own coming in at 3:[illegible] having started at 10. The Icicle was next, Zigzag third, Hail fourth and Ella last.

THE RUNNING TIME

all the way was a mile a minute. The owner of the Haze, Mr Aaron Innis was presented with the Cup without any speechmaking.

ANOTHER RACE.

Immediately another race was put on for a prize, which the following letter will explain.—

YACHT ALICE, NEW YORK, Jan 11 1872.

MY DEAR COMMODORE.—I have the pleasure of sending you by express [illegible] fifteen feet each [illegible] which please present [illegible] Poughkeepsie Challenge Pennant, open to all Hudson River iceboat clubs as against your own, the winning boat of [illegible] to hold it for one season, [illegible] under the trust [illegible] Ladies' Pennant [illegible] year [illegible]

[illegible]

Commodore [illegible]

ENTRIES AND START

In accordance with Mr. Kidd's letter the race for the Ladies' Pennant took place at twenty nine minutes past [illegible] P. M. The following were the entries.—

Boats.	Owners.
Haze	Aaron Innis
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John Roosevelt
Restless	O. H. Booth
Zigzag	John Roosevelt.

The distance sailed was over the same course as the sailed one [illegible] George W. Davis was appointed judge and starter. The wind still blew a gale. A [illegible] given.

THE WORD

[illegible]

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship [illegible] will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at [illegible] A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at seven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

ALEXIS' GRAND HUNT.

Second Day's Raid on the Buffalo.

A MAGNIFICENT CAVALCADE.

SPOTTED TAIL AND HIS BRAVES.

Sheridan's Splendid Hunting Ride.

The Grand Duke Kills the First Game in a Dangerous Canyon.

A GENUINE INDIAN HUNT.

The Chief and the Band of Sioux Treat the Russian Prince to a Bow and Arrow Combat—Great Delight of Alexis and Effects of the Onslaught on the Buffalo.

CAMP ALEXIS,
RED WILLOW CREEK NEB. Jan. 15, 1872.

When the special courier started off with my despatch this morning the Grand Ducal hunting party were just jumping into their saddles for a long ride with Sheridan and a chase after the wild buffalo. After a day's exciting sport we have returned to our comfortable camp on the banks of the Red Willow well rewarded with game and flushed with victory. When the party were mounted this morning and the grand cavalcade was ready to move forward, an enterprising photographer who had arrived in camp, took a picture of it as it stood with the Grand Duke, General Sheridan and General Custer at the head followed by the remainder of the imperial suite, the officers and soldiers, and the great Indian Chief Spotted Tail and his band of experienced warriors. There had been a heavy frost during the night so that the ground was well frozen but the weather overhead was fair and the day was beautiful.

THE CAVALCADE STARTING OUT

Nearly all the members of the Grand Duke's suite joined in the hunt to-day but much to his regret, Admiral Possiet was detained in camp to answer despatches he had received from the Emperor. We started off in a southeasterly direction over rougher ground and deeper snow than we had traveled over yesterday.

SHERIDAN MAKING A SHORT RIDE

General Sheridan took us straight across the country, regardless of everything save the shortest route to reach the buffalo. Sheridan and the other army officers were dressed in their army uniform, the Grand Duke wearing his hunting dress as he did yesterday. "Buffalo Bill" went ahead, under orders from Sheridan, to strike the herd we had left undisturbed when we returned to camp last evening.

GENERAL CUSTER DISCOVERS THE GAME.

Hardly a halt was made for fifteen miles, when, as we were passing through one of the rugged canyons General Custer who was then in the advance discovered a herd of buffalo. He gave no alarm but rode back to the Grand Duke and Sheridan, and gave the Indian sign that game was near by riding in a circle. The Grand Duke and Sheridan advanced and dismounted—a proceeding that was followed by all the other members of the party.

PREPARING FOR A GRAND CHARGE.

The horses' girths were tightened, curbs and bits examined, firearms loaded, and all immediately moved forward. Sheridan gave orders that only the Grand Duke and Custer should ride in advance of himself, stating that he would ride at the head of the column until the Grand Duke should have selected his first buffalo. The formation of the ground was such and so stealthy was our approach that we were enabled to get within a short distance of the buffalo before they noticed us. The canyon was a long and widening one, with broken sides and high hills on either side and formed a magnificent arena. The Grand Duke and Custer started off, and as they went Custer pulled out his revolver and said, "Are you ready, Duke?" Alexis drew off his glove, grasped his pistol, and with a wave of his imperial hand replied, "All ready, now, General."

A DASHING ONSLAUGHT AND SURPRISE.

Turning a corner in the canyon, the herd was now in sight, and clapping spurs to their horses they dashed into their midst before the astonished animals knew that any enemies were near them. As on yesterday, Buffalo Bill had been selected in order to show the Grand Duke how they would stand at bay when suddenly attacked.

THE DUKE'S SELECTION

A cow was singled out to show him how fleet of foot the females are and the speed and skill essential to overtake and kill them. The animal chosen out from among the rest was a full grown one in splendid condition and wearing a beautiful winter coat. As soon as she espied them she started off at full speed the Duke and Custer after her. Finding herself hard pursued she ran up a steep declivity on the right side of the canyon, and gaining a footing on the slope, kept along the narrow ledge while the Duke and Custer followed in a line along the bottom of the canyon.

A WARNING OF DANGER UNHEEDED

Seeing the configuration of the canyon and the imminent danger involved in the pursuit, Count Olsoufieff called to the Duke in tones of caution, but the game had been chosen, the imperial blood was up and Alexis heeded not if he heard, the well-meant words of warning. The chase was most exciting and the Grand Duke, exhibiting an enthusiasm and daring which the most experienced Western hunter could not have surpassed, pursued his chosen game until she turned upon him. Describing a semi-circle with his horse he dashed to the other side of her and taking a deliberate aim discharged the contents of his revolver into her fore shoulder as quick as a flash of lightning.

THE BUFFALO FELL DEAD UPON THE INSTANT.

No halt was made however, for her calf kept running along on the other side of the gully, running parallel with the canyon. For fully a mile this young calf kept on his course along rough and dangerous ground followed by the Duke and Custer and the HERALD correspondent who was permitted to hunt with His Imperial Highness and General Sheridan. At length the head of the canyon came in view and escape was impossible.

THE YOUNG BULL DESPATCHED BY THE PRINCE.

Coming within pistol shot Alexis fired and wounded the brave little bull, but though the blood was streaming from the wound he did not fall. Here a snow drift intervened and jumping it and gaining the edge beyond, where there was no more room to run, the wounded animal came to bay. The Grand Duke fired one more shot and down [illegible] lead in the snow. Those of the party who had followed on behind now came up and congratulated His Imperial Highness upon the [illegible] had acquired [illegible]

[illegible] ON TO THE HERD

While [illegible] was going on General Sheridan accompanied by the members of his staff and others of the party dashed up the hill after the herd, which had sought escape that way. Sheridan rode a well trained buffalo horse, which dashed close up to the flying herd. A single [illegible] from Sheridan's revolver was enough [illegible] of each animal, and in a very short [illegible] buffalo bull lay at least [illegible] The herd had scattered by [illegible] the members of the party [illegible] chase over the rolling lands of the [illegible] the victims which lay dead upon the [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] the Grand Duke returned down the canyon pausing to glance at the cow which he had killed. She had a magnificent head and handsome horns. The Grand Duke expressed his admiration of them, and said he would take them back to Russia with him as a trophy of this morning's sport. Accordingly the tail and head of the cow were afterwards secured and taken into camp. The calf was carried in entire, and we are to have some of the beef for breakfast in the morning before we leave the Red Willow to return to the North Platte.

MORE VICTIMS ON THE HIGHLANDS

As we were ascending the declivity to the divide we met a courier from General Sheridan with a message announcing that another herd had been seen on the highlands in the distance and he had halted his column and given orders that the herd should not be disturbed until the Duke arrived. The Duke dashed ahead, accompanied by Custer and myself, and in a very few moments we were once more by Sheridan's side. The whole party now moved forward, but discovering the movements, the herd ran off. Another canyon had to be crossed before gaining the plateau, where we could follow in pursuit. Upon ascending the plateau nothing but the vast expanse of broken country could be seen ahead, as the herd had disappeared.

SPOTTED TAIL AND BRAVES CALLED INTO SERVICE

A halt was called, the trail of the lost animals must be found. Custer went off in one direction and Buffalo Bill in another, but, to expedite the matter, they were called back and Spotted Tail, with his band of chosen buffalo hunters, were brought to the front, and while our party paused the Indians, headed by their celebrated chief all mounted on fleet horses and carrying their bows and arrows, responded in silence to the signs, and dashed off to find the trail the herd had left. It was not long before they halted, and Spotted Tail motioned us to approach. He had found them in another canyon, where they had sought safety by disappearing from our sight.

A BOW AND ARROW BATTLE

The original intention of affording the Grand Duke an opportunity to charge this herd was now abandoned owing to the lateness of the hour the roughness of the ground and the chance which was now presented to have him witness from the heights the native Indian method of killing buffalo with the bow and arrow.

The party paused and formed into a group while the Indians were sent off to hunt and charge the herd down the broken sides of the bluff on which we stood. On dashes Spotted Tail and his braves. For many minutes they were lost to sight, but presently the herd was seen emerging from the head the canyon up the slope on the other side, with the Indians in hot and close pursuit. Reaching the summit of the steep ascent Spotted Tail and his chosen Sioux, with a wild whoop charged into the midst of the fleeing herd, and with unerring aim

LET FLY THE FEATHERED ARROWS

from their bows. It was then that the imperial party were favored with a splendid view of a scene that few white men, who have lived many years upon the Plains, have ever witnessed. It was difficult to decide which to admire the more—the skill of the Indian in managing his horse or the rapidity and accuracy with which he let fly his feathered darts into the side of the doomed buffalo. In some respects the scene resembled a charge of cavalry upon troops already routed and fleeing in disorder, and the Duke was forcibly reminded of the riding of the Cossacks in his native country. The party remained wrapt in admiration at the scene until it gradually faded from our view. New interest however, was awakened by the sudden appearance of a portion of the herd which had been turned by the Indians in the charge, and coming towards us rushed down the slope of the canyon on the other side. We started down to meet them, but as we advanced we came successively to obstacles which retarded our progress and were all but insurmountable. This gave an opportunity to the buffalo to escape. Finally we succeeded in making the descent and crossed the canyon but still more difficult and dangerous obstacles met us on the other slope. The most fearless horsemen in the party surveying the steep and slippery sides, were forced reluctantly to dismount and make the ascent on foot.

INDIANS AND BUFFALO GONE.

After climbing to the summit we found that the herd which had been driven by the Indians, and the Indians themselves, had disappeared from sight. While the Duke and Custer went ahead in search of some stray member of the disbanded herd an Indian and an interpreter met and told them the animals had fled and the country was too rugged to permit of pursuit.

THE RESULT OF THE BATTLE.

Strewn all over the plateau, as we rode along we came to dead buffalo, which had been killed by Spotted Tail and his band. The Duke was anxious to examine one of them more closely, in order to see the fatal wound an arrow made. The young warrior whom we met pointed to one which he himself had shot. The Duke was astonished to find that the arrow had penetrated clear through the body of the buffalo. This young warrior was but eighteen years of age, and this was the fourth animal he had shot and killed with arrows in the charge we had witnessed from the other side.

AN ARROW PRESENTED TO ALEXIS BY A YOUNG SIOUX

The course of the arrow after it had passed through the body of the buffalo was traced by the blood upon the snow, and in accordance with the Indian custom to recover the darts after the game is killed this successful Sioux searched until he found it. He handed it to Custer, with the request that he would present it to the "Royal Chief." The Grand Duke accepted it with many thanks saying that he would carry it back to his own country as another trophy of the hunt. An invitation was now extended to the warrior to visit the Duke in the camp, where a present will be given him as a reward for his exploits. It was impossible to collect all the trophies of the hunt. Dead buffalo lay here and there on the divide and in the canyons we had traversed. Those members of the party who entered actively into the spirit of the sport were rewarded with the satisfaction of getting the game they had gone out to hunt.

THE RIDE HOME TO CAMP

The afternoon was now well spent, and we had yet nearly twenty miles to ride back to the borders of the Red Willow Creek. General Sheridan having come up it was decided that the party should return leisurely to camp trusting to chances of finding game in the direction of our homeward course. The Indians had by this time been collected by their chief and they joined us just as we started back. Small herds were seen in the distance at different points on either side along the route, but too far off for us to chase and shoot. An ambulance had been sent after us in the morning with refreshments, and after we had ridden back five miles or so we found it at the point previously indicated for a general rendezvous and halt. While the hungry hunters were eating the luncheon and drinking the champagne a detachment was sent to get

THE CALF AND THE HEAD OF THE COW

which the Grand Duke had shot. After these had been secured the cavalcade was reformed and the whole party galloped over the frozen ground and through the snow drifts, back to camp. The sun had already set, and the darkness was gathering as when the tents appeared in sight. No loaded firearms have been allowed in camp, so now the Grand Duke and Sheridan and all the party discharged their weapons in the air, which resounded with the reports. Responsive cheers came to us from the camp and we dashed in in the same order in which we had gone out. Sheridan had taken his [illegible] and every member of the imperial party was glad to resign his [illegible] for his seat in the spacious dining [illegible]

THE HUNTERS AT THE TABLE.

Dinner was soon served in the same sumptuous style and relished quite as keenly as on the other days. We had dined in this imperial hunting camp. The Grand Duke was highly pleased with the sport, and was lavish in his expressions of delight. Though he did not have an opportunity of seeing these immense herds of buffalo which especially in the autumn they run in thousands and darken the country for miles around he had a chance to see an illustration of hunting on the rugged prairies of the West. Some members of the imperial party have signified their intention of returning to this country at a more suitable season of the year, not only to participate in another hunt, but to pursue investigations which this flying visit has cut short.

The courier who carries this hasty sketch of today's events has a ride of over fifty miles before him ere he reaches the telegraph station at North Platte. We are yet to have an Indian war dance and other novelties to-night.

The Imperial Party at North Platte.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan 16 1872.

Duke Alexis and suite arrived at North Platte this afternoon, and started for Denver at ten o'clock night.

THE JAPANESE TRAVELLERS.

San Francisco Welcomes the Children of the Sun.

Important Interview with the Japanese Ambassadors—They are Wide Awake and Anxious To Be More So—Programme of the Tour—The Treaty Powers To Be Visited.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan 16, 1872.

I interviewed the Japanese Ambassadors at half-past five o'clock this evening. I could not meet them sooner in consequence of receptions during the day. Mr. Brooks, Consul for Japan, is attending them everywhere. He will travel with the Embassy, which is a snug thing for him. The following are the Ministers composing the party to whom your correspondent was severally presented. Iwakura, Envoy Extraordinary, Embassador Plenipotentiary from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the treaty Powers, and Daijin, Prime Minister of the Empire; second, Kido, Vice Ambassador, &c., and Sanji, Member Privy Council, third, Ontreoa, Vice Ambassador, and Okura Kio, Chief Minister of Finance, third Ito, Assistant Ambassador and Kobutaiva Minister of Public Works; fourth, Yamagushi Assistant Ambassador and Guimee Taiyu.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Iwakura is next but one to the Emperor. Is forty-eight years old and full of blue blood as the horse Helmbold. For a long time he was the opposer of the foreign policy of the Mikado, but now he is amicable and embraces Americans and comes to be lionized. He wore a sleeved robe of blue silk, figured in gold thread; loose girdle and two curved swords, with embossed handles. His face is very dark, high cheek bones small black eyes, big mouth, seraphic smile, head shaved, front headdress like Japanned brick, tied under the chin with black elastic; number ten English boots; in hand a paper fan.

They attracted the attention of the servants by punching them with that Eastern instrument. All the other Ambassadors are young, none of them being over thirty years old. They wear English dress coats and white cravats.

Five daughters of Daimios, young and rather pretty, of good figures, small feet, small hands and little eyes elaborate chignons, also seraphic smiles; wore wide pantaloons and sleeved tunics, belted at the waist and folded over the chest, showing the throat and the loveliness thereabout. They were very curious, and wanted to see Alexis.

Your correspondent interviewed Iwakura. That distinguished heathen said that the delegation consisted of five ambassadors, eighty-five assistants and attendants and five students. The Embassy will visit all the treaty Powers and arrange for a revision of treaties. The ratification of our treaty is set for June but it will be postponed. The Embassy will return to Japan and report progress to the Mikado. They will also be bearers of good will, and investigate the manufactures.

These Japanese are not Daimios, but much higher in rank, and represent only the empire of Japan. The Mikado will visit fifteen different treaty Powers—first to Washington, next to St. James, third to Berlin, fourth to St. Petersburg, fifth to Vienna, sixth to Versailles.

Since centralization has been adopted the Japanese government policy has entirely changed. Before it was thought to appropriate foreign improvements for the purpose of kicking out foreigners and establishing isolation; now the universal desire is the greatest advancement to make Japan one of the leading nations of the world.

The object of the present Embassy of highest officials is to show a *bona fide* friendship. The present Emperor is an absolute monarch, assisted by a Council appointed by him from among leading men of each province. They propose new laws, He is sole Executive and has a veto power. He appoints all governors and subordinates. He makes no removals without cause. Promotions are by merit, and rank does not take precedence. This is not all the poorest and lowest born may become Prime Minister if he has ability. Old exclusiveness is done away with. The Emperor now receives in person, with little formality.

THE GOVERNMENT

owners of all the lands. Agriculturists and miners release by paying the tithes of products and complying with formal requirements. They have not read George Unger, but follow his theory on the land question. The lease descends to the heir-at-law.

"In religion there are no restrictions. Any sect may have most extended liberty, so long as it does not interfere in politics. The bringing up of young women is an experiment. We have not believed them capable of culture but having seen foreign women so superior, we now attempt to elevate the women of Japan.

"Europeans claim that the strength of the child's mind comes from the mother, we propose trying if the education of the mothers may not increase the intellects of the Japanese youth. As soon as the government can establish for mining and agriculture the interior of Japan will be thrown open to foreigners. The future policy of Japan will be more generous even than other nations."

The Embassy received the military, city officials, consuls and citizens to-day. Mr. Swain, President of the Chamber of Commerce, read an address of welcome. A serenade will be given the Ambassadors at ten o'clock to night. To-morrow a grand excursion around the bay will delight the intellectual brethren.

Admiration of the Californians for One of the Princesses Accompanying the Suite—The Appearance of the "Japs" on Landing.

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 16, 1872.

One of the Japanese Princesses destined for Vassar College is exquisitely beautiful, and will make a sensation. The Embassy and suite, with the exception of the Prime Minister arrived here in the most outlandish English ready made garments of all styles since the Flood but have already discarded them for the most fashionable clothing obtainable here. The Prime Minister still adheres to the native costume of richly embroidered satin. The reception of the civil, military and naval officers has been going on all day. The citizens manifest respect, but there is no vulgar sight seeing or offensive curiosity manifested.

Fire—Varnish Factory.

I take this method of informing my customers and the trade generally that the [illegible] of my manufactories by fire on the morning of the 14th inst., does not in the least interfere in filling all orders with my STANDARD VARNISHES. [illegible] To my trade in the Western States I would say that I have a large storehouse, well stocked, in Cleveland, Ohio. Respectfully, WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT. [illegible] Fulton street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Gentlemen every day and night, ladies day and evening. [illegible]

A.—Gold Watches, Wholesale Prices; Boys' SILVER WATCHES [illegible] GEO. C. ALLEN [illegible] Broadway, near Fourteenth st.

A.—The Russian Vapor Marble Baths, 23 East 4th street [illegible] Grand Central Hotel [illegible]

A.—Royal Havana Lottery.—J. B. Martinez & Co., Bankers, 10 Wall st. [illegible]

Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry. Wholesale prices. [illegible] 41 ALLEN, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—Geo. C. Allen, 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

Hair as Red as the Flame of a Volcano, or white as the dead snow on a [illegible] changed to a glossy brown or [illegible] black [illegible] HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons, and all kinds of Gold and Silver. [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP [illegible] mothers [illegible]

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THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Additional Revelations of Corruption.

THIEVERY AND ABUSE OF PATRONAGE

How Murphy Offered a Man a "Place, with Little Work," if He Would Politically Support Him.

Glimpses of the Process of Harmonizing the Party.

Very Little About the General Order Business.

The Custom House Committee met again yesterday morning at the Astor House. The session was a long one, and a resolution was passed, providing that in future night sessions shall also be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The following letter and affidavit were read:—

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, APPRAISER'S OFFICE, Jan. 15, 1872.

W. A. BUCKINGHAM, Chairman:—

DEAR SIR—I forward herewith the affidavit of the examining clerk and verifier, openers and packers who opened and examined in this department the case of goods referred to in the communication of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. to you on the 8th instant. From these affidavits it will appear to your satisfaction, I think, that the case was not robbed while in this department, and that the "one dozen silk scarfs" had been taken therefrom before it was received here. Very respectfully,

W. W. DOWLING, United States Appraiser, Port of New York.

City and County of New York, ss.—Clarence W. Mead, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is an examiner in the Fifth division of the United States Appraisers' Department of the port of New York. That on Friday, January 5, 1872, he received on his floor from the Collector's Department of Public Stores case marked "40 in triangle, 4 below," No. 646, ex steamer Abyssinia, marked by the Collector as having been received by him in bad order. Before having the case opened I called for the Verifier of our division. The case was opened in our presence; all the goods were taken out of the case and carefully counted and checked on the invoice by the Verifier, and we found that one dozen silk scarfs (line mark S 26) short, at a value of fifteen shillings sterling, which fact I duly reported to the Collector of the Port and to the representatives of the firm of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co., the importers of the said case. The case was in bad order and had every appearance of having been tampered with before its receipt by the department to which I belong.

CLARENCE W. MEAD.

Sworn to before me, this 13th day of January, 1872.—THEODORE P. KELLY, Notary Public.

This affidavit was corroborated by affidavits of Henry B. Pardee, clerk and verifier, and George W. Hall and Patrick Leyden, openers and packers.

Mr. H. B. Claflin then gave the following evidence:—Have done business in this city for twenty-five years; my relations with the Custom House have generally been satisfactory; think the charges of the general order stores rather large; have frequently been requested to sign petitions against the custom of making seizures of books, but have refused on the ground that an honest man has nothing to fear; I think the seizures a safeguard.

Witness was then questioned in regard to the loss of scarfs in one of his packages, but said he knew nothing about the matter, as it was in the hands of his Custom House man. He would like to see the general order business divided among all the steamship lines which have convenient means of delivery.

Mr. Benjamin F. Mudgett stated he was appointed Deputy Collector in 1862 and remained so until 1872; while in office he heard daily of officers receiving gratuities for performance of service; merchants have told him, ever since this investigation began, of inspectors making them pay for not sending their goods on immediately to general order; it was the firm of Bigelow & Johnson who so informed him; the general order means unclaimed goods, which, when merchants are not prepared to make their entries, are taken to the general store; Leet & Stocking have the whole general order business of the North River, which is the chief seat of European importations. The witness went on to state that in Mr. Grinnell's time he spoke to Mr. Grinnell, advising him to resist the disgraceful system of permitting adventurers to come on here from Washington and so get all the "plums;" Mr. Grinnell said he should resist it; Mr. Rodney J. Mason subsequently informed him that Mr. Louis Dent was to come down on the following Wednesday to the Custom House and urge Mr. Grinnell to give the plum to the parties looking for it; the demand on Mr. Grinnell was of the general order cartage and lighterage to the party; Mr. Mason told him he was one of the party, and that the rest consisted of General Porter, the President's private secretary, Colonel Leet and Mr. Lindsay; Mr. Dent, who is the President's brother-in-law, came to the Custom House to speak to Mr. Grinnell, but it appeared he did not succeed then; witness was told by several in the Custom House—Deputy Collector Williams and others—that General Porter came down from Washington and visited Mr. Grinnell on the subject; after that the Collector gave an order to send the goods to the Bixby's store, Mr. Bixby having made his arrangement with Porter, Leet and John B. Lindsay; Mr. Bixby told witness that he paid Colonel Leet $5,000 a year; Colonel Leet was on General Grant's staff at this time, and remained in Washington in the War Department a year after this arrangement; at the end of a year Leet & Co. got the general order business. The witness stated further that when he was in Washington, about a year subsequently, General John Cochrane waited on him and said General Porter would like to see him; they went together and General Porter said he heard witness had been telling people that he (General Porter) was interested in the New York customs. Witness related all he knew, just as he has done to the committee; whereupon General Porter assured him that neither himself, Babcock nor Leet had anything to do with anything in the New York Custom House, and explained Leet's attempt to get the business by means of the President's letter; but said Mr. Grinnell's reply was that he could do nothing for Colonel Leet, as he had already given the general order business to Mr. Bixby, for public reasons.

Senator CASSERLY—And all this time, how long had Colonel Leet been receiving $5,000 a year from Bixby out of the general order business? A. Something about a year.

PROFITS THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS ARE MAKING.

Mr. Mudgett was next questioned as to the amount of business done under the general order system. He said he knew of no more valuable gift. The amount of business is enormous, and Leet, Stocking & Co. must be making $150,000 to $200,000 a year net profit—that is, over and above all expenses.

The witness, in reply to a question from Mr. Bayard whether he thought the officers make compromises in the cases where merchants' papers are seized, answered, "Of course they do."

Mr. Mudgett declared he is aware that the officers are assessed for political purposes and that the practice is still continued. The payments are, in most cases, involuntary, for they know they would have to quit if they refused. A Mr. Forrest, private secretary to Governor Fenton, was appointed Naval Officer. He was removed by General Merritt and subsequently appointed to the Post Office by peremptory order of Postmaster Jones from President Grant.

Mr. Henry C. Lake, having been sworn, was, after a few preliminary questions, allowed to testify to the facts alluded to in General Palmer's evidence. He gave the following testimony:—I communicated the information that General Palmer gave me as to the character of Mr. Thompson, and the corrupt proposition made by the latter to the solicitor of the Treasurer, Mr. [illegible]; General Palmer's message, I understood, was that while the General was appraiser Thompson [illegible] him to have a very lucrative office, and went on to explain how it might be made so by an arrangement with the merchants, and offered himself to make these arrangements if he were allowed to share the profits; I was appointed weigher about the 1st of May, 1869, and held the position until the 1st of January, 1871; I was removed under Mr. Murphy; I never knew any cause for removal, such as [illegible]; I was removed [illegible] four of us were removed at that time; I was a republican, as I explained to Mr. Boutwell when I was in Washington; I had at various times more or less men under me—sometimes thirty; the men were appointed at the instance of the Collector; assessments were made for political purposes; I suppose they were made by the State Central Committee; I never knew of men being turned out for not paying, but I have been told by men that they would be removed if they did not pay it; I never knew of but one case where a man was directly threatened for such a refusal; as a general thing men are removed without any cause being assigned, though sometimes I have known a man to go to the Custom House and get the reasons for his dismissal; my judgment has always been that the force of laborers with the weighers is too large; I think the Custom House business would be very much better done if it were conducted on the same principles as those which guide a private firm; I think there are more weighers than necessary; I have estimated the money wasted in this way at over fifty-seven thousand dollars; [illegible] weighers, as at present, I think [illegible] would be enough to efficiently transact the business.

HENRY SHAW sworn—Do business in Greenwich street as an importer of Irish [illegible]; I have great trouble with my goods owing to their being taken away to the general order [illegible] to such a distance [illegible] that we cannot get at them [illegible] the [illegible] are [illegible] to give us [illegible] time to get our permits out, instead of thus running goods into the general order store; a gentleman told me the other day that as there was delay with his goods he went down to see about them himself, and the behavior of the clerk was such as to leave no doubt of the latter expecting a gratuity in order to put the things through; my friend was very indignant and at once threatened the clerk that if he did not have his permit immediately he would report him at Washington; he then got his permit.

Q. What is the name of that gentleman? A. I would rather not say; we do not like to get the ill will of these fellows; they have power to give us any amount of annoyance.

Q. But in this case boldness had the good effect of procuring the permit—why should not it have the same effect upon every other rascal? A. I do not know; these rascals have great power; they can delay our goods just as they please; we do not like to get their ill-will.

The witness was then questioned in regard to the general order business. He thought that every bonded warehouse should be a general order warehouse as well, though all these stores should be on this side of the river, so as to avoid the delay of crossing the river to clear the goods.

Christopher Pullman, having been sworn, testified in regard to the primary election in the Twenty-first ward, in regard to which charges have been made against Mr. Thompson and others. He thought there had been foul play against himself, and that he was defeated in consequence of it. He then testified in regard to the general affairs of the Custom House as follows:—Bribing clerks in the Custom House is quite as much the fault of the merchant as the clerk; ten days after my appointment a merchant handed a note over my desk containing a $10 bill; he said, "There's a refund due to us of $116; there has been a mistake in our business;" I replied, "I receive a salary from the government to do certain duties and I do not expect to make more, but if this mistake has really been made I will see to it without the intervention of this $10 bill;" a clerk who was near my desk told me that his salary was not half of his income; that clerk is not now in the Custom House.

Q. Is the Collector likely to hear of this system of bribery? A. No, sir; but I am confident that there is a great deal of this business done—something is done, however, I ought to say, to induce the clerks to take work home at night and thus facilitate business; such transactions are necessarily secret, but they are a matter of common report.

Q. Do you think that Mr. Van Cleft would cheat at an election? A. I never saw him cheat; I could not say more than that; I thought that the inspectors at that primary election of September, 1870, defeated me; these inspectors were appointed by Mr. Van Cleft.

Q. From what you know of the employés of the Custom House what do you think would happen to a clerk if he accused a merchant of an attempt to bribe and the merchant should deny it? A. I suppose the only way of deciding it would be by weighing the credibility of the witnesses; I suppose that would depend on the moral character of the witnesses; I should think the chances would be against the clerk.

Q. Do you think a New York merchant would be afraid to accuse a Custom House clerk of malpractices? A. I do; I think small houses are oppressed, while large ones are not; if a merchant should complain to the Secretary of the Treasury, even if he succeeded in the case, it would hurt him with the other clerks; the clerks have great power to delay the passage of goods, and in a way that the merchant could not find out, much less hinder; I have myself seen a clerk put an invoice in a pigeon hole and let it lay there for hours, until a Custom House broker called him aside and "persuaded" him to put it through; I think, however, that if a merchant showed himself determined to have his rights the clerks would soon cease to annoy him; I myself, if I were a merchant, would go to the Collector in ten minutes if I found a clerk hindering my business.

By Senator BAYARD—At this primary election you have spoken of was the Collector present? A. Yes, sir; he was there and worked actively; I have no doubt that the Collector mixes in the politics of other districts than that in which he lives and that the clerks in the Custom House hold their positions simply by obeying the wishes of their official chief—the instructions of the Collector.

Q. Have you any knowledge of money being exacted from Custom House officials for political purposes? A. It is generally understood that that is the case; when I was a clerk I was asked for money, but replied that I knew what to do with it; I have no personal knowledge of money being used by Custom House people to control a primary; I have heard, however, that Collector Murphy gave an inspector $500 in this last primary election to carry it in his interest; sometimes officials participate in elections out of their own district; I have seen strangers at such elections who have voted.

By Senator PRATT—In the particular election you have alluded to you only criminate the inspectors? A. I was told by a credible man that Collector Murphy had told him that he would rather pay $5,000 than lose that election.

Q. Were you removed when you refused to pay an assessment? A. No, sir; but other men have told me that they have been discharged for such causes; when I was clerk Mr. Barney was Collector, who did not take the same interest in politics that later Collectors have done; Mr. Murphy offered me positions; he proposed that I should be made Deputy Collector, and offered to turn out another man to make a place for me; soon after he was appointed he sent a telegram to me; at the interview in his private room he said he had a high estimate of my character, and asked if he could do anything for me personally; I declined, on the ground that he could not give me an appointment that would pay me to give up my business; subsequently, a friend having suggested that this was a mere political trick, I called on Mr. Murphy and said I had changed my mind and would accept the position of cashier or auditor; this was to test his sincerity; he replied that he could not do that for me, but that he would give me a place that would not take up much of my time and would not necessitate my giving up my business; I then said that I would not take a place unless I gave the government full service; I did not expect that Mr. Murphy would turn the men out of the places to make room for me; I had heard that the auditor was not competent; I think there are offices in the Custom House which I could not take without great preparation, but I could fill the place of either cashier or auditor.

Charles S. Grant sworn—Am a reporter and correspondent for the public press; was in the Custom House as inspector of customs and clerk in the Appraiser's Department; was appointed on the 3d of July, 1869, and removed in April, 1870; on Tuesday, 2d of January, 1871, I went into the Collector's outer office and met Mr. Perry, a friend of mine, who had been inspector in the primary election just alluded to; he told me that an arrangement had been made by Mr. Murphy, Mr. Arthur and Mr. Haw, and that if he signed the credentials as they requested he was to have his promotion; Mr. Haw had come out of the inner office, where the arrangement had been made and had said to Perry, "It's all right, sign the credentials;" Perry had replied, "You have me, then, but I shall not have you;" Haw replied, "That is all right;" Perry also told me that there had been repeating, and that the election had not been a fair and honest one; Perry also said to me that certain officers of the association had named him as one of the inspectors to Mr. Haw, and that Haw had appointed him very reluctantly; Perry had signed the credentials on the 30th December; it was altogether unusual for the credentials of an election to be held over in that way; they are always signed on the night of election; I made much the same statement that he did to me. I have the names of three other parties to whom Perry [illegible]

Q. Do you know anything about the Custom House controlling the last two State Conventions? A. I was at the last Syracuse Convention; there were about sixty Custom House officials there, including the Collector; the result showed that they succeeded in controlling the Convention.

Q. What about political assessments? A. I know that a man went round with a list for subscriptions; on pay day I was requested to pay, and I did so.

Q. Do you know of Custom House people controlling primaries with money? A. I have been told that Mr. Murphy offered Mr. J. W. Thompson $500 to carry a primary in the Twenty-first ward in his interest; it was carried by carrying strangers to the primary from other districts and allowing them to vote; there is no doubt that the Custom House is used for political purposes, and that fidelity to party is a much more important qualification for office than efficiency; in the State election of 1870 Colonel Bliss and a number of Custom House officials acted as United States marshals; Colonel Bliss was "running the machine" in the interest of [illegible]; the conduct of some of the Custom House people at the Syracuse Convention was very disgraceful; I refer especially to the men who guarded the door, composed of the captain of the night watch; they [illegible] several people severely.

Q. That was exerting a very positive influence? A. Yes, sir, especially in the case of Mr. [illegible], who was very badly hurt with a loaded cane; I had previously heard Mr. C. S. Spencer tell the captain of the night watch to go up and take possession of the hall.

Q. Did you ever make an application to Mr. Murphy for an office? A. Yes, sir, at his own request, and at another time a recommendation was made by General Arthur and others in my behalf.

Q. Do you mean that if an assessment is not paid a man is turned out? A. Well, that is pretty much about the music that is circulated about the time of election.

William H. Decamp sworn—Am a lawyer; was in the Custom House as an entry clerk in the naval office from 1st of August, 1869, to October, 1870; I was detailed to attend to the [illegible] on the baggage of passengers; [illegible] knowledge that [illegible] the inspectors would examine the baggage and bring dutiable goods into our office; I was removed for political causes only, so far as I know; soon after Mr. Murphy was appointed Collector he sent word to me to call upon him; on meeting him he stated that he meant to do what he could to harmonize the party in the city and State, and desired that bygones should be bygones, and desired me to consult with myself and other republicans about this; the subject of the conversation was chiefly the selection of delegates to the State Convention; it was known that I was and had been a friend of Senator Fenton; I was president of the district association in the Twenty-second ward; names were talked over, and we agreed finally upon three gentlemen to send to the convention; this was contrary to the usual practice of leaving the matter to the district caucus, but we [illegible] to Mr. Murphy's desire to have the names fixed upon in his office; there were at that time three republican factions—the Twenty-second street, the Twenty-third street, and the Twenty-eighth street or Andy Johnson committee; I belonged to the regular one, the Twenty-second street; all three coalesced, the Twenty-second street having six and the other two associations three delegates each to a special committee; a reorganization was effected; the result of this was that there were seventeen out of the twenty-one Assembly districts in which the Twenty-second street party dominated. The witness then entered into a further explanation of the [illegible] and [illegible], detailing the [illegible] of the Twenty-second street committee by the entry of unauthorized persons through the windows, and traced the gradual acquisition of power by Mr. Murphy, and the consequent division of the party. He continued:—When Mr. Murphy was appointed Collector I had opposed his confirmation by getting up his political record; when he said, "Let bygones be bygones" I don't think he referred to that especially, but to all matters in dispute between the two parties; we only harmonized on the delegates to the Convention after a great deal of discussion; two or three months after I had been removed by Mr. Murphy I was given an office in the Fire Marshal's Department by the Police Headquarters; I did not apply for it, but it was given to me; there were four Police Commissioners, two republicans and two democrats; the Mayor is now an ex officio member as well.

The Committee then adjourned.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The "Custom House" Party in Council—The Report on Contested Seats Not Yet Ready.

The room devoted to the selling of soda water, ginger pop and like drinks in Apollo Hall during the many terpsichorean gatherings that make this place their headquarters in the winter time was last night crowded to excess by the members of the Republican Central Committee to hear reports and transact such other business as this important political body would naturally have brought before them. The delegates were out in force. Like a tidal wave they overwhelmed the limited capacity of the room, and scores were compelled to stand up, packed together closer than sardines. As this is the Custom House representative administration element in the city there is much depending on their efforts to harmonize the republican strife that exists and threatens evil to the party hereabouts. Prominent among those who occupied the higher seats in the synagogue were General Arthur, Collector of the Port, and Charley Spencer. Mr. Hugh Gardner, the temporary chairman of the committee, presided, and John J. O'Brien and George W. Lyon acted as secretaries.

At eight o'clock the committee was called to order, but before proceeding to business a member, not unlike President Grant in appearance, struck dismay into the hearts of many present by moving that smoking be prohibited during the evening. He asked if there was not a rule of the committee forbidding the practice during their deliberations, and if there was none he hoped the general parliamentary rules governing such cases would be adopted. The room was small, the ceiling low and many had sensitive lungs. The poisoned air was enough, but the smoke intolerable. Chairman Gardner didn't know of any rule, either of the committee or of one general in its character, that would bear on the case, and seemed disposed to think any trifling with this dear luxury of man was a little too much of a good thing. But the smokers were defeated, and in a short time the room became somewhat pleasanter.

The roll was gone over, when the report on contested seats was called for. The chairman of this important sub-committee said that it was yet incomplete; they desired still further evidence before they could pass upon the rights of the different delegations, and at present would only report progress.

Mr. LAMPHEER desired to say that the utmost harmony had prevailed in the committee, and no doubt the same pleasant state of affairs would continue.

Mr. LOSSIER moved that when the meeting adjourned it should be until the first Wednesday in February.

Mr. SPENCER wished that the time of adjournment would not be so indefinite. It was his earnest wish, and the wish of every friend of the administration, that the various contesting delegations would settle their differences among themselves, and not bring them before the general body. It was most important at this time that personal feelings should be buried for the common good. He therefore moved that the committee meet two weeks from last night to hear the report on contested seats, which was carried. The body then dispersed, after providing to obtain a larger room for future meetings.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

There was a stated session of the Kings County Democratic General Committee held last evening, Tunis Morocco Algiers Bergen, ex-Member of Congress, in the chair. The hall, which is on the third floor of the building corner of Montague and Court streets, was thronged by an unusually large audience of ward politicians. It was understood that a test case was to be moved, or in other words, that a new move would be made of an unusual revolutionary character. The interest centred upon the action taken by the General Committee upon a protest entered by the dissatisfied members of the democracy of the Twelfth ward against the three inspectors of election, who are returned each year in said ward. A petition was presented from Supervisor Sheridan and several others asking the committee to appoint three inspectors of election for the ward in place of the elected officials. A motion to that effect was made, and upon a vote being taken the Chair decided that the yeas had it. Great confusion ensued, amid which Commissioner of Charities Mr. Thomas Foran moved that the matter be laid on the table. Carried. He then moved that the room be cleared of those who were not members of the committee. Carried. The committee then went into executive session, and a numerous and dissatisfied element walked off breathing their "vows of getting square."

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND VIEWS.

Speaker Blaine's Journal Urging the Re-Election of Grant and Colfax.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16, 1872.

The Kennebec Journal, formerly edited by Speaker Blaine, and presumed to reflect his wishes, contains a long editorial this morning warmly urging the renomination of Vice President Colfax. The Journal asserts that Maine will send a unanimous delegation for Grant and Colfax.

The Pennsylvania Democracy Speak.

Senator Wallace, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, wrote a letter lately to the President of the Young Men's Jackson Association of Pittsburg, in the course of which he said:—

The imminent dangers that threaten the republic in the re-election of General Grant should impel us to sink all minor objects in the effort to avoid them. To save the government is our first duty. One of the greatest means to this great end is the preservation and perfect discipline of our organization. Its thorough training and energetic action are indispensable prerequisites to a victorious contest. Ardent devotion to the fundamental doctrines of the constitution is its bond of strength, and it could not be silent when they are in jeopardy. Millions of men rally to its standard because it is and ever has been true to these doctrines, and danger to liberty, distraction and division would inevitably follow its disbandment. While the constitution lives the democratic party can neither sleep nor die. The certainty of this fact serves to demonstrate the necessity for that breadth of view and progressive spirit that shall find the practical means to unite in a harmonious and irresistible whole those masses of men whose opinions on the graver issues of the day are identical and whose desires lead to the accomplishment of the same great object.

Miscellaneous.

A despatch from Augusta, Me., January 15 to the Portland Argus states that "it is reported on good authority that the disagreement existing between Speaker Blaine and Senator Morrill as regards the Pension Agency appointment here has been amicably settled. General Selden Conner, it is said, is to have that position, and Mr. Franklin Drew, the other contestant, is to have an auditorship in Washington."

General Grant and General Logan have become reconciled, and Logan converted.

Vice President Colfax has given up smoking, but he still "smiles."

John Hall, the West Virginia member of the National Democratic Executive Committee, has resigned, in a letter, in which he says—"I would greatly prefer to belong to some liberal conservative and progressive State organization, that in name, at least, was not chargeable either with rebellion or proscription, if such an organization existed."

Mr. James G. Cooper, for many years connected with the press of New York and Brooklyn, has been elected, by acclamation, Clerk of the House of Representatives of Colorado.

ANOTHER POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Gaylord arrested J. Reilly, who has for some years been Assistant Superintendent of the foreign mail department of the Post Office, on a charge of purloining moneys from the letters passing through his hands. The evidence against him is said to be fully sufficient for his conviction. He was taken before the United States Commissioner and committed.

THE STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

At Albany yesterday the State Military Association, [illegible] which [illegible] a lively one-horse [illegible], met in solemn session. As usual, they [illegible] out nothing, suggested nothing, did nothing. [illegible] church [illegible] an address, full of [illegible] and useful hints, which the [illegible] listened to with respect. It is expected that when the association adjourns the National Guard of the State will be more befogged than ever.

THE PARSONS ON FISK.

The People on the Parsons—Spicy Correspondence on the Sermons of Sunday—Unchristian Christians—The Charity That Suffereth Long and is Kind Lacking in the Pulpits—Fisk No Worse Than Other Men—A Small Mark to Shoot At.

WILLIS RISES TO EXPLAIN.

We published on Monday a sermon from a Methodist minister which was in many respects remarkable. Rarely have we seen it equalled in bitterness of spirit or boldness of expression, and when, as the preacher acknowledged, Christianity and humanity demanded that he should tread lightly and speak gently, he grew fierce in his denunciations and defiant in his abuse of the dead. James Fisk is dead, and the snows of Vermont cover his newly raised grave. He cannot reply to the slanders nor can he be affected by anything good or bad that may be uttered against him or in his favor. But his friends and defenders live, and they are many, and their number has greatly increased within the past week. The Rev. Mr. Willis has, perhaps, more than any other minister of the Gospel who last Sunday preached upon the dead Fisk, helped toward this result. The numerous letters which we this day publish will give the public some faint idea of the value of such diatribes as Mr. Willis' in forming or changing the general character of the community. There is in society an innate love for fair play, and while it condemns with equal severity the assassin and the

DEFAMERS OF THE LATE COLONEL FISK,

it does not either intentionally or by implication defend or applaud his vicious acts, which have been made the basis for sensational discourses.

Our correspondents, who embrace both sexes and all classes, have but one sentiment in common in regard to the pulpit utterances of last Sunday. Men and women, Christians and sinners alike note the lack of charity and Christian sympathy manifested by the ministers. While they unqualifiedly and vehemently condemn the murdered man, they touch the assassin very lightly, if at all. How unlike the words of some of the parsons who preached about James Fisk were the last words of Mr. Fisk himself, who hoped that he might live

TO SAVE STOKES FROM THE GALLOWS.

We think that any impartial and unbiassed judge will see herein more of the spirit of Christ than they will find in the productions of the pulpits. Some of our correspondents very pertinently ask of the parsons the same question which the Saviour propounded eighteen hundred years ago to a self-righteous crowd, who wished him to pronounce judgment upon an unfortunate woman—"Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." It does seem to us that something of this spirit would better become the Christian ministers than the wholesale condemnation of Fisk in which they have indulged.

One of our correspondents is so religiously indignant as to demand a public meeting to condemn such pulpit sensationalism, which is contrary to the spirit and teaching of Christ and His Apostles. Another writer thinks that if the ministers spent more time in secret prayer in their closets they would be more charitable toward the erring, whether living or dead; that they mistake their calling who think the people want or are pleased with any such teachings as theirs—made up of slander and vituperation of the dead and not opening the wounds and adding to the sorrows of the living. This writer thinks, also, that clergymen are probably guilty of crimes against God and society as great as Mr. Fisk's. While Mr. Fisk's vices were known and blazoned throughout the country, his virtues were known only to his Maker, himself and the beneficiaries of his bounty. The very last check drawn by him was for a poor family whom he had befriended oft and again, unknown and unseen by the outside world. A Western correspondent does not think that vituperation and

DEFAMATION OF EVEN GROSSLY WICKED MEN

form any part of Christianity or of the duty of a Christian minister. Neither do we; and we fully agree with him that the malignity of language used against Mr. Fisk is enough to make one shudder. But we submit the letters themselves as fair expressions of the public mind upon the latest sensation.

Below will be found also the substance of an interview with Rev. Mr. Willis, who acknowledges that his only sources of information regarding Mr. Fisk's character were newspaper reports and second hand testimony from perhaps interested parties. The HERALD has frequently condemned clergymen for their

IGNORANT CONDEMNATION OF PERSONS

and things with which they might have become acquainted, and of which, in common justice, they ought to have known something before they spoke or else have held their peace. Mr. Willis thinks it was sufficient excuse for him not to have "preached as much to Mr. Fisk as he did about him," that "Mr. Fisk kept himself where no minister nor Christian gentleman can safely enter." If that is so it is a sad comment upon the respectability of the Christianity of the present day, which is wasting its energies and destroying its power. Not such was the religion taught by Christ nor the example He left to His Church. Adulterers, thieves, swindlers and men and women guilty of every crime with which Mr. Fisk has been charged, and of many more which have not been laid at his door, were not too low for the Saviour's notice, and the world to-day finds a hinge upon which to hang a hope of mercy even for a Judas or a Barabbas. But Christian ministers in this city in the nineteenth century can scarcely accord even this to poor Fisk.

Lack of Charity Among Ministers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to say a few words relative to the remarks made by different ministers on the life and character of the late James Fisk, Jr., last Sabbath? After carefully reading them over I was surprised to see so little charity exhibited by men calling themselves followers of Christ. They can tell nothing of his late career in life that the public are not already informed of, therefore they might better have employed their time and eloquence in preaching the Gospel, thereby following the example of their Master, who said, when the guilty woman was brought up for judgment, "He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone," and again, "A multitude of sins shall be covered by CHARITY."

P. S.—I would suggest that on next Sabbath the ministers take for the subject of their remarks the tragedy lately enacted by their brother minister in England. Perhaps to him they will extend

CHARITY.

Rev. Mr. Willis Answered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please give insertion to answer to Rev. J. T. Willis. In a sermon published in Monday's HERALD the reverend gentleman asks "a hinge to hang a beam of blessedness for the deceased Mr. Fisk."

"The hinge to hang a beam of blessedness"—Fisk's dying words of forgiveness to his assassin:—"Doctor, I hope I may live to save Stokes from the gallows."

God never fails in His promises. "Forgive and ye shall be forgiven" are the words of Holy Writ; hence his salvation and "the hinge and the beam" for Fisk.

NINA.

Some Questions by a Woman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

While so much is being said on the subject of the late tragedy, can you spare a little space for the side of charity? We have all been taught to look upon our ministers as examples of Christian charity, but the sermons published in Monday morning's HERALD dispel all such belief in some, at least, of our so-called Christian ministers. If those ministers feared so much the example set before the young, why did they not deliver their sermons during the life of James Fisk, and make an attempt to reform him they considered so depraved? Does Christian religion teach us to drag before the world all a brother's errors, while his virtues are left untold? Would it not be more Christ-like to speak of the good he has done?

[illegible]

Had Colonel Fisk given $1,000 occasionally to some Church or missionary society, instead of bestowing it on private charities, to be unknown to the world until his death, there could not have been enough said in his praise. Whatever his faults may have been, there would have been extenuation for them. Are there not plenty of men in our midst to-day, and among those who say the most against him, who have as many sins to answer for as he ever had, and possess, perhaps, fewer virtues? Are they any better because they give a few dollars to the Church and make a pretence of piety, while a needy object of charity would be turned from their doors?

Let his errors be buried with him. It will do the world more good to hear of his virtues than of his sins. I trust the Rev. Mr. Willis thought he was teaching a good lesson to his flock; but how could he, after preaching so uncharitable a sermon, repeat the words, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us?"

A WOMAN.

A Member of Mr. Willis' Congregation Speaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In looking over the columns of your valuable paper this morning my attention was called to some of the sermons preached in several of our city churches, especially in the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church by the Rev. J. S. Willis. Myself being a member of a church, and possessed of fine feelings to humanity and also to the unfortunate James Fisk, Jr., I ask the community at large will they suffer the ministers of our gospel Churches to ascend their pulpits and scandalize and ridicule the sleeping dead, that cannot speak for himself, before a congregation, as was done last Sabbath. Rather let there be a meeting called at once to suppress this kind of preaching in our sister Churches, as it tends to do more harm than good with our young, old and middle-aged of the land. I say if there is one minister or individual in our midst that is perfect and without sin, let him come forward and cast the first stone. Christ said there is none perfect, no, not one. And now, my sincere advice to the Churches, the ministers of the Gospel, and the community at large, is to let the dead rest. James Fisk, Jr., the deceased, has gone to a just God; one that is only able to judge; the judge of all the earth, and it is God that is able to change the heart of man in the twinkling of an eye. Let the ministers of the different Churches read and reflect on this grand subject, and rather let them pray for the repose of the soul of the dead Colonel Fisk; that he may find rest and peace for his soul with his God in that bright world above, in that haven of eternal rest that is beyond the skies, where all malice, sin and sorrow is done away with and Christ is all, and in all. Amen.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE HERALD.

A Stinging Rebuke.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In reading the sermons of Sunday last in the HERALD of Monday on the character of Fisk I cannot resist the impulse to ask the reverend divines a few questions, as their remarks were very uncharitable. Do they think our Divine Master would have defamed the character of the dead? Would they, if they followed in the footsteps of a meek and lowly Jesus, have done so? Has He not in His Divine Word told us that of faith, hope and charity the greatest of them is charity? for charity suffereth long and is kind; charity envieth not, charity vaunteth not and is not puffed up, but beareth all things and hopeth all things. Where is their charity, to show the worst side of a man's life, and, even after death, no bright side? For shame! Let him that is without sin cast the first stone. Could one of the reverend gentlemen have done so? Could they have thrown the stone, thus proclaiming their freedom from sin or wrong-doing? No, sir; I protest not. Are we not prone to evil, even as the sparks fly upward? Is one of us perfect? Why not let the dead rest? Why not let the God to whom he has gone be his Judge? Can we not let his soul rest with his Maker? Or do the reverend divines think the God of our universe is not competent to know and judge the world He has made, but would require the very efficient aid of the divines to aid Him in disposing of His own? Can we not leave his sins, his virtues, his shortcomings to Him who is able to know and judge all things—to Him who has told us to judge not lest we be judged? We have heard of his sins, of his manifold vices and of his going astray, but do we hear of his virtues? No, not of one. But a vampire of a thousand tongues proclaims all the shortcomings, without one redeeming quality. Have not all natures some redeeming qualities? I think so. May I ask, what will be the impression left on the majority of listeners on Sabbath last? Why, one of indignation and many a silent invective against the self-conceit of man.

Physician, heal thyself; cast out all impurities and proneness to sin before ye judge the dead. Why not let the memory of the dead be as carefully handled as we would wish the memory of our own beloved ones, sinned they ever so deeply?

CONSTANT READER.

What a Methodist Thinks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—I have long been a reader of your excellent paper, and up to the present time have never replied or taken any notice of any article; but Monday's paper contained an article with the subject of which the public at large are so familiar, in the person of the late Colonel Fisk, Jr., and coming as it does from the Christian pulpit, that I cannot hold my peace, so take up my pen in defence. I think if such ministers as on Sunday took upon themselves the right to slander and abuse the "dead lion" had entered their closets and implored High Heaven to assist them in their Christian duties on that holy Sabbath the reply would not have been "Go and expose all the faults of the much-talked-of Colonel who lies in yonder newly-covered grave, where he is powerless to defend himself." I think that ministers who have been guilty of such acts have mistaken their calling; for it is their duty to preach the Gospel and not to publicly expose the sins of a dead man. He ought to be eulogized for the good he has done and his wrongs buried with him.

What I think of such ministers is, that the world is, perhaps, blinded by the Church to faults that may be as dark and black as those referred to in the person of the dead "Prince," but because they are not known to the world they walk on before their flock as being very innocent. But to such I feel a strong inclination to say, can you "cast the first stone?" I have long looked upon ministers as nothing more than men; I think such scandal from any human person is too bad. What are the feelings of his friends who mourn his loss—just as much as any of us would were we to lose our relative—when their eyes trace over such lines as came from the mouths of some of the ministers yesterday in regard to their late relative?

I hope the day is not far distant when men will be willing to look only upon the better qualities of men and become blind to all evil. The subject of this article it is well known has done much good in the world with his money, and many to-day mourn his loss who would have suffered for bread if it had not been for his helping hand. Many of his charities were hidden from the world, but his faults were not. This was one of his peculiarities, and we have no business to comment on it now. I never knew Colonel Fisk, Jr., personally, but I know of many instances where he has done good, and I honor his memory for them, and will only say, let the grave cover all his faults; let them be settled by his Maker.

A METHODIST.

A Western Man on the Parsons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read the HERALD for a long time, and it is generally on the side of justice, and strikes the chords of the public heart pretty often. The HERALD has taken the conservative ground between violent condemnation and extravagant praise of Fisk. I know the people in the West, and the HERALD's view of the character of Fisk will be that of the public mind and heart. We have had the opinions of the most learned and unlearned divines and of many of the best writers of the New York press. A Western man's opinion may not be uninteresting to the HERALD readers. If you desire to ruin a principle and disgust men with it, carry it to an extreme; be bigoted, be fanatical, be monomaniacal in advocating it, and the best part of humanity will turn from it with loathing and disgust. I believe in the principles of Christianity, and practice a few of them; but I do not think they sanction vituperation or frenzied defamation of even wicked dead men. The unorthodox world is only too ready to catch at every fault of Christians and Christianity, and hold that up to derision and ridicule. But when Christian ministers endeavor, by almost insane zeal, to drag people into the paths of virtue, by holding up as an example of sin and sinners the character of a man who was known to have some virtues, and speak of him in language too violent for a mob leader or a pothouse politician, I think they furnish arguments and objections to themselves and their mode of teaching more powerful than could be accumulated by the most subtle intellects and inveterate prejudices of atheism or deism. The defenders of Mr. Fisk's character seem to rush into the same violent extreme that the other parties do in defaming it. One represents him as a concentration, a personification of all sinfulness and moral degradation, and the others present him as a paragon of all manly qualities and slur over his vices. This violent and prejudiced defence and condemnation of a man's life and character does not appear just. I have spoken with men of refinement, culture and morality, who, if a word was said in condemnation of Fisk, were angry and even personal in their language, and Christian ministers, claiming the guidance of the Spirit of Love, make many of those who believe Christianity shudder at the violence, injustice and even malignity of their language. I have read the HERALD more or less since Fisk appeared upon the arena of the New York world, and must say, from the knowledge of Fisk thus gained, that he was a man of powerful and positive character. He was a man of great virtues and great vices. He deserves, and it is the right of the community to demand, an acknowledgment of his gigantic business capacity, his generosity and his courage; and society demands that his vices, his unscrupulousness in business operations, and disregard of the interests of others when his own were involved, be condemned. Hold up, for the consideration and warning to young men, his vices and his death, and in the name of the charity of Christ and the intelligence and justice of the age let Christians and ministers and the press give him credit for courage in action, a progressive and public spirit and a warm and generous heart. Let the press and the pulpit—the great moral teachers and moulders of public opinion—be just to each other and all men if they expect to retain their influence over an intelligent and reasonable community.

MISSOURI.

WILLIS' DEFENCE.

The sermon of Mr. Willis on the character of James Fisk, Jr., was so remarkable as a pulpit production, and created such a sensation in religious circles and elsewhere, that a reporter called upon the gentleman yesterday to ascertain his sources of information regarding the life and character of the man about whom he had uttered so many and such hard things. Mr. Willis declared that he had no personal knowledge or acquaintance with the late railroad magnate, and had never come in contact with him or with the editor of the HERALD, who criticised him so severely; he would utter his sentiments just as freely and fearlessly as he had done on Sunday. The editor had stated that if he (Willis) had preached as much to Mr. Fisk as he did about him the "Prince of Erie" might have been saved from his vicious course of life and [illegible]. [illegible] remarked Mr. Willis, [illegible] Fisk and the men of his class kept themselves generally where no minister nor Christian gentleman can safely enter. And that is probably the reason that none have sought him out. I don't consider that Mr. Fisk was a worse man than hundreds who live in our midst to-day. I don't think he was

A WORSE MAN THAN STOKES,

his assassin; but he was more openly and flagrantly wicked, and his example affected multitudes of young men more perniciously than his contemporaries. I knew Mr. Fisk only from newspaper report and from the testimony of members of my congregation who were either employés or associates of his. And for their sakes I deem it my duty to warn them of his example. I should have considered him a small mark to shoot at were it not for this fact. I am not a lover of sensationalism, as the HERALD editor intimates, and rarely indulge in such sermons. But if I preach from the Bible I must take up the characters of public men whose lives have passed into history. Mr. Fisk was a public man and a bad man, and his life and character are now matters of current history, and I have a right to draw such lessons of warning and reproof from them as I may for the benefit of the young. My own life has been a battle against my inclinations and a continuous effort, by the help of Divine grace, to make a good man out of a bad one.

I think the community were, in a sense, as much to blame as Mr. Fisk for what he was. He found society and circumstances ready to his hand and he used them for his own unholy aggrandizement. But, as I said in my sermon, this community is now in a turmoil trying to undo the evils which Mr. Fisk and the men of his stamp have brought upon us.

THE GAUDY GLITTER OF THEIR LIVES

and acts has had a powerful and pernicious effect not only upon the young men of this city, but in other parts of the country also, and they cannot be too strongly condemned. The pulpit and the press should strike hands in this work and make common cause against a common foe.

Mr. Willis again referred to the HERALD's editorial, which, he said, he considered on the whole fair enough, but he thought in some particulars was inclined to be too severe on him. But he believed in free speech, and considered that he himself, being a public man, the HERALD had as good a right to criticise and dissect his sermon as he (Willis) had to criticise the life and character of James Fisk, Jr.

A REMARKABLE BANK SIEGE.

The Run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank—Slow Payments but Slight Decrease in Numbers Yesterday—Growing Suspicions of Its Insolvency—A Detailed Exhibit of the Bank's Affairs Demanded.

At three o'clock yesterday the twelfth day of the run upon the above bank ended, with no better prospect for a cessation of hostilities than when the first charge was made, on the 2d of January, by a frightened but well behaved mob of several hundred people, whose hard-earned savings were locked up there. When the doors were opened yesterday there were

TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE

depositors about the building, 111 of whom had been admitted at the side door on tickets, fifty-one without tickets, and about fifty were without, braving the storm and cold in anticipation of getting in. The interest clerk, Mr. Seaman, took the paying teller's desk, and slow progress was made, the average for the first two hours being about eighteen payments per hour. Mr. Seaman was subsequently replaced by Mr. Weeks, who, for some time, paid much more rapidly, and the latter portion of the day the active manipulator of

FEDERAL CURRENCY,

Mr. Spenser, served the people quite satisfactorily and courteously. During the five hours of the day, from ten to three o'clock, sixty-nine persons were paid and about twenty-one extra books, making total books paid ninety, or at the rate of eighteen per hour for the entire day. The rate of payments the previous day was twenty-one per hour. When payments stopped there were

NINETY-THREE PERSONS UNPAID,

and tickets being issued to them the gentlemanly Actuary, Mr. Tuthill, mounted a chair and announced that they would be admitted by the side door at half-past nine to-day. As there were eight extra books the payments to persons holding tickets to-day will be 101. As certain unenterprising papers persist in declaring that the run has ended, the above figures are given that the public may not be deceived; or, to make it more comprehensive, the numbers are thus accurately detailed:—

Admitted on tickets issued on the 15th	111
Admitted without tickets yesterday	51
Total admissions yesterday	162
Paid during the day	69
Unpaid, and tickets issued for to-day	93

Among those who besieged the institution yesterday were many persons who had already drawn their principal and now

RETURNED FOR THEIR INTEREST.

President John H. Lyon circulated among them, and informed those who were after interest that they were acting unfairly in crowding the bank and "cutting out" those who for days had vainly endeavored to obtain their principal. The result was that many retired from the lines, but about fifty remained without during the day.

The class of depositors yesterday in attendance indicated men and women of large means, and many of their withdrawals ran up into the thousands. Among them was Mr. James Faculy, who has been in the line almost daily since the 2d, and yesterday left with his money and the remark, "Don't speak of my perseverance. This is the twelfth day I have been after my money. I have got it, and am satisfied." A number of the withdrawals yesterday could be better calculated in ounces than in number of bills, and one or two reached into the pounds.

The feeling of the depositors continues to be one of

NON-CONFIDENCE IN THE INSTITUTION

and its stability. This has been increased by the failure of the trustees to come out manfully and succinctly detail the character of their securities and their actual value on the market. Some depositors, more intelligent than others, whisper the belief that some of their savings have been invested in depreciated Southern stocks; but these surmises cannot be verified except by the trustees.

The run upon the bank has been the most remarkable that has ever occurred in this city, and if the trustees prove their solvency and their right to deserve the confidence of the thousands who save, much of the money recently drawn out will find its way quickly back to its coffers, and the bank will become one of the most substantial in the city. This can only be done by

FAIR AND HONEST STATEMENTS

that it is the duty of the trustees to make, and failing, the duty of Bank Superintendent Howell to insist upon securing.

There are strange stories told by the friends of the bank regarding the Tarrytown property, which the trustees in their statement reported in the market at $1,500 per acre. It was stated on Monday to a HERALD reporter that the trustees had formed a pool to buy it, but on taking legal advice they found themselves debarred by the law, and the offer to purchase finally came from Mr. Warring, partner of Mr. Harison, one of the trustees and counsel of the bank. Mr. Harison, on being referred to, most emphatically contradicted this story, so far as his law partner is concerned. As the trustees and all the attachés of the institution, with the exception of Messrs. Owen, Lyon, Green and Cornell and Detective Leal, avoid the reporters, it was yesterday impossible to learn whether the property had been sold.

The police, under Captain Cameron, Sergeants Rooney, Groo and Randall, and Roundsmen Schultz and Philip, are daily in attendance, protecting the depositors from robbery and preserving order. Captain Cameron's men have been so completely exhausted by continuous duty that details from other precincts daily report for duty; and as there is a bare probability that the run is likely to continue, the Captain is considering the propriety of asking the Commissioners to rent a building in the neighborhood temporarily and establish a sub-precinct of police, where the men can be lodged and fed until the end comes.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Ceremonies at the Unveiling of the Franklin Statue To-Day.

To-day, Franklin's birthday, the Franklin statue, in Printing House square, will be unveiled. The ceremonies promise to be very interesting. The Rev. Dr. Prime is to preside, and the statue will be unveiled by Professor S. F. B. Morse. The presentation speech will be made, in Mr. De Groot's name, by Horace Greeley, and in behalf of the press and printers Charles C. Savage, President of the Board of Trustees of the New York Typographical Society, will receive the gift. The general committee having in charge the ceremonies request newspaper establishments and employing printers to allow their employés time to attend the celebration. In the evening a banquet will be given at Delmonico's, at which will be present prominent newspaper men and distinguished invited guests.

WISCONSIN.

An Estoppel on the Efforts of the Chippewa Indian Investigating Committee—Amending the State Constitution.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16, 1872.

The Senate this morning received a message from Governor Washburn vetoing the bill passed to enable the Chippewa Indian Investigating Committee to compel the attendance of a witness, on the ground that, the terms of a majority of the committee as members of the Legislature having expired, said persons were merely private citizens, and could have no such power as the bill attempted to confer. In the Assembly a joint resolution was offered for an amendment to the constitution, providing for [illegible] the members of the Assembly [illegible] of the Senate [illegible] four years, and also for biennial sessions and [illegible] voting

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COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

The Obscene Letter Writer's Case Postponed Till Saturday—The Kerosene Throwing Scoundrel—He is a Genuine Woman Hater—Remarkable Statement of His Aversion for the Fair Ones—Sentenced to the Penitentiary for One Year—Judge Dowling on Pickpockets.

Judge Dowling presided at the above Court yesterday morning and disposed of a calendar of usual length, but containing some three or four cases of more than ordinary importance. Among these was the case of the miscreant, Charles John Albury, alias "Dr. Vernon," alias "Alexander," alias "H. Vere," who has for some time past amused himself by writing insulting and obscene letters to the ladies advertising in this paper. Mr. Howe appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and moved that the case be carried over until next Saturday, at which time he promised to be prepared for trial. Judge Dowling acceded to the counsel's request, whereupon a large number of persons,

INCLUDING SEVERAL LADIES,

who were present for the sole purpose of having a look at the villain and hearing what he could possibly say in defence of his cowardly and execrable actions, took their departure from the court room with an evident air of disappointment and regret.

THE KEROSENE SCOUNDREL.

In last Sunday's edition of this paper was published an account of the arrest on Saturday night of a man named William Cullison, on a charge of throwing kerosene oil upon the dresses and cloaks of ladies passing up Broadway. As stated then, upwards of one hundred complaints have been made to the Superintendent of Police by ladies who had suffered the loss of an expensive silk dress, a velvet cloak, or, in some cases, both, by having them besmeared with kerosene by some scoundrel who was in the habit of stationing himself at a convenient point on Broadway, and availing himself of the opportunity offered by ladies passing on their way

HOME FROM THE THEATRES.

Many attempts were made to capture the offender, but without success until Saturday night last, when Detective Bennett noticed a man, near the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, take from under his coat an oil can and throw the contents upon the blue silk dress of Miss Ada Whitner, of 359 Fourth avenue, who was returning, in company with a gentleman friend, from the Olympic Theatre. The man was arrested, and when taken to the Tombs Police Court the next morning gave his name as above, but refused to give any explanation of his nefarious conduct. He is an idiotic appearing individual, and has a colossal protuberance on that portion of his cranium which phrenologists declare is devoted solely to destructiveness, or,

IN OTHER WORDS, PURE CUSSEDNESS.

His last victim, Miss Whitner, appeared at the Special Sessions yesterday morning and testified to having had her dress completely ruined last Saturday night, as above related.

When asked what he had to say in extenuation of his conduct Cullison replied that his only motive in pursuing the course he had was the satiation of an inordinate desire which had possessed him from childhood to do the whole female race as much injury as he possibly could. "Your Honor," said he,

"I HATE ALL WOMENKIND,

nor can I give any reason for so doing. As long ago as I can remember—even when I was but a small boy—I had a great aversion for women, and in fact for females of whatever age. This feeling of aversion has since grown upon me until now, in my manhood, it amounts to most intense hatred. I ask no mercy from the Court."

JUDGE—Nor will I waste any upon you. I myself know at least a dozen ladies whose clothing you have ruined, and I deem it my imperative duty to place you where you can no longer ply your damnable vocation. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the Penitentiary for the period of twelve months.

THE CHAMPION PICKPOCKET DETECTIVE.

Officer John A. McDonald, of the Third precinct, arrests more pickpockets than perhaps any other two officers on the force. He is stationed in and about Washington Market, and scarcely a day passes without his taking in some two or three of the light-fingered ladies or gentlemen. Yesterday he appeared against James Walsh and Ann Ferry, whom he had arrested a few days before, while they were in the act of relieving an old lady in the market of her purse. The evidence was conclusive, and in passing sentence upon the prisoners Judge Dowling said:—I am determined to

BREAK UP THIS GANG OF THIEVES

that infest the market places and rob poor people of perhaps the last penny they have. I shall be even more severe with you now than I would had you been arrested while in the act of robbing a man on Broadway of a thousand dollars, for these poor people whom you prey upon in the market can ill afford to be fliched of one penny, while a man who loses a thousand dollars has, in all probability, a hundred thousand more to fall back on. I shall send you to the Penitentiary for twelve months."

ANOTHER LADY'S EXPERIENCE WITH DR. VERNON.

The following letter was addressed to Captain Irving, Chief of the detective force, in regard to the writings of Dr. Vernon. The accompanying letters are fair samples of the work of the scamp:—

JAMES IRVING:— JANUARY 15.

SIR—Enclosed you will find some replies I received from the Dr. Vernon mentioned in the HERALD of yesterday. I advertised for a position as copyist or cashier, and was quite annoyed at receiving his notes. Finally I wrote to him, saying, if he would meet me at the HERALD office, and stand at the door with his hat under his arm, I would be able to recognize him, but I do not know if he ever came, as I was not there. If the replies enclosed will help to further the ends of justice and cause him to receive the punishment he deserves, I am satisfied. For when a man says he writes replies such as his to pass away an idle hour, I think it time for the public to provide him with a position where his time may be fully occupied. Yours, respectfully, G. H.

FRIDAY EVENING.

"NECESSITY"—Do you wish a gentleman friend to assist you? If your advertisement will admit of this construction I can offer to a lady of good appearance, intelligence and refinement a nice, cosey home and kind treatment in return for her intimate companionship and exclusive society. She must be under thirty-five years of age and healthy. Send name and address, in perfect confidence (for I am a gentleman), to box 62, No. 688 Broadway. Respectfully, H. VERE.

NOVEMBER, 14, 1871.

G. H.—If your advertisement is susceptible of a hidden and more enticing meaning you may be liberally dealt with if you will communicate with V., box 62, No. 688 Broadway.

NOVEMBER 26, 1871.

G. H.—I see that you still advertise for "employment." You may do so for weeks to come and not find what you desire. My proposal is yet before you for consideration: the only thing that prevents our meeting and, perhaps, becoming friends is your delicacy about giving your address. I am a gentleman, and a gentleman instinctively knows what course to pursue under all and every circumstance in life. If, therefore, no terms were arrived at I should make no improper use of such information as you chose to impart, nor of the knowledge of your whereabouts; neither would a gentleman make himself a conspicuous statue standing by a door jamb with his hat in his hand (as you so innocently suggested).

Am I to be favored with a lady's reception of a gentleman? Yours, most respectfully, H. VERE.

Box 62, 688 Broadway.

AN EXILE FROM ERIN.

Phil Collins' Experience of City Life.

There came before Judge Scott, yesterday afternoon, "a poor exile of Erin." He had been rather unceremoniously initiated into the ways of this queer city, and he wanted to know if he could not get some justice. He had a fresh face and innocent smile, which at once appealed to the sympathy of the magistrate.

"What can I do for you, my man?" said the Judge.

The applicant, in a rich Cork brogue, said, "I shunt to make an affydavit agin two dirthy blaguards—Phil Farley and Joe Shannon."

JUDGE—What did they do to you?

PHIL—I was goin' home lasht night, fair and [illegible], not sayin' a word to anny wan, thin Phil Farley [illegible] at me, in Seventeenth street, near avenue [illegible] and gev me a thump in the brist of the jug, and [illegible] Shannon and four or five more tossed me to the [illegible] and kicked me in the belly with their feet.

JUDGE—What's your name?

PHIL—Phil Collins, sir. I am a greenhorn, Yer Honor, and I am not long in the counthry, and it was a [illegible] of mine that keeps a little place in [illegible] told me to come to you and you would see me righted.

JUDGE—I will do all I can for you. Mr. Steers, [illegible] a summons for those men.

[illegible] Collins took the summons in his right hand [illegible] one corner, looking askance at it as [illegible] was a fairy it was going to [illegible] and "what [illegible] I do with this, Yer Honor?" he asked.

[illegible] Give it to Phil Farley or Joe Shannon.

PHIL—Shure, they will bate me [illegible]

JUDGE—Well, get a policeman [illegible]

[illegible]

And with many [illegible]

left the Court [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, TUESDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm, with more doing. The cotton market was active and lower.

MONEY EASY.

The money market was active, if not stringent, early in the day, when borrowers paid 7 per cent coin quite freely, while transactions were reported as high as 1-32 and interest. After two o'clock there was a sudden relaxation in rates under a more plentiful supply of money, which was pressed to the street so eagerly that borrowers accepted 5, 4 and even 3 per cent, rather than have their balances go unemployed over night. The disturbance of the past two days has been occasioned by the calling of money to meet certain indebtedness of the city; but the requirement in this connection having been satisfied, no further derangement is anticipated, especially as money is still flowing to the city from the interior banks.

Prime paper is more readily taken, and the quotation has been modified to 7 a 9 per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was dull, steady and unchanged.

GOLD DULL—109 A 108⅝.

The gold market was dull and lower, Washington advices of this afternoon rendering it quite certain that there will be no trouble with Spain on account of the Florida case. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	108⅞	1:54 P. M.	108¾
11 A. M.	108⅞	2 P. M.	108⅞
11:30 A. M.	108⅞	3 P. M.	108⅞
12 M.	108¾	4 P. M.	108¾
1 P. M.	108⅞	5:30 P. M.	108⅝ a 108⅞
1:09 P. M.	109		

In the gold loan market the rates for carrying ranged from 7 to 3 per cent. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$20,849,000
Gold balances	1,677,647
Currency balances	1,830,163

The Sub-Treasury paid out $435,000 on account of January interest and $68,000 in redemption of the called bonds of '62. The total disbursement to date on account of January interest is 12,055,000, and for redeemed '62's $23,783,000.

GOVERNMENTS FIRM.

The government list was heavy, if not weak, at the morning board, but gradually strengthened and closed firm. The following were the final street quotations:—United States currency sixes, 115½ a 115¾; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., coupon, 115¾ a 115⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 109⅞ a 110⅛; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110 a 110⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅛ a 110½; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111¼; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 110⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111⅞ a 112; do. do., 1868, do. do., 112 a 112⅛; do. fives of 1881, funded, registered, ex interest, 108⅝ a 108⅞; do. do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅛ a 109½; do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 110.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES QUIET.

The Southern State bonds were quiet and irregular. The Missouris were lower on the agitation against redeeming the bonds in gold, although the agents in this city were to-day paying off in coin the principal of such matured bonds as were presented. The Tennessees were still strong and in demand, doubtless for the railroad corporations who wish to pay their indebtedness to the State Sinking fund. The South Carolinas were firm and higher on advices from Columbia to the effect that an agent of a number of the leading bondholders in New York is soliciting a transfer of the New York agency to the Union Trust Company, on the understanding that the latter will, if given a lien on the present year's taxes, advance the January and April interest. The following were the closing street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 65¾ a 65½; do., new, 65¼ a 65½; Virginia, ex coupon, 54 a 57; do., registered stock, old, 45 a 50; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 52⅞ a 53⅛; do. sixes, deferred scrip, 20½ a 21; Georgia sixes, 70 a 80; do. sevens, 80 a 85; North Carolina, ex coupon, 33 a 34; do. funding, 1866, 23 a 24; do. do., 1868, 19 a 20; do., new, 16¾ a 17½; do. special tax, 12¾ a 13; Missouri sixes, 96 a 96½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92 a 92½; Louisiana sixes, 50 a 60; do., new, 50 a 65; do. levee sixes, 60 a 62; do. do. eights, 70 a 80; do. do. eights, 1875, 70 a 80; do. Penitentiary sevens, 60 a 70; do. railroad eights, 70 a 80; Alabama fives, 60 a 70; do. eights, 90 a 95; do. eights, Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, 87 a 92; South Carolina sixes, 49 a 55; do., new, January and July, 25½ a 26; do. do., April and October, 23 a 23½; Arkansas sixes, funded, 54 a 55.

STOCKS DULL AND STRONG.

The stock market was quiet, but the lack of animation did not prevent a gradual advance in prices. In the forenoon there was a temporary spell of weakness and a trifling reaction from the first figures; but the upward current set in strongly as the money market relaxed, and an advance of ½ a 2 per cent was recorded late in the afternoon. The best figures were not maintained in the closing dealings on the sidewalk, but at the reaction a steady if not firm tone prevailed. The principal business was in Northwest, Ohios, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Wabash and Union Pacific. The better prospect of an increased subsidy caused a rise to 57⅞ in Pacific Mail. St. Paul touched 58, a rise of two per cent, and Ohios 48⅜. Erie and Northwest preferred were weak, and Reading and Pittsburg steady and neglected. In the case of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad it is claimed that although there was a decrease of about three quarters of a million dollars in the gross earnings of 1871 as compared with 1870 there was a net income of $1,500,000, which would allow a dividend of seven per cent on the preferred stock and of nearly as much on the common. Yet the directors met the other day and adjourned, apparently "passing" the dividends. It is also curious that the dividend on Northwestern common was "passed," although a little ciphering upon the earnings of the first half of the present fiscal year shows that a dividend of five per cent on both classes of stock was earned during that period.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	98⅛	97⅞
New York Central scrip	94⅛	93⅞
Erie	35⅛	34⅝
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	91⅞
Wabash	75⅜	74⅞
Pittsburg	91⅞	91⅛
Northwestern	74⅝	73⅞
Northwestern preferred	93⅝	92⅞
Rock Island	112	111¼
St. Paul	58	56
St. Paul preferred	82	81¼
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅜	47⅞
Union Pacific	33⅛	32⅞
Western Union Telegraph	73⅝	73⅛
Pacific Mail	57⅞	55⅞

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The accumulating idle capital of this season of the year is steadily finding its way into railroad bonds, which are taken by those who are unwilling to assume the risks connected with the dividend-paying stocks. The inquiry to-day was unusually large, and resulted in transactions involving about half a million dollars' worth of bonds. The leading feature was an advance in Union Pacific firsts to 94. The following were the bids at the close of the call:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	94½	Han & Naples 1st m	92
New York Cen 6's, 1887	90	Gt West 1st m, 1888	[illegible]
New York Cen 6's, sub	90	Gt West 2d m, 1893	[illegible]
N York Cen 7's, con 1876	102	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	[illegible]
Erie 1st m, ex	101	Gal & Chic extended	[illegible]
Erie 1st m, end	94	Gal & Chic 2d m	[illegible]
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	96⅛	Chi, R I & Pacific	102
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	95½	Mor & Essex 1st m	106½
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	[illegible]	Mor & Essex 2d m	100½
Erie 7's, 5th m, '88	90	[illegible]	102
[illegible] N Y & E 1st m, '77	93½	New Jer Cent 1st m, n	106
Long Dock bonds	92	New Jer Cent [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] RR 7's, 2 m, s f, '85	106	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105
Hud R 7's, 2d m, '75	101	Pitts, F W & Chi 2d m	102
Harlem 1st m	102	Pitts, F W & Chi 3d m	98
Harlem con s f 6's	95½	P, F W & Chi [illegible]	101
Alb & Sus 1st bds	100	Cle & P [illegible]	[illegible]
Alb & Sus 2d bds	96½	Cle & P [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cle & P [illegible]	[illegible]
Chi, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	110½	Cle & P [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	99	Chic & Alton [illegible]	98½
[illegible]	102½	Chic & Alton [illegible]	94
[illegible]	98	Chic & Alt income	92
Cen Pac gold bonds	[illegible]	Chic & N W [illegible]	90
Union Pac 1st m	94	Chic & N W [illegible]	62
Union Pac L G 7's	83½	[illegible]	84
Un Pac inc 10's	88	Dub & Sioux City 1st m	[illegible]
[illegible] 1875	104	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alt & T H 1st m	97	St Louis & Iron M 1st m	98
Alt & T H 2d m, pref	88½	Mil & St Paul 1st m [illegible]	[illegible]
Alt & T H [illegible]	78	Mil & St P [illegible]	[illegible]
Chic & N W [illegible]	105	Mil & St Paul 1st m	[illegible]
[illegible] & N W [illegible]	95	Mil & St Paul [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & W 1st m	[illegible]

[illegible]

Tol & Wab 2d m	78	N York & N Haven 6's	99
Tol & Wab equip bds	85½	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	83½
Tol & W conv con	80½		

THE EXPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 16, 1872, was $4,004,015.

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	73⅛ a 73¼	Northwestern	74½ a 74⅝
Pacific Mail	57 a 57⅛	N'western pf	93⅛ a 93⅝
N Y Cen con	98 a 98⅛	Rock Island	111⅜ a 111½
N Y Cen scrip	94 a 94⅛	St Paul	57½ a 57⅝
Erie	34⅞ a 34⅞	St Paul pref	81½ a 82
Reading	114⅛ a 114⅜	Wabash	75¼ a 75⅜
Lake Shore	92⅛ a 92¼	Ohio & Miss	48⅛ a 48⅜
Union Pacific	33⅛ a 33⅜	Bos, Har & Erie	4⅛ a 4¼
Pittsburg	91⅛ a 91⅜	Col, C & I Cen	23⅛ a 23⅜

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Jan. 16—10:15 A. M.

$30000 US 5's, c, '81...b3	109⅞
10000 do.	109⅞
105000 do....s3	109⅞
7000 US 5-20, c, '67	110⅞
24000 US 5-20, c, '67...s3	111⅞
10000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅞
5000 US 5's, 10-40, c...c	110
5000 do....s3	109⅞
5000 US 6's, cur....s3	115⅝
20000 Tenn 6's, new	66⅝
20000 S C 6's, n Jan & Jy	25½
18000 do.	26
1000 Tenn 6's, old	65⅝
10000 Ark 7's, is to L R & F S RR Co	53½
4000 B'klyn 6's, w l	94½
2000 NY 6's, '74	106⅞
2000 Hud Riv 2d s f bds	106
1000 NY Cen 6's, '87	91
7000 Harlem 1st m	102
2000 Erie 4th m	93½
5000 Alb & Sus 2d m	97
3000 Mich So 2d m	90
2000 do.	90¼
4000 Mich So s f bonds	10[illegible]
15000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅞
7000 do.	102⅝
3000 U Pac RR 1st....c	95⅞
12000 do.	95⅞
64000 do.	95⅞
20000 U Pac 7's, l g bds	84
5000 do.	83½
25000 U Pac 10's, inc	88⅝
1000 Alt & Terre H inc	78⅝
11000 Chi & N W s fnd bds	105
11000 H & St J 8's, c b	100
14000 Tol & W con c b	90
10000 Han & Naples 1st	90
5000 Gal & Chic 1st	107⅝
18000 C & R I & P R 7's	102⅝
5000 do.	102⅞
17000 Mor & Es 1st m	105
500 M & Es 2d m	100
2000 Clev and Pitts 2d	98
1000 Clev & Pitts 4th m	85
5000 Ohio & Miss c bds	93⅛
5000 St L & Iron M 1st	99
15000 M & St P 8's, 1st m	110
10000 C, C & I C 1st	92
1000 do.	93¼
13000 C, C & I C 2d m	73
20000 do.	73⅛
2000 Tol, Peo & W 2d	81
5000 New Jer Sou 1st	70
23000 North Mo 1st	92
1000 Chic & N W 7's, e b	94
50 shs Merchants' Bk	118

25 shs Union Bank	134
20 Bk of Comm'ce	115
5 Continental Bk	92
6 do.	90
20 Metropolitan Bk	135
17 Fourth Nat Bk	110
50 German Am Bank	106
11 Am Ex Bank	112½
100 Am Coal	42½
500 Con Coal of Md	40
82 West Un Tel	73⅛
200 do....b c	73¼
500 do.	73⅜
100 do....c	73⅛
100 Canton Co....b c	81⅛
100 Spring M Coal	62
100 Pac M SS Co	55⅞
700 do....b3	55⅞
100 do....b c	55⅞
10 Adams Ex	92
100 Am Mer U Ex	61½
200 U States Express	62½
100 do.	62¼
200 do.	62⅞
100 N Y C & H RR....c	97⅝
50 do....b3	97¾
20000 N Y C & H R ctfs	93⅞
100 Erie RR....b c	34⅞
800 do.	34⅝
500 do.	34½
3 Mich Cen RR	116⅞
25 L S & M S RR	91⅝
200 Union Pac RR....b3	33⅞
200 Cle & Pitts R gtd	91⅝
300 do.	91⅞
85 do.	91⅝
64 do.	91⅞
525 C & N W RR	73⅞
20 do.	74⅛
100 do....b c	73⅞
300 Ch & R I RR....b c	111⅛
100 do....c	111⅞
50 Mil & St P RR	57
500 do.	56⅞
100 do....b c	56⅞
200 Tol, W & W RR....b c	74⅛
10 Tol, W & W pfd	87⅞
1150 Del, L & W RR	106
50 Ohio & Miss R pf	76
25 Chic & Alton RR	121⅞
200 Morris & Essex	93
51 do.	93⅛
10 N Y & NH RR	143⅞
130 St L & I M	60
200 H & St Jo RR	55
100 Col, C & I C RR	22⅛
200 do.	22

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$20000 US 5's, c, '81	109⅞	$5000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅞
2500 do.	110	5000 US 5-20, c, '65	111⅛
1000 US 6's, '81, c...b c	115	2000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	110⅛
10000 do.	115	7000 US 5-20, c, '67	111⅞
6000 US 5-20, c, '62	110	4000 do....s3	111⅞
10000 do.	110	6000 US 5-20, r, '67	111⅞
8000 US 5-20, c, '62, cb3d	110⅛	2000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅞
6000 do.	110	12000 US 5's, 10-40, r	109⅞
2000 US 5-20, c, '64	110⅛	50000 do.	109⅞

One o'Clock P. M.

$25000 Tenn 6's, n	65⅞	25 shs Am M U Ex	61
25000 Va 6's, con....s3	52⅞	200 N Y C & H R R....b c	97⅝
3000 Va 6's, def	20⅞	1000 NYC&H RR ctfs	93⅝
5000 do.	21	300 Erie RR	34⅝
9000 Missouri 6's	96⅞	500 do....b c	34⅞
6000 Cen Pac gold b	102⅛	500 do.	34⅞
25000 Un Pac RR 1st m	95⅞	12 Erie RR pref....b c	65
10000 Un P 7's, l g b	83⅞	500 L S & M S R....b c	92⅛
10000 Un Pac 10's, in	88⅞	100 do....b3	92⅛
10000 Pac R 7's, g by Mo	100	100 L S & M S RR scrip	89⅛
4000 M & St P 1st, l div	88	100 Clev & Pitts RR gtd	91⅞
11000 Han & St Jo 8's, c b	100	200 do.	91⅞
8000 C, C & I C, 1m	92⅞	100 do....b c	91⅞
2000 Mich South 2d m	89⅞	100 Un Pac RR....b c, b5	33
40 shs Nassau Bank	104	100 Chi & N W RR pf	93⅛
100 Quick M Co	36⅞	200 do....b c	93⅞
100 Quick M Co pref	50⅛	200 New J Cen RR	112⅛
100 Con C of Md....b c	59⅞	100 N J Cen RR scrip	101½
400 West U Tel....b c	73⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR	57⅞
150 do....c	73⅛	100 do.	57⅞
400 do.	73⅛	100 do....b c	57⅞
200 Pac M SS Co....b c	56⅛	200 Mil & St P pfd	81⅞
2500 do.	56⅞	100 T, W & W RR	74⅛
500 do.	56⅞	400 Del, Lack & W RR	106
100 do....b10	56	500 Ohio & M RR	48
400 do.	56⅞	150 H & St J RR	55
75 Adams Ex Co	91⅛	13 Chic & Alton	122
100 do....b c	92	300 Col, C & I C RR	23⅛
25 do.	92⅛	100 Chi, Bur & Q RR....b c	137
25 do.	92⅛		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Under continued light receipts the market has remained very firm, with sales of pots at $8 75 a $9 25, and pearls at $11 a $11 50.

CANDLES.—The market generally continued quiet, although prices have shown no change. Small sales have been made at 34c. a 35c. for sperm, 44c. a 45c. for patent do., 28c. a 29c. for stearic, 15c. a 19c. for adamantine and 25c. a 26c. for paraffine.

COPPER.—There has been a fair demand for Lake since our last at steady prices. The sales aggregate about 500,000 lbs., at 27½c. a 28c., cash, and 28½c. for February and early March delivery. The market closed firm at 28c., cash.

COFFEE.—There has been a better demand for Rio, but other descriptions remained quiet, although the market throughout continued very strong. We hear of sales of 3,680 bags Rio, per steamer Bishop, at 18½c., and 4,000 bags do., per Superb, in Baltimore, at 18c. We quote:—Cargoes (Rio), ordinary, 16½c. a 16¾c.; do. do. fair, 16¾c. a 17c.; do. do. good, 17½c. a 17¾c.; do. do. prime, 18½c. a 18¾c., gold, in bond, 60 days; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 18c. a 20c.; St. Domingo, in bond, 12c. a 12½c.; Java, 23c. a 24c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—There has been but a limited inquiry for cotton on the spot, the sales being chiefly on speculation and for consumption. Prices were about ⅛c. lower. The market for future delivery was only moderately active, but steady at about yesterday's prices. The sales reported on 'Change were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	68	—	68
Consumption	170	167	337
Speculation	237	—	237
In transit	100	100	200
Total	575	267	842

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—January, 400 at 21⅛c.; February, 600 at 21⅞c., 700 at 21 7-16c.; March, 500 at 22c., 200 at 22 1-16c., 700 at 22c.; April, 1,100 at 22 3-16c.; May, 200 at 22⅛c. Total, 4,500 bales. To-day—January, 200 at 21 1-16c., 100 at 21 3-16c., 600 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21 1-16c., 100 at 21 3-16c.; February, 300 at 21⅛c., 100 at 21 7-16c., 1,200 at 21⅜c., 200 at 21 7-16c.; March, 600 at 22c., 100 at 22 1-16c., 400 at 22c., 200 at 22 1-16c., 500 at 22c., 200 at 22 1-16c., 500 at 22c., 200 at 22 1-16c., 100 at 22c., 500 at 21 15-16c., 100 at 22c.; April, 300 at 22¼c., 900 at 22 3-16c., 100 at 22⅛c., 600 at 22 3-16c., 200 at 22⅛c.; May, 400 at 22 5-16c., 100 at 22⅜c.; June, 200 at 22 7-16c. Total, 13,400 bales. Grand total, 14,900 bales. Rates on cotton to foreign ports closed as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 5-16d. a 7-32d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅝c. To Hamburg, by steam, ½d., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 1c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅞c. a 1c., gold. The receipts at the ports sum up thus:—Galveston, 1,372; New Orleans, 11,599; Mobile, 2,795; Savannah, 4,545; Charleston, 2,681; Wilmington, 118; Norfolk, 1,872; Baltimore, 15; New York, 2,9; Boston, 239—total, 26,229. This day last week, 17,455. This day last year, 27,675. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18¼	17	19½	19¼
Good ordinary	20⅛	20⅛	20⅞	20⅞
Low middling	21⅛	21⅛	21¾	22
Middling	21¾	22	22⅛	22¼
Good middling	22⅛	22⅛	23⅛	23⅛

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts. Flour, 8,225 bbls.; wheat, 2,080 bushels; corn, 39,000 do.; corn meal, 410 bbls.; oats, 30,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 do. The flour market continued dull, and some grades were a trifle lower. Shipping brands were dull and firmly held at previous quotations. The sales were about 6,500 bbls. The market closed dull at our revised quotations. Rye flour was dull, but prices were nominally unchanged. Southern flour was likewise dull, but without change in value. The sales were about 1,200 bbls. Corn meal was dull at the revised quotations appended:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	6 00 a 6 40
Extra State	6 75 a 7 00
Choice do.	7 00 a 7 50
Superfine Western	6 00 a 6 40
Extra do.	6 60 a 7 00
Extra Minnesota	7 00 a 7 50
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 75 a 7 10
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 25 a 7 75
Family	8 00 a 9 50
St. Louis low extra	7 00 a 7 25
St. Louis straight extra	7 25 a 7 75
St. Louis choice double extra	8 00 a 9 00
St. Louis choice family	9 00 a 11 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 40
Southern No. 2	5 25 a 5 75
Southern superfine	5 75 a 6 25
Southern extra	6 75 a 9 25
Southern family	9 25 a 11 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 60 a 4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 75 a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey	3 65 a 3 80
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 15 a 4 20
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a 19 75
Baltimore	4 00 a 4 10
[illegible]	[illegible] a 4 70
[illegible]	3 65 a 3 90
Western	3 75 a 3 80

[illegible]

the ... The sales in round lots were about 15,000 rolls of domestic cloth, for future delivery, at 16½c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—The market still continued dull for all descriptions of hemp, although prices were nominally unchanged. Jute was also quiet, but steady. Jute butts met with a moderate inquiry at former prices, but the sales were principally in small lots. We quote:—Dressed American, $255 a $275 per ton, undressed do., $165 per ton, Manila, 12¾c. a 13⅛c., gold; Sisal, 11¼c. a 12c., do.; Tampico, 7¾c. a 7⅞c., do., in bond; jute, 4½c. a 6¼c., gold, and jute butts, 3⅝c., currency.

HOPS.—The market generally remains quiet, although there has been a slight improvement in the inquiry for choice new hops, but with a very limited supply and continued light receipts holders remain indifferent and show no willingness to realize unless full prices are obtained. The current quotations are:—State, 45c. a 62c.; Eastern and Western, 35c. a 55c.; yearlings, 20c. a 30c.; olds, 10c. a 20c.; old olds, 5c. a 15c.; California yearlings, 15c. a 25c.; do. olds, 9c. a 15c. Foreign hops are quoted within the range of 50c. a 75c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market generally has been quiet, with the exception of a moderate inquiry for choice shipping grades. Prices, however, show no change. We quote:—Shipping, $1 25 a $1 40; prime retail qualities, $1 56 a $1 90; long rye straw, $1 20 a $1 25; short rye do., $1 a $1 05; oat, 90c. a $1; wheat, 80c. a 85c.; and clover, $1 05 a $1 20.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole continued active at former prices. The stock is very well assorted with the exception of good and poor damaged, which is scarce and wanted. The market for crop is very strong at about 1c. advance per lb. The receipts for the week have been 58,671 sides and 1,724 bales. We quote:—

	Buenos Ayres.		California.		Orinoco, &c.	
Light	26c. a	27c.	25c.	a 26c.	24c.	a 25c.
Middle	28c. a	29c.	27c.	a 27½c.	26c.	a 27c.
Heavy	28c. a	29c.	27c.	a 28c.	25½c.	a 27c.
Good damaged	24c. a	25c.	23c.	a 23½c.	22½c.	a 23½c.
Poor damaged	— a	—	—	a —	18c.	a 20c.

Crop slaughtered, 36c. a 40c.; bellies, 18c. a 18½c.; rough oak, 20c. a 35c.; crop Texas, middle and over, 3 c. a 37c.; crop Texas, light, 35c. a 36c.; rough hemlock, 29c. a 33c.

METALS.—The market for the first three days has been quiet but steady for most all descriptions. Iron and tin have met with but a light demand, chiefly in small lots, for which former prices were realized.

MOLASSES.—The business has been light and entirely for domestic. Foreign meets with little or no inquiry, but prices generally continue firm. The sales in lots aggregate about 300 bbls. of New Orleans at from 50c. to 57c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	18c. a 20c.	19c. a 20c.
Clayed	20c. a 22c.	22c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	23c. a 28c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	30c. a 35c.
Porto Rico	— a —	28c. a 38c.
English Islands	— a —	25c. a 32c.
New Orleans	30c. a 45c.	40c. a 55c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was fairly active and decidedly firmer. Sales were reported of 900 bbls., in shipping order, at 70c.; 300 bbls., from yard, at 69c.; 50 bbls. do. at 68½c.; 160 New York bbls. at 70c., and 2,000 at Wilmington, free on board, on private terms. Rosin was quiet, but without noticeable change. The sales were 250 bbls. good strained at $4 90, 600 bbls. low No. 2 at $4 90, and 77 bbls. of black at $4 50; ordinary strained quoted at $4 70. Tar was dull and nominal at former figures.

PETROLEUM.—The market shows no change, continuing dull and entirely nominal for all grades. Refined quoted at 23½c. a 23¾c. for spot or month; crude in bulk at 13½c. a 13¾c.; naphtha at 12c. a 12½c. for Western or city, and case oil at 28½c. a 29c. We hear of a sale of 1,000 bbls. refined for remainder of month on private terms. At the creek the market was moderately active and a trifle firmer; quoted at $3 90 a $3 95 on upper and $4 05 a $4 10 on lower road. The Philadelphia market continued dull, but holders were a trifle firmer in their views. Refined held at 22⅞c., with bids of 22½c., without reported success.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 198 bbls.; beef, 825 packages; cut meats, 2,777 do.; lard, 1,269 bbls. and tierces and 8 kegs. The pork market was decidedly firmer under a fair demand for new mess for forward delivery, and better prices were realized. The sales comprised about 1,150 bbls., at $13 37½ for old and $14 37½ for new for prompt delivery, $14 50 for February, March and April and $14 75 for May. Dressed hogs were firm at 5⅞c. a 5⅝c. for Western and 5¼c. a 6¼c. for city. Beef was quiet, with small sales within the range of $8 a $11 for mess, $11 a $13 for extra do., $16 a $20 for prime mess and $18 a $24 for India mess. Beef hams were quiet at $22 a $25. Bacon was steady at 7⅛c. a 7¼c. for long clear, 7¾c. a 8c. for short clear, 7c. a 7¼c. for short rib 6¾c. a 7⅛c. for Cumberland, with moderate sales within the range. Cut meats were steady, with small sales at 5¼c. for shoulders, 8c. a 9½c. for long cut hams, 8¾c. a 9½c. for short hams, 7½c. a 8c. for bellies and 8⅛c. a 8¾c. for clear bellies. Lard was firmer, with sales of about 900 tierces at 9⅜c. for steam and 9½c. for kettle for prompt delivery and 10c. for April; city was in fair demand, with sales of 450 tierces at 9c. for No. 1 and 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for steam and kettle.

RICE.—There has been a fair business to-day at steady prices. The sales were about 35 tierces of Carolina at 8⅜c. a 8⅝c., 100 bags Patna at 7⅛c. and 100 bags Rangoon at 6⅜c. a 7c.

SUGAR.—There has been only a moderate business to-day in refining at steady prices. Sales were reported of 75 hhds. of clear Cuba at 10⅛c., 250 hhds. of common Porto Rico refining at 8⅜c. and 582 baskets Batavia at 9⅞c. Refined was in moderate request at 11⅝c. a 12c. for A and 12⅛c. a 12⅜c. for hards. We quote:—Cuba—inferior to common refining, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; fair to good fair refining, 9c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9c. a 11c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 7½c. a 9c.; melado, 4½c. a 6¾c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅜c. a 9c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 10c. a 10⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11c. a 11½c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 12⅛c.; do., white, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c. Porto Rico—Common to prime refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; fair to choice grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 13, 7⅞c. a 9c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅝c. a 8⅛c.

STEARINE remained dull and entirely nominal. There was no inquiry whatever.

SEEDS.—The market for clover was firm at 10⅜c. a 10½c. for Ohio and 11⅝c. a 11⅞c. for Indiana, with sales of about 600 bags.

TALLOW continued in good demand and firm. The sales were about 175,000 lbs., in hhds., at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. for city, and 9⅛c. for country; also 250 bbls. of Western at 9⅜c.

TOBACCO.—The business in most all descriptions continued fair at former prices. The sales since our last have been 100 cases of sundry seedleafs at 20c. a 55c.; 82 bales of Yara I and II cut at 81, gold; 200 hhds. of Kentucky at 7½c. a 12c., and 150 bales of Havana at 95c. a $1 10, currency.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 745 bbls. The market ruled dull and heavy, with sales of 450 bbls. at 90c. a 90½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

The hog market was quiet at 4⅞c. a 5⅛c. Receipts, 1,500.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Cotton quiet and weak; good ordinary, 18⅞c. a 19c. Net receipts, 1,372 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 605; coastwise, 35. Sales, 500. Stock, 50,576.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1872.

Cotton dull; middlings, 21c. Net receipts, 10,599 bales; gross, 12,427. Exports—To Barcelona, 1,181; Vera Cruz, 134; coastwise, 235. Sales, 2,200. Stock, 192,722.

MOBILE, Jan. 16, 1872.

Cotton quiet and easier. Middlings, 20⅞c. a 20⅞c. Net receipts, 2,795 bales. Export to Great Britain, 2,608. Sales, 500. Stock, 65,795.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 16, 1872.

Cotton quiet; good grades scarce; middlings, 20⅞c. a 20⅞c. Net receipts, 4,545 bales. Sales, 900. Stock, 78,187.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 20⅞c. Net receipts, 2,681 bales. Sales, 200. Stock, 33,272.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

Flour—Demand light and holders firm. Wheat—Unfavorable weather checks out-door trade; No. 1 spring, $1 28 a $1 29½; No. 2 spring, $1 25⅞ a $1 26; No. 3 spring, $1 14 a $1 15; rejected, $1 05; No. 2 spring, seller February, $1 26⅞; March, $1 28½. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 mixed, 41c. a 42½c.; rejected, 38½c.; seller February, 41⅜c.; April, 45⅛c. a 45⅞c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 2 at 32½c.; rejected, 28c. a 29½c.; No. 2, seller February, 33c. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 67c. Barley opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 spring, 61c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; No. 2 spring, seller February, 61c. a 61½c. Pork quiet and weak at $13; seller February, $13 15 a $13 15. Lard—Demand light and holders firm; sales at $8 55 a $8 60; seller February, $8 65 a $8 70; March, $8 80 a $8 95. Hams in pickle, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; plain, 7c. Other green meats steady. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon steady; hams, 12c. a 13c.; shoulders, 6c. a 6¼c.; short rib middles, 7c. a 7¼c.; short clear middles, 7¾c. Hogs in moderate demand for good to choice; other qualities dull; sales at $4 a $4 50. Dressed hogs, buyers and sellers apart; bulk of sales at $4 90. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 120,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 2,000 do. rye, 12,000 do. barley and 20,000 hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat, 17,000 do. corn, 3,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 2,000 do. barley and 4,000 hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1872.

Flour—City trade only at unchanged rates. Wheat inactive; sales two cars red winter, on private terms. Corn dull and heavy; 4,000 bushels No. 2, sold at 60c.; two cars on track at 59½c. Rye and peas neglected. Barley quiet and steady; sales four cars two-rowed State at 70c. on track. Seeds quiet; sales 50 bushels timothy at $3 60; 50 bushels clover, on private terms. Lard and highwines dull and unchanged. Cattle—Supply, 182 cars, against 119 cars same time last week. Market opened fairly active, and prices ⅛c. a ¼c. lower; average quality good. Sales 300 head Ohio steers, ranging from 1,040 to 1,355 lbs., at $4 25 a $5 75; 58 Kentucky, averaging 1,051 lbs., at $5 50; Illinois, ranging from 1,028 to 1,560 lbs., at $5 25 a $6 87½; 18 Indiana, averaging 1,180 lbs., at $5 20. Hogs—Supply, 15,150 head. Market rules dull and drooping. Sales at $4 20 a $4 45 for medium to good.

OSWEGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 spring, $8 for amber winter, $8 50 for white winter and $9 for double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales car lots of No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 56; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1 71. Corn unchanged at 67c. a 68c. Barley held at $1 a $1 02 for upper Canada and $1 08 a $1 10 for Bay Quinte. Rye, 90c. for Western. Corn meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 55 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $25; shipstuffs, $26 a $27; middlings, $28 a $32 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New York, 58c.; to Albany, 45c.

MUTINOUS SAILORS.

The Crew of the Prussian Bark Bertha Brought Up at Essex Market for Assaulting Their Officers.

At Essex Market yesterday morning Oscar Ranpell, Albert Yager, Fritz Dedeloff, Gustave Rann and William Kimpell, all sailors, were arraigned, before Justice Scott, on a charge of mutiny against the officers of the Prussian bark Bertha, now lying at pier 44 East River. The vessel, which left Newcastle, England, on the 1st of November, encountered very heavy weather on the Atlantic, and reached this city on Saturday in a very disabled condition. On her arrival the crew expressed a strong desire to go on shore, but the captain refused to allow them to do so until the damage had been repaired and the cargo discharged. The crew became dissatisfied with this decision and on Sunday manifested their displeasure by the committal of various acts of insubordination.

On Monday the spirit of mischief was displayed in [illegible] and about five P. M. the men refused to do any more work, though the dock was [illegible] [illegible] They [illegible] to clear the [illegible] should [illegible] [illegible] gave [illegible] until he [illegible] performed his [illegible] He [illegible] that he knew his duty better than the captain, whereupon he was ordered to go forward by the captain, who retired to his cabin. He was followed by the men, who demanded to see the [illegible] and were ordered out, and after some [illegible] they again withdrew to the forecastle and fastened themselves in by tying the door [illegible] They remained there until [illegible] in the evening, when the boatswain went forward to [illegible] the first watch, [illegible] fastened [illegible] knife, and was met with a discharge of marlinspikes and pieces of coal. The captain on coming to his assistance was similarly assailed, [illegible] with the men [illegible] for assistance, which was [illegible] Sergeant [illegible] of the Seventh precinct, [illegible] above named men [illegible]

[illegible]

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.

Doomed to Die for the Murder of Her Child.

WINSTON, N. C., Jan. 12, 1872.

There is now confined in the jail here a negro woman named Martha Mathews under sentence of death for the murder of her newly-born infant. She was sentenced to be executed in the public square of this town on Friday, the 19th of the present month, but an appeal has been taken in her case to the Supreme Court of the State, which will be heard the fourth week of the coming month, and it is strongly believed that the ruling of the lower Court will be sustained. The crime of infanticide is now so common among the negro women of the South that the utmost rigor of the law is required to at least check it, if not put a stop to it. The circumstances of this case are unusually horrible, cruel and inhuman, and they reveal the worst traits of the negro race. In the early part of May last the

"AFTER-BIRTH"

of a woman was discovered in a mill pond near the house where Martha Mathews lived. It first attracted the attention of a negro woman, who was crossing the milldam, and she said she thought at the time that it was a "catfish tail." She called the attention of the miller to it, who is also a negro. He fished the strange looking matter out of the millpond and at once discovered what it was. He then brought it to the notice of some white men, and the millpond was drawn off for the purpose of finding the body of a child, as it was supposed that one had been murdered. But no discoveries were then made, and next morning a party of men was organized and they started out to search the creek by which the millpond was fed. Nothing resulted from their investigations until towards the afternoon, when, while some of them were seated upon an old log which had been blown down,

A FRESH CUT

in the earth was discovered which was so remarkable as to cause a minute examination, and upon removing the upper portion of the earth, to their utmost amazement, the body of a newly-born infant was found, which had

A BRUISE

on the top of its head. This was near the house where the woman Martha lived. A negro woman who was among the crowd that afterwards came to see the body of the dead child afterwards went to Martha's house and found her crying. She remarked to Martha that she was sorry for her, to which Martha replied that Green (a negro man with whom she had been cohabiting) told her that if she did not kill the child that he

WOULD KILL HER;

that he did not intend to have her swearing young ones to him. This was all the confession she made at the time of her arrest, which took place soon after the discovery of the dead body. On the Coroner's inquest she said that she had gone out into the woods to give birth to the child, as she did not want to be brought to labor before her children (she has two small ones); that after its birth she held it in her lap nearly half an hour and cried over it, and then

STRUCK IT

on the head with a stick, killing it instantly and smothering its poor, feeble cries in death. She then wrapped it up in an old rag, and buried it at the root of the tree beneath the branches of which it had just been born. It was when she was returning, after the birth, death and burial of her infant, that she left the after-birth at the millpond, which ultimately led to her arrest, conviction and sentence to death. The only hope of her counsel was in ruling out as evidence against her her own admissions of guilt. But this the Court refused to do, and upon that ground an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the State. The probabilities are that the ruling of the lower Court will be sustained, in which event Martha Mathews will suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

TROUBLE BETWEEN HORSE DEALERS.

Frederick Johnson, of 223 East Eleventh street, an old and well-known horse dealer, preferred a charge yesterday before Judge Scott, at Essex Market Court, against J. Webster King, another horse dealer, of perjury. Mr. Johnson alleged that in April, 1865, he placed a mare with foal in Mr. King's stable, at Plainfield, N. J., to board; that this mare while in the care of King had a foal. Subsequently a lawsuit came up between Johnson and King in the Supreme Court, in the course of which suit King swore that the foal died. Johnson alleges that on the evidence of a man named Alexander Snyder, formerly employed by King, that the foal did not die, but is still living. Judge Scott held King to answer at General Sessions under $500 bail.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Highway Robbery.

There have been several cases of highway robbery in Brooklyn within the past few days. The latest victim of the machinations of footpads is one Solomon Wasserman, of 67 Prince street, who was knocked down in front of his house and robbed of his wallet, containing $10. The outrage was committed by three men, who, as usual, escaped detection.

Fire in Sackett Street.

The alarm of fire sounded at two o'clock was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the frame structure No. 560 Sackett street, owned by James Bradbury and occupied by Tudor Horton. The loss sustained in the destruction of property by the latter is estimated at $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Home Company. The damage to the building is about five hundred dollars; insured in the Humboldt and Columbia companies.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HALL—WARD.—On Monday evening, January 15, by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, rector of Grace church, JOHN H. HALL to CORNELIA G., daughter of the late Augustus H. Ward, all of this city.

HECKER—BELL.—At Trinity chapel, on Tuesday, January 16, by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, JOHN V. HECKER, of New York, to GEORGIANA, daughter of A. J. Bell, of Stamford, Conn.

MAYER—BROWNLOW.—On Tuesday, January 16, by Rev. E. D. Murphy, Lieutenant WILLIAM H. MAYER, Jr., United States Navy, to Mrs. BELLE BROWNLOW, eldest daughter of the late Captain William Thoms, of this city. No cards.

THOMPSON—THOMPSON.—On Thursday, December 28, at Myrtle Street Baptist chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., Belfast, Ireland, to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Joseph Thompson, Esq., New York.

Died.

ALLEN.—In this city, on Monday, January 15, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM G. ALLEN, formerly captain in the 101st New York regiment.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, January 17, at ten o'clock A. M., from All Souls' church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street.

AUSTIN.—On Tuesday, January 16, 1872, after a short illness, RICHARD S. AUSTIN, 52 years of age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 197 South First street, Jersey City, on Thursday, January 18, 1872, at one o'clock P. M.

BARLOW.—At Walaka, Fla., on Tuesday, January 9, JOHN BARLOW, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place from Trinity church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, January 18, at two P. M.

BRADY.—On Monday, January 15, CATHARINE BRADY, in the 65th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, William F. Fower, First avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth sts., to-day (Wednesday), at one o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited.

CAMMANN.—On Sunday, January 14, GEORGE PHILIP CAMMANN, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from 31 West Thirty-third street, this day (Wednesday), January 17, at ten o'clock A. M.

COOK.—On Tuesday morning, January 16, at two o'clock, of pneumonia, Captain BENJAMIN L. COOK, of ship Sacramento, aged 52 years and 3 months.

CONSELYEA.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, January 16, SARAH E., widow of William Conselyea, in the 58th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Bushwick Reformed Church, Rev. Mr. Meeker's, on Thursday, January 18, at two o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—On Monday, January 15, PATRICK [illegible], of Kiltown, Castlecomer, county Kilkenny, Ireland.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 317 [illegible] street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 17, at two o'clock P. M.

[illegible]—On Tuesday, January 16, 1872, [illegible], wife of the late J. [illegible], in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible], on Thursday, January 18, at [illegible]

[illegible], in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 16, [illegible], No. 260 Pearl street, Miss MARY [illegible], in her 57th year.

[illegible] invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday [illegible], at two o'clock P. M., from [illegible] in Washington street.

[illegible], in Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, January [illegible], a lingering illness, JOHN EVERS, aged [illegible] years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of German Oak Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. [illegible] Lutheran church, corner [illegible] avenue and Walworth street, on Thursday, January 18, at one o'clock.

FINCK.—On Monday, January 15, GERTRUDE, only child of Eugene and [illegible] Finck, aged 2 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence [illegible] [illegible] Fifty-eighth street [illegible]

[illegible], on Monday, January 15, of pneumonia, [illegible], aged 14 years.

[illegible] and friends of the family [illegible]

church, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

HAYDEN.—At Hardenville, Mass., on Monday, January 15, 1872, MARGARET I., wife of Joel Hayden, Jr., and daughter of the late James Erwin, of Nashville, Tenn., aged 23 years.

HOLDEN.—At Scarborough, of scarlet fever, on Monday, January 15, MAY W., youngest daughter of J. H. and Emily F. Holden.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEWITT.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning at five o'clock, FREDERICK FRANCIS HEWITT, in the 40th year of his age.

Relatives and friends and members of the Eureka Lodge 243, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral, from 92 West Ninth street, on Thursday, 18th inst., at twelve o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

EUREKA LODGE, NO. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the lodge room, 594 Broadway, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Frederick F. Hewitt. The members of sister lodges are respectfully invited to attend. By order. GEO. W. DILKS, W. M.

JOS. A. COOK, Secretary.

HUCKFELDT.—On Monday, January 15, at four o'clock, after a long and serious illness, RAMER HUCKFELDT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., and the members of Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, R. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, January 17, at two o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Elizabeth and Van Brunt streets, South Brooklyn.

The members of Munn Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at their rooms, No. 8 Union square, on Wednesday, the 17th, at 12 o'clock noon, sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Ramer Huckfeldt. By order of A. D. E. FRANK, Master.

JAMES FAIRBERN, Secretary.

KELLY.—On Monday, January 15, JAMES KELLY, a native of the county Monahan, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 530 Eleventh avenue, on Wednesday (this day), January 17, at two o'clock.

KELLY.—On Monday, January 15, ANN KELLY, relict of John Kelly, deceased, a native of Ballygar, county Galway, Ireland, aged 74 years.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 208 avenue B, corner Thirteenth street, on Wednesday morning, January 17, at half-past nine o'clock, to the church of the Immaculate Conception, Fourteenth street and avenue A, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul; after which her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment, at half-past one o'clock P. M. precisely.

KIRTLAND.—On Tuesday, January 16, CORNELIA, wife of Frederic S. Kirtland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 242 West Thirty-fourth street, on Thursday, January 18, at ten o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

KRETZLER.—On Monday, January 15, JOSEPHINE, wife of Alfred Kretzler, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 21 Jones street, on Thursday, January 18, at ten o'clock A. M.

LAMBERT.—On Sunday, January 14, MICHAEL S. LAMBERT, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 323 East Twenty-third street, on Wednesday, January 17, at half-past nine o'clock, from thence to the Church of the Epiphany, on Second avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

At a meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club, held at their club house, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street, on Tuesday evening, January 16, 1872, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas this club has received the sad intelligence of the death of our late companion and esteemed member, Michael S. Lambert, who has endeared himself to us all by his uniform urbanity, geniality and forbearance: therefore be it

Resolved, That by his decease this club, together with all who had the happiness to know him, mourn the loss of a truly good man, conspicuous for his sincerity as a friend and affection and devotion as a husband and father. He died as he had lived, honored and beloved by all who knew him and in peace with all mankind.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased fellow member.

Resolved, That the members of this club attend in a body the funeral of our late fellow member.

The members of the Andrew Jackson Club are requested to meet at the club house, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirtieth street, this (Wednesday) morning, at nine o'clock, to attend the above funeral.

SUGRUE.—ELLEN SUGRUE, beloved wife of Thomas Sugrue and mother of John Sugrue, of the firm of Egan & Sugrue, 290 Broadway, aged 70 years, a native of county Kerry, Ireland.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday), January 17, from her late residence, 128 Union street, near Hicks street, Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, South Brooklyn, at ten o'clock A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, for interment.

Kerry and Cork papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK.—At Rahway, N. J., on Tuesday, January 16, ALEXANDER HITCHCOCK, aged 59 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Albany papers please copy.

METZ.—At Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday morning, January 16, ANGIE L., daughter of John and Angelina Metz, aged 1 year, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Henry street, near Chestnut avenue, Jersey City Heights.

MULLEN.—On Monday, January 15, MARY MULLEN, a native of Ayrsire, Scotland, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, January 17, at half-past one o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, D. O'Donoghue, Jr., No. 122 Bank street.

MCDONALD.—On Tuesday, January 16, 1872, SARAH ANN MCDONALD, daughter of James and Hattie McDonald, aged 11 years, 1 month and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her father, 616 Eighth avenue.

MCMANUS.—On Monday, January 15, JESSIE, only remaining and beloved child of James and Ellen H. McManus, aged 1 year, 5 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 105 Sackett street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 17, at two o'clock.

NOE.—On Sunday, January 14, KATE AMELIA ACKERMAN, wife of Isaac L. Noé.

Funeral from 73 Vandam street, New York city, on Wednesday, January 17, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PERRIN.—On Monday, January 15, JOHN PERRIN, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, R. P. Perrin, John C. Perrin and George E. Perrin, and of his son-in-law, J. P. Littell, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at two o'clock, from Christ church, Bedford avenue, near Division avenue, Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to the Cemetery, in Second st., New York, for interment.

RANDOL.—At Fort Wood, New York Harbor, on Monday, January 15, CLARA GUION, infant daughter of Captain A. M. and Elizabeth B. Randol, United States Army, aged 18 days.

ROBY.—On Monday, January 15, ISABELLA ROBY, the youngest daughter of John and Isabella Roby, in the 5d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 225 East Twenty-ninth street.

SANDS.—On Sunday morning, January 14, at the residence of her brother, Edward S. Brooks, ANN AMELIA, widow of Augustus H. Sands, in the 70th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, Messrs. Brooks Brothers, John H. Sands and Henry J. F. Haws, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 18 East Twenty-third street, on Wednesday morning, January 17, at ten o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Sunday, January 14, at her residence, in Hempstead, L. I., MARY A. STEVENS.

The funeral will take place at nine o'clock on Thursday morning, from her late residence. The remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SEARLE.—On Sunday, January 14, SARAH LOUISA SEARLE, wife of John Searle, aged 44 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, January 17, at three o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Claremont, N. J.

SHEAR.—On Tuesday, January 16, JANE M., wife of Robert P. R. Shear, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at half-past twelve o'clock, from her late residence, 55 St. Mark's place.

Albany and Newburg (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SONNEKAMP.—On Tuesday, January 16, REBECKA SONNEKAMP, aged 38 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 18th instant, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 314 West Twenty [illegible]

STEEL.—On Tuesday, January 16, [illegible], son of Dr. Alexander and Ella Steel, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The remains will be taken from the residence of his uncle, 54 Lexington avenue, to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment, on Thursday, January 18, at ten o'clock A. M.

[illegible]—On Tuesday morning, January 16, [illegible], youngest daughter of Lewis [illegible], in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible], on Thursday, January [illegible] at one o'clock P. M.

WOOD.—On Monday, January 15, 1872, [illegible], wife of George Wood, of Wood's Museum, aged 42 years, 5 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, [illegible], corner Forty-second street and Broadway, this (Wednesday) afternoon, January 17, at [illegible] o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Boston papers please copy.

WRIGHT.—At the residence of [illegible] Jones, Centre [illegible] county, N. [illegible], on Monday, January 15, THOMAS L. WRIGHT, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Trenton papers please copy.

[illegible]—On [illegible], January [illegible]

[illegible]

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Name and Fame of Charles O'Conor in the Legislature.

PASSAGE OF THE GRAND JURY BILL.

Mr. Strahan's Bill to Bring the Erie Railroad Directors Up with a Sharp Turn.

O'Brien Proposes and the Senate Disposes.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES COMPLETED.

The Insurance Muddle—Charges Against Senator Wood—Civil Service Reform Considered in the Senate—The Comptroller To Be Empowered to Raise $4,500,000.

Affidavits in Denial of Charges Against Mr. James Terwilliger.

Public Officials May Be Sued by Private Citizens.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

"If coming events always cast their shadows before" it is safe to presume, from present appearances, that the current week will be fraught with interest to the circles now looking to the results of immediate legislative action. Whatever the coming events may be the "shadows" are decidedly healthy ones—solid looking, bronze faced, "kip"-booted, contract-fatted canalers, diamond-studded, semi-republican, metropolitan office-holders; light and heavy lobbyists and hordes of seekers after pap and howlers for any reform that may bring corn to their mills. Most of these had left home, of course, before they could have known of the measures introduced at the session last evening; but they evidently expected some matters to be broached early in the week in which they may be deeply interested. Among those who have arrived is Comptroller Green, with his counsel Strahan and his confidential clerk; also Commissioner Van Nort, the reform Alderman Conover, Nicolson pavement Waterbury and a number of others from the city, all interested, of course, in the bill relating to the raising of money for the payment of salaries and claims now due by the city and county of New York. The bill introduced by Mr. Twombly last week, and which is to be the special order for to-morrow, is regarded, as I stated on Friday last, with much suspicion by the ultra republicans and reformers for whom Colonel Hawkins is acting as a mouthpiece. It seems somewhat singular, indeed, that Comptroller Green could find no warrior to fight for him among

THE "REFORMED" DEMOCRATS.

The venerable Sammy might rightly be expected to be the champion who should wield the sword in favor of the measures which Comptroller Green and his advisers deem necessary for the proper management of the monetary affairs of the metropolis. Sammy, however, has not been as attentive to his duties as he should have been, and unless he improve in this respect he must lose whatever weight he might carry. But to return to the bill authorizing the raising of money by the Comptroller. As above mentioned, the ultra reformers regard the bill with much suspicion; they claim that it is not what it seems. True, it gives Mr. Green a place with others (the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works) in the Board to make up the estimates, but they claim that the voices would be as two to one: that Mayor Hall is one of the "Ring," and that Commissioner Van Nort is owned by the "Ring," through Hank Smith, who directs Twombly, and that, therefore, little or no reformation could be expected. In all this there is evident the existence of the bitterness of feeling to which I have frequently alluded as existing between the Custom House and Greeley republicans. In the eyes of the former Twombly has committed

A GRIEVOUS CRIME.

He appeared at the Greeley republican meeting and made a speech, and, furthermore, he appeared at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday, and sat beside Conover when the latter made that memorable speech in favor of "sticking to an agreement," the remembrance of which agreement, by the way, is due, it is said, in great measure to the appearance of Senator O'Brien in New York on Friday and Saturday last. Twombley's bill must needs, therefore, contain some "nigger," and to offset this Hawkins introduced to-day a much shorter bill, which gives the Comptroller individually the power to issue bonds to the amount of $4,500,000, from the proceeds of which he is to pay all salaries and claims justly due in the several departments named, from which the Department of Public Works, Department of Parks and rents for armories and drill rooms are excepted. It is probable that a motion to substitute this bill for Twombley's will be made to-morrow, when the latter comes up for discussion, and will give rise to

A BITTER FACTION FIGHT,

which will show the drift of affairs, and which, unless I am greatly mistaken, will give the people of the great city little reason to hope for any real reformation. The republicans here lug in the cry of reform and play on the name and fame of Charles O'Conor to give effect to the measures they wish to put through: but in all their manoeuvres there is evidently a long look ahead—not to the success of the reform movement, not to the relief of the metropolis from the load under which it now staggers, not to the immediate securing of the results for which the people clamored in the late election, but to the ultimate ascendancy of this or that faction and the assurance of the Presidential nomination. True, all sorts of investigations in the supposed interest of reform have been ordered, but it is a notable fact that, as resolution after resolution calling for an investigation here or there is presented, any amendment to have the investigation made without

EXPENSE TO THE STATE

is summarily voted down by the majority in the House. Jacobs regularly offers the amendment, and, of course, puts the majority on record every time as voting against retrenchment. To-day, for instance, investigations were ordered into the management of the State prisons by Mr. Peck, of Brooklyn, and into the Register's and County Clerk's offices by Mr. Whitbeck. To the latter I alluded in my despatch of last night, and it is safe to say that the intimation of anything improper or illegal in the County Clerk's office will astonish the legal lights of New York and the thousands of others who have transacted business with that office under its present administration. The intimation does not come from any lawyers, and it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Loew that he, having been time and again complimented by the bar of New York, has no reason to fear, but will favor the most rigid scrutiny that can be made.

THE GRAND JURY BILL

passed the House to-day by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible] and without debate. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Aitken, Blair, Buel, Chambers, Cook, [illegible], Fields, Green, [illegible], Kay, Robb, [illegible] Townsend and [illegible]. This will be hailed in New York [illegible], with much relief, but the work of relieving the Grand Jury of the General Sessions does not stop here, as Prince, of Queens, introduced a bill [illegible] part of the Jury bill which prohibits [illegible] transacting any business while the [illegible] and Terminer is in session.

[illegible] ERIE RAILROAD BILL.

which empowers the boards of Supervisors of the several counties along the lines of the Erie, Central, [illegible] and Harlem railroads to select the directors of those roads, one from each county, is [illegible] canvassed and is now said to be in the interests of the Erie Railroad ring. The Classification act, of which it is an amendment, has never been in operation on any road but the Erie, and was, of course, designed to extend the power [illegible] of Gould, Fisk and their associates [illegible] for a number of years, despite the wishes of the stockholders. It is said that the present Erie managers own the Supervisors [illegible] and [illegible] for no one can be [illegible] that office against the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the "ring." The bill is very [illegible] is [illegible] to be on the [illegible] which the Legislature can be [illegible] with the [illegible] management [illegible] repealing the Classification act [illegible].

SENATOR O'BRIEN [illegible]

The lobby, which is [illegible] at work [illegible] repeal, [illegible] that members are [illegible] so [illegible], although as [illegible] works, and [illegible]

...most plausible excuse for their votes in the service of the Erie "ring." To this end some bill that may appear on its face to be a reformatory measure, while in fact leaving the power still in the hands of Gould and his gang, is regarded as a necessity, and it is rumored that the present Supervisor's dodge is of that character. It is singular that such a measure should be introduced by Mr. Strahan; but then he only presents it in the Assembly "by request."

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOOD.

The Wood Investigating Committee held their first meeting to-day, but the sitting was not a public one, and thus the newspaper correspondents were unable to obtain the particulars. I understand that Senator Wood is as confident as ever that when the committee get through with their labors the public will become satisfied that he has been all along a very badly and a very unjustly abused man. Your correspondent endeavored yesterday to obtain from him an explanation as to that mysterious bank account in the Bowling Green, but he was unwilling to talk on the subject, inasmuch as it would be, in his opinion, discourteous to the investigating committee to make a statement of the facts in the case to a newspaper while the investigation was pending. It should be borne in mind by those who find it difficult to see why fault should be found with a Senator for having made a certain deposit of a certain amount in a certain bank just after a certain day when a bill, rumored to have been engineered through the Legislature by bribery, had succeeded in passing; that Mr. Wood lives at the extreme end of one portion of the State, while the bank he made the deposits in is located at the extreme end of the other portion. This fact, once known, will go a great way to explain why it is the charges against the Senator have created such a widespread interest, not only among his fellow members in the Senate, but among politicians of both parties at the capital. At first blush it does seem rather absurd to base a charge of corruption against a Senator simply because there was what some people call "a strange coincidence" in the matter of a bank deposit of his being made a few days after a bad bill was voted for by almost two-thirds of both houses; but after all there may

REASONS FOR GRAVE SUSPICION

in the present matter, notwithstanding. Those who are anxious to see the Senator convicted base their hopes on this point—that the Bowling Green Bank was a ring bank, and a savings bank at that, and it is very strange that he should deposit the $15,000 in the bank, and that particular bank, when he could have deposited it in one of the national banks, where it could be drawn out by check in instalments, as he alleges it was put in for that particular purpose for the sole and exclusive benefit of a bosom friend of his. It is said that the Senator has already made a statement to the committee which is nothing more nor less than the same "exhibit of facts" he intended to make public some time ago, but which he did not make, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. It is well known that last month he explained to Mr. James C. Jackson all about the deposits made in the bank. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that his statement before the committee will in anywise differ from that already made, and I may as well under the circumstances refer to it here, or rather to explain what the explanation was. The truth of the whole bank matter was, he said, that the account referred to was not his account, but that of another man, a friend of his, in the city of New York, whom he was trying to assist in his business matters. "I raised and deposited to my credit $10,000," says the Senator, "because it was thought better, as he was in embarrassed circumstances, that it should be in my name rather than his. The bank book and check book were left with him, with blank checks signed by me. Every dollar of it he drew out and invested in his business. The $5,000 was borrowed by me of a friend in the country to aid a client who was

IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES,

and whose land was about being sold on foreclosure of mortgages. I took an assignment of the mortgages and assigned them to that friend, who now holds them as collateral security to the loan. That bank account does not show all the money raised by me or on my credit for that New York business. The deposits made in the year 1871 came from that business, and were deposited to my credit for my own benefit, as I was liable for the loan made. In short, the whole thing is a legitimate business transaction."

Doubtless this statement is very good on its face, as far as it goes, but Senators Ames and Allen, who appear very anxious to get at all the facts in the case, may require a still more extended exhibit as to the transactions made for the benefit of the Senator's two friends in need. If Mr. Wood took an assignment of the mortgages he refers to, as he says he did, and assigned them to one of his needy friends, he will, no doubt, during the investigation be able to get that friend to show them to the committee. Indeed, if this first explanation of his is worth anything at all, it will be absolutely necessary that he should produce them. It may be incumbent also upon Mr. Wood to go into a little detail as to the moneys raised by him, which he says the bank deposits which have given rise to so much discussion do not entirely account for. However, until the committee have made their report public, people should suspend their judgment as to his alleged guilt. Who knows but that in the long run he may be able to turn the tables on those parties whom he calls his "persecutors?"

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT MUDDLE.

As investigations seem to be the order of the day, and charges are flying around against all sorts of officials in office and ex-officials who are anxious to get at the spoils again, it may be of interest to mention that from present indications the raid that is to be made upon the Insurance Department promises to be a very lively one. Indeed, I have been informed by one of the reform members from New York that the Committee on Insurance have already in their possession facts which Mr. Miller will have to explain away very speedily if his reputation for honesty amounts to anything. The member I have referred to tells me that there is a gentleman now in this city who will testify, when called upon, that a certain insurance company in New York was "within $10,000 of going by the board," and that when the examiners of the Insurance Department called upon the company and found out how matters were, that a thousand dollar check was offered to cover up the thing so that the company could go on with its business. "We take no checks," was the reply of the Insurance Department official. "Then," says the member, "the money was

PAID DOWN IN GREENBACKS,

and the company went on with its business as usual." I was informed by this same member that after the Chicago fire examination was made into the affairs of a certain company, and the insurance officials pronounced the company solvent. "What can we do for you for all the trouble you have taken," asked one of the company's officers. "Nothing," was the reply. The next day two checks for $250 each were sent to the officials, and they were not returned to the senders. "How do you know," I asked the member alluded to, "that that $1,000 was paid down to the Insurance Department officials?" "The man who handed the money over to them is ready to swear to it before the committee," was his answer. I may add that the gentleman who gave me this information is a member of the Insurance Committee. Whether Mr. Miller knew anything about the transactions mentioned I know not. Probably he will be able to tell the committee himself. At any rate it may be taken for granted that the investigation into the affairs of the Insurance Department will be thorough. If the charges made against it are groundless the investigation will of course do the department no harm; but if they are proven the result will be a very serious one to Mr. Miller.

A CIVIL SERVICE JOKE.

Senator Lord must have been in an exceedingly facetious mood this morning when he introduced a series of resolutions calling for civil service reforms in the distribution of appointments soon to be made by the Canal Board. The Senator in the preamble referred at length to the remarks lately made by Roscoe Conkling on the civil service business, and then wound up as follows:—

"These resolutions embody the principles of a bill passed here last winter; but the Governor in his wisdom failed to sign it. I am happy to say, however, that, judging from his late message, his views on the subject have entirely changed. His opposition to the bill last year was that it placed too much power in the hands of these men, and this year he is willing to place the same power in one man's hands. The reason I offer these resolutions is that the Canal Board is weighed down with a weight they can hardly bear. The Attorney General has been appealed to in the matter of the appointments; but he says he knows nothing about the qualifications necessary for officers under the Canal Board."

The resolutions seemed to create a great deal of merriment among the republican Senators, the particular why and wherefore of which was not very apparent, although it is barely possible that the mere fact of such resolutions proceeding from the source they did was of itself sufficient to excite their risibles. Indeed, Lord himself could not suppress a smile when he took his seat, which became a broad grin when he caught sight of Lewis and Bowen with their heads together, both laughing quite heartily. It fell to the lot of Madden to make the first move to get the resolutions out of the way, and he did so for the time being by having them laid on the table. This move, however, he knocked in the head a few minutes afterwards by having them referred to the Canal Committee, where they will sleep quietly and peacefully until all the appointments on the canals will have been made. Then we will in all probability hear of them again.

AN OLD GAME FOILED.

Impecunious villages, who want to build their [illegible] with the aid of State money, may as well not "try it on" with this session. At least, they will stand a very poor chance of success if they do, judging from the way the Senate disposed of the bill relating to the village of Salem, which only asked for the loan of $10,000 from the State to erect a schoolhouse. The bill provides that the village could issue bonds to that amount, to be paid in twenty annual instalments. Senator Lewis, ever watchful of the people's interests, gave it its quietus, however, by having it referred back to the Committee on Literature. He intended to have it sent back with instructions to the committee to strike out the section which empowered the Comptroller to issue his warrant for the $10,000, but withdrew the motion to strike out at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Baker. The result [illegible] same, however, the bill will not pass in its present shape. It is more than probable [illegible] a law, that two [illegible] a bill would [illegible] the village to raise the [illegible] the State [illegible]. The trick is [illegible] known [illegible] Senators to become [illegible].

[illegible]

Senator Roberts [illegible] gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill which would, in his opinion, make county and municipal authorities personally responsible for the management of the funds under their control. He believes, strange to say that if it becomes a law it will be an effectual estoppel on embezzlements after the New York Ring fashion. The bill being so important a one I herewith append it in full:—

SECTION 1.—All officers, agents, commissioners and other persons acting for or on behalf of any county, town or municipal corporation in this State and each and every one of them are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds and effects of such county, town or municipal corporation respectively, so far as such property, funds and effects have been, are or may be committed to their management or control, and every person residing in each county, town or municipal corporation, and assessed to pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a cestui que trust in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively; and any co-trustees, or any such cestui que trust, shall be entitled as against such trustee, and, in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustees or cestui que trust to prosecute and maintain any action to any property, funds and estate held in trust, such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or cestui que trust aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. JAMES TERWILLIGER.

The following is Mr. Terwilliger's reply to the charges made against him in the affidavit of the clerk Gracie:—

State of New York, City and County of Albany, ss.:—John D. Parsons, one of the members of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co.; John D. Parsons, Jr., superintendent of the printing office of said firm, and James Terwilliger, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself says:—

That it is not true that during the period stated in the affidavit of Edward Gracie, published in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. was employed in printing legislative bills and documents under or in pursuance of a contract with the State authorities.

That it is not true, as stated in said affidavit, that one-fifth of all or any of the amounts collected by the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. for printing Senate bills or documents, was accounted for or paid to the said James Terwilliger, as a bonus, or commission, or otherwise, or that the sum of $1,056 04 was forwarded by said firm to said Terwilliger, in pursuance of any such arrangement.

That it is not true, as stated in said affidavit, that said Terwilliger ever added to or altered the amounts of any bill of said firm so as to increase the amount thereof, or that he ever certified any bill in which the amount was not correctly stated.

That it is not true that the two bills particularly specified in said affidavit were increased by said Terwilliger, one from $3[illegible] 41 to $500, and the other from $600 to $1,256, or in any other sum or way whatever.

That it is not true that bills for jewelry or other articles of value purchased by said Terwilliger were frequently or at any time paid by the said Weed, Parsons & Co., that the bill of Wendell & Roberts, of $80, of which a copy is given by said Gracie, was paid by John D. Parsons, Jr., for said Terwilliger, and at his request, and the amount thereof was afterwards refunded.

That the said firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. have credited the said Terwilliger sums at different times, amounting in the aggregate to $4,638 05, which credits were for services, proof-reading, &c.; that such services of said Terwilliger were wholly disconnected with his duties and office as Clerk of the Senate, and were after and during the adjournments of the Legislature; that the compensation was arrived at by a per centage upon the work done; that the work was done by the said Terwilliger, and the credits made by the said firm on their books, openly and notoriously, without any thought on the part of these deponents that there was any impropriety in the same; that they still entertain the belief that there was none.

That in no instance were the charges or bills of the said firm against the State increased by said allowance to the said Terwilliger; that the Constitutional Convention printing, being the principal item mentioned in said affidavit, was done in pursuance of prices fixed by the Legislature, in the joint resolution ordering the same; that the item for historical papers and maps was audited by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, and by them placed in the Supply bill; and that said Terwilliger had no connection therewith; and in the other cases the prices charged were the prices uniformly charged for work and services of a like character.

That it is not true that said Gracie ever furnished said Terwilliger with bills for printing Senate bills or documents; that such printing was never under the control or direction of the Clerk of the Senate.

That it is not true that the cash book of said firm shows that said Terwilliger received one-fifth of the amounts collected on bills of printing controlled or furnished by him to the said firm, or any allowances, credits or payments whatever, other than those hereinbefore mentioned.

JOHN D. PARSONS,
JOHN D. PARSONS, Jr.,
JAMES TERWILLIGER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of January, 1872—JOSEPH DAVIS, 2d, Commissioner of Deeds for Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

Mr. WINSLOW gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the National Trust Company of New York.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a bill to protect taxpayers against frauds, embezzlements and wrongful acts of public officers or agents.

Mr. D. P. WOOD gave notice of a bill to charter the Grand Army of the Republic.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MADDEN—To dissolve the New York and Richmond Granite Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Association of the Bar of Oneida County.

Amending the act abolishing the Recorder's Court of Utica.

THE CANAL BOARD.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution recommending the Canal Board to apply the rules of the civil service reform as to examination of qualifications of canal officers, superintendents, &c.

Mr. AMES offered a resolution placing the following named democrats on the various committees named:—

THE COMMITTEES.

On Claims, Hardenburgh; Finance, Lord; Judiciary, Murphy; Militia, O'Brien; Canals, Johnson; Railroads, Hardenburgh; Roads and Bridges, Cock; Literature, Murphy; State Prisons, Hardenburgh; Banks, O'Brien; Insurance, Tiemann; Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, Johnson; Agriculture, Lord; Commerce, Murphy; Manufactures, Johnson; Public Health, O'Brien; Privileges and Elections, Hardenburgh; Engrossed Bills, Cock; Indian Affairs, O'Brien; Public Expenditures, Tiemann; Public Buildings, O'Brien; Poor Laws, Hardenburgh; Charitable and Religious Societies, Tiemann; Retrenchment, Cock; Grievances, Johnson; Manufacture of Salt, Lord; Internal Affairs, Cock; Public Printing, O'Brien; Rules, Murphy; Library, Tiemann; Officers of Villages, Lord.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To encourage the establishment of manufactures in Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. MORTON—Regulating the running of ferries between New York and Brooklyn, and to establish rates of ferriage.

By Mr. PECK—To establish a bureau of gas in Brooklyn.

By Mr. GOSS—To compel the New York and Erie Railway Company to station watchmen at crossings.

By Mr. HAWKINS—To provide for the payment of claims against the city of New York.

By Mr. FORT—To provide for improving the canal.

By Mr. PRINCE—Authorizing the town of Flushing to borrow money to pay for improvements.

By Mr. JUDD—To incorporate the Port Richmond Savings Bank.

By Mr. NILES—To create a police and civil justice in Morrisania, Westchester county.

By Mr. IRA D. BROWN—Amending the charter of Weedsport.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Salt Springs was received.

Several more remonstrances against placing the Erie Railroad under the control of a British monopoly were presented from the interior of the State.

BILLS PASSED.

Confirming the orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the city and county of New York, &c.

Mr. JACOBS said that after the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fields) last night he had great doubts as to the validity of this act, but as he was in favor of justice being done at all times, under all circumstances, he would take the chances and

VOTE IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

The bill passed by yeas 88, nays 15 democrats.

Relative to the law of limited partnership. It authorizes a special partner to lease lands for a general partner; authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad to change the denomination of its first mortgage bonds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To amend chapter 3[illegible] of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act in relation to jurors in the city and county of New York," which makes section 27 read as follows:—"A grand jury may be empanelled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and also in the Court of General Sessions, and meet at and during the same time."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHITBECK offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of the late and present Registers of New York, and of the subordinate officers of each of them in carrying on the business of that office, and to inquire and report whether it has been or is now the practice of that office to make charges in excess of those allowed by law for recording papers and for filing the same, and for other business of the office, and what is such excess, and that the committee report what legislation, if any, is necessary. Adopted.

Also another. That the same Committee inquire into the conduct of the Clerk of the City and County of New York and his subordinate officers as to making excessive charges; also to report the actual receipts and expenditures of the office during the past year; also what [illegible] of

RIGHTS AGAINST REAL ESTATE

are authorized by law to be acquired by means of or through said office and their nature and operation [illegible], and that the Committee report whether any legislation in the matter is necessary. Adopted.

The Insurance Committee held a meeting this morning for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to investigate the affairs of the State Insurance Department, but as there were no witnesses present no testimony was taken. Among the spectators were Mr. Barnes, the former Superintendent of the Department, and Mr. Miller, the present Superintendent. Mr. Barnes addressed the committee, making some suggestions, to which Mr. Miller [illegible] objection, questioning the propriety of allowing every person who might stroll into the committee to [illegible] make such remarks as they pleased.

The committee then went into executive session for consultation.

Mr. PECK moved that the Committee on State Prisons be instructed to investigate, as soon as possible, the alleged abuses in the management of the State Prisons. Adopted.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Commissioners of Prospect Park, in the city of Brooklyn, be requested to inform the Assembly whether the real estate of that portion of the park that they are authorized to sell has been assessed upon any, and what property, if so, the reasons for such assessment; also whether said portion of the park has been exempted from any assessment [illegible] made.

The House then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The funeral of Daniel O'Connell, the journalist, whose sudden death has been already mentioned, took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. A few of his fellow reporters gathered around the coffin, and the wife of one of them placed a beautiful wreath upon his breast and a cross of white camelias upon the casket—a graceful act, for which all present thanked her. Only the bearers accompanied the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Church were celebrated in the Mortuary chapel by the chaplain of the cemetery. The committee having charge of the funeral desire to express their thanks to Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, for his kind assistance, and to Mr. J. McGrath, of Carmine street, who conducted the funeral in a most satisfactory manner.

FEMALE CUTTING AFFRAY.

Maria Neill and Mary Ann Kelly had a dispute about a shawl yesterday, during which Maria lost her temper and cut Mary with a [illegible] knife across the left arm. The wounded woman was taken to the Park Hospital and [illegible] up.

MARYLAND.

The Election of United States Senator—The Democrats Undecided Who to Send to the Capitol—The Moves on the Board for the Chief Offices.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16, 1872.

In compliance with the act of Congress prescribing the time and manner of electing a United States Senator, the two houses of the Maryland Legislature to-day balloted, *viva voce*, for a United States Senator, to serve six years from March 4, 1873. Mr. Vickers, the present incumbent, received the largest number of votes cast, receiving in the Senate eight votes and in the House of Delegates fifteen votes. Daniel McHenry, of Dorchester county, received one vote in the Senate and fifteen votes in the House. Colonel George Dennis received fourteen votes in the two Houses combined; Senator Earle ten votes, and Judge Carmichael nine votes. The republican vote, ten, was cast for Mr. Jacob Tome, of Cecil county. There were a number of complimentary votes cast for different gentlemen, it being understood that no selection would be made to-day.

The prominent candidates for the position are, as far as presented, Colonel Dennis, General Vickers and Daniel McHenry. Colonel Dennis is the candidate of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he being a director in that corporation. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interest has swept the State thus far and has named the candidates for all the offices within the gift of the Legislature, and it is but fair to presume it will be paramount in this matter. General Vickers, the present incumbent, has a number of strong friends, however, who think he should be returned.

The selection of a Senator was left to the members from the Eastern Shore by a vote in the caucus of democratic members; but they may, by their multitude of candidates and indecision, defeat their own wishes. Strong hints are occasionally thrown out that if they do not soon fix upon some particular candidate, the Western Shore will interfere and elect the new Governor, W. Pinkney Whyte, which is undoubtedly the programme fixed upon and for a long time contemplated.

By the election of Mr. Davis as State Treasurer, the Board of Public Works have been organized entirely in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The present efficient President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will probably be removed, and Robert Fowler appointed in his place. This is understood to have been fixed upon and will give the canal to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is but fair to conclude, impair its usefulness as a rival to that corporation and a means of emolument to the State.

By provision of the constitution both houses of the Legislature will meet to-morrow and each succeeding day thereafter until a Senator is elected and take a joint ballot, but it is not at all probable that a choice will be made for some time to come.

SENATOR HARLAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Allison Elected to Represent the State of Iowa in the United States Senate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Hon. William B. Allison was to-day elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Iowa. In the Senate the vote stood—Allison, 40; Knapp, 7. In the House—Allison, 78; Knapp, 18. A strict party vote.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Mr. James M. Brown, the Vice Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night, in the absence of the Chairman, William F. Havemeyer.

After roll call and the reading of the reports by the Secretary, Mr. Simon Sterne, the Chair called for the reports of standing committees.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, chairman of the subcommittee of the committee to examine into alleged frauds and accounts (Mr. William H. Wickham, chairman), read a statement of gross frauds upon the city, committed or connived at mainly by those who figured so extensively in the frauds upon the county, and promised soon to have a detailed report ready for the committee, the press and the people.

Mr. EDWARD SALOMON, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made the final report of his committee on the subject of the city charter, and at his request Friday evening next was set apart for final discussion and action of the committee.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ suggested that the Committee on Legislation be associated with the committee appointed to visit Albany at the previous meeting, and of which Mr. John Wheeler, formerly member of Congress, is chairman, and Henry Clews, Jackson S. Schultz, Joseph Blumenthal and C. E. Detmold are members. The action Mr. Schultz suggested was taken. The Committee on Legislation includes, in addition to Edward Salomon, chairman, Samuel B. Ruggles, who is as well known in Europe as he is in this State and country, and Messrs. Simon Sterne, Benjamin B. Sherman, Edward Cooper, Henry N. Beers, William C. Barrett, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Nicoll, Major J. M. Bundy, General John A. Dix and others.

After disposing of some unimportant matters the committee adjourned.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

A Sensation in the Newark Police Station.

Between five and six o'clock last evening Officer Babbitt, of the Newark police force, found a German creating quite a disturbance in Ferry street. He had twice attempted to sever his jugular—once with a razor and once with a knife—during the afternoon. Being very drunk he was removed to the station house, and, after being searched, and the weapons named taken from him, he was locked up in a cell. About an hour afterward he was found by Doorman Johnson hanging from the cell door by his suspender. He was still warm, and Dr. Eyrich was called, but all his skill could not effect a resuscitation. At half-past seven he was pronounced quite dead. His name was Henry Zeitch, a cigar maker, fifty-two years of age, of 262 Ferry street, and leaves a family. Delirium tremens is believed to have been the cause of the rash act.

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE.

A fire broke out in the basement of 447 Tenth avenue yesterday, which is occupied by John Cody, doing a damage of $300. The place was insured for $8,000 in the Continental Fire Insurance Company. The first floor, which was occupied by Henry Reilher, as a restaurant, was damaged $20; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A colored woman named Carrie Edwards, of 715 Thompson street, was stabbed in the left breast the night before last, when coming home from a party, by a former lover named George Crawford, who afterwards escaped. The woman was attended to at the station house by the police physician and sent home.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 16—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 91½; 1865's, old, 90½; 1867's, 9[illegible]; ten-forties, 9[illegible].

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes closed at 56f. 70c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 16—A. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 96⅛ a 96¼ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—5 P. M.—The cotton market closes quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton at New Orleans, shipping or shipped, at 10⅛d.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—Noon.—The receipts at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 7,500 American. The market is quiet. Corn, 31s. 3d. for new.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 16—Evening.—Calcutta linseed, 62s. 6d.; linseed oil, £32 15s. per ton; common rosin, 12s. per cwt.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 21	Moon sets	morn 12 07
Sun sets	5 00	High water	morn 1 23

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Colorado	Jan 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Jan 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Jan 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Jan 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 27	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Jan 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Feb 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	58 Broadway
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship [illegible] (Fr), [illegible], Liverpool via Queenstown—[illegible].

Steamship [illegible], Deering, Havana—H [illegible] & Co.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship E B Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Algeria, Seabury, Salem—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Lowden (Br), Dinsburg, Liverpool—Arkell, Rowe & Co.

Ship Amelia (Aust), Marich, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Francesco Consigli (Ital), Simonetti, Cork for orders—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Santina Ansaldo (Ital), Castelo, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Pasquello Ageio (Ital), La Nasa, Leghorn—A P Arrecta.

Bark Insulan (Nor), Mockelbert, Odessa—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Agilis (Br), Mabr, Kingston, Ja—C F Bailey.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Demarara—H Roberts & Son.

Brig Gem, Neal, Port Spain—D Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Lilly (Br), Ryan, St Johns, PR—C B Swain & Co.

Brig Clara J Adams, McFadden, Havana—J B Cager.

Brig Perces Hinckley, Foster, Cienfuegos—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig G J Troop (Br), Terrio, Guantanamo—Moss & Ward.

Brig Morning Light, Hill, New Haven—L P & W Armstrong.

Schr Veto, Henderson, Aspinwall—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr T S McLellan, Farr, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr Harriet Brewster, Squire, Humacoa—A Abbott.

Schr John Lenthall, Marion, Mosquito Bar—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr M B Bramhall, Stout, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Carrie S Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, SC—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr Nathaniel Chase, Fry, Baltimore—W Chalmers.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Atlantic (Br), Perry, Liverpool Jan 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse and passengers, to J H Sparks. Jan 6, 2:30 AM, passed a Cunard steamer, bound W; same day, 9:35 AM, steamship France, from Liverpool for New York; 10th, 9 AM, lat 49 18, lon 35 20, a brig rigged steamer, bound E; 11th, 10:20 AM, another brig rigged steamer, bound E.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Savanilla 24 days, with hides and fustic to D de Castro & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr R E Pecker, Amsbury, St Michaels 40 days, with oranges to master. The first week out had pleasant weather; thence had a succession of heavy WSW and NW gales up to Jan 5; Cape Cod bearing SW 40 miles took a heavy gale from NE, veering around to NW; lost and split sails; was obliged to run before the wind, as we could get no canvas to stand the gale; 8th, hove the vessel to, to try and keep on the coast; 9th, found the vessel in lat 36 10, lon 70; 15th, spoke pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8, who kindly supplied us with oil; Dec 27, lat 40, lon 55 30, spoke ship Shatemuc, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 22 days out. The R E P is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress and to repair damages.

Schr B H Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, with lumber to Van Brunt Bros.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.

Schr Isaac Rich, Bryant, Fortune Bay, NF, 14 days, for New York, with fish to Chas Shearer.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.

Schr Telegraph, Ashburn, Moose Landing for New York.

Schr Sarah Hill, McKenzie, Newport for New York.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, Oyster Bay for New York.

Schr Ella, Sammis, Huntington for New York.

Schr William Tice, Tice, New Haven for New York.

Schr R RR No 50, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Messenger, Keeffe, Taunton for New York.

Schr F J Lockwood, Field, Norwalk for New York.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Annie J Wooley, Smith, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Finch, Bowers, New Haven for Baltimore.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Alliance, Shute, New York for Salem.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.

Schr Margaretta, Wandser, Weehawken for Glen Cove.

Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr Margaret Kennedy, Bishop, New York for Milford.

SAILED.

Steamships Oceanic, and Algeria, Liverpool; Tillie, Havana; Virgo, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Ellen S Terry, Newbern, NC; Isaac Bell, Richmond.

Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The activity in ship-repairing of last week has, in a great measure, subsided. A majority of the docks are to-day unoccupied.

Steamship Oceanic, 4500 tons, of the White Star line, was floated out of the large Erie Basin dry dock on Sunday after having fitted two fans to her propeller.

At Dean's railway, Red Hook, Mr R Cornell White's steamboat Nelly White, of the Norwalk line, is undergoing extensive repairs, being thoroughly overhauled inside and out. Wrecking steamer Wallace, now attached to the Department of Docks, is also undergoing repairs of a general nature.

Schr L S Levering, 298 tons, of Wilmington, Del, is on the largest of the screw docks foot of Market street painting bottom.

Ship Mary Durkee, 880 tons, of Yarmouth, NS, is on the large balance dock foot of Pike street for the purpose of repairing rudder braces. The smaller balance dock adjoining is still occupied by brig Sally Brown, not yet having completed her repairs.

Bark Benefactor, 594 tons, belonging to Messrs A A Low & Bro, was raised yesterday on the large sectional dock foot of Rutgers street for examination and slight repairs, and will be lowered this morning.

From the sectional dock adjoining North German bark Sirene, 485 tons, was lowered Monday, after having coaltarred her bottom, and her place is now occupied by brig Maurice, 289 tons, of Bangor, for the purpose of repairing forefoot.

The sectional dock foot of Clinton street is still occupied by the bark Flor del Mar, which is being retrenailed and having considerable plank put in, and steamer New Brunswick still remains on the mammoth sectional dock at Hoboken.

Schr C & C Brooks, 134 tons, of Greenport, LI, was lowered from the People's dry dock foot of Gouverneur street yesterday, after having been cleaned, calked and painted, and brig Village Belle, 172 tons, of Parrsboro, NS, is now on, coaltarring bottom.

Messrs Merritt & Sparks' dock adjoining (formerly Townsend's) is repairing pumps, and will be ready for business to-day.

Marine Disasters.

SHIPS CLYTIE (Br), Toogood, and SEA FLOWER (Br), Thomas, for New York, which were damaged in a cyclone at Manila, and since reported condemned, were repairing at that port Nov 12, and would reload for destination.

SHIP PLEIADES, Ballard, from Mejillones for Europe, put into Valparaiso 13th ult, leaky, and was being surveyed 16th.

BARK LOCH LAMAR, Merriman, from Freeport for Shanghae, before reported totally wrecked near the latter port, registered 583 tons, was built at Prospect, Me, in 1864, and hailed from San Francisco.

SCHR ARTHUR, from Brazos, supposed for New York, put into Norfolk 15th inst with loss of sails and leaking badly.

SCHR ALVA (Br), Calder, from St John, NB, for New York, put into Portland 15th inst, with mainboom broken, and part of deck load of lumber gone; repaired damages and was ready to proceed same evening.

SCHR BELLE, of Dennis, from Plymouth for New York, before reported ashore off Race Point, Cape Cod, was taken off and brought into Provincetown harbor for $600, receiving but slight damage.

SCHR MARY E COYNE, from New York for Philadelphia, with a cargo of barley, went ashore at Cold Spring, NJ, Monday night, but will probably get off after lightering some of the cargo.

PILOT BOAT W H ASPINWALL, No 21, arrived from a cruise yesterday, reports 15th inst, 11 AM, off Fire Island, during a heavy blow, carried away the mainmast; sustained no other damage.

Miscellaneous.

Purser J White, of the steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, will please accept our thanks for courtesies.

Notice to Mariners.

NETHERLANDS—TEXEL—LIGHTS FOR THE SCHULPE GAT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners dated Oct 16, 1871, respecting the establishment of two lights on the Zanddijk, near the entrance of Schulpe Gat, the Netherlands government has given further notice that the lights are now exhibited, viz:—

1. A white light exhibited northward of the inner Zanddijk Beacon, elevated 64 feet above high water level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

2. A white light exhibited northward of the outer Zanddijk Beacon, elevated 36 feet above high water level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses.

Both lights are on the same bearing and the same distance from each other as the Beacons, and are visible between the bearings ESE and SE by E, kept in line they will lead past the South Banks Buoy, and in connection with the leading lights of Kykduin, to the outer Black Buoy of the Schulpe Gat.

All bearings are magnetic.

Variation at Ameland Island, 14 deg westerly in 1871; at Texel, 17¼ do do.

Erratum in Notice to Mariners No 84, in alteration in Skog Nas light, for "it will show a fixed white light as heretofore," read a fixed light as heretofore.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Dec 2, 1871.

JAVA—MADURA STRAIT—LIGHT ON THE ZWANTYES OR KOKO REEF.

The Netherlands government has given notice that a lighthouse is in the course of construction, from which a light will be exhibited on the Zwantyes or Koko Reef, Madura Strait.

The light will be a revolving white light, showing a fixed light for one and a half seconds, followed by an eclipse of 15 seconds, a flash of 30 seconds, and a second eclipse of 10 seconds, the revolution being completed in 2 minutes; it will be elevated 54 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather the fixed light should be seen 12 and the flash 14 miles. Position, lat 7 S, lon 112 07 E.

In foggy weather, or if any interruption of the regular working of the light should occur, a bell will be sounded.

Also that further notice will be given of the time when the light will be exhibited.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Dec 4, 1871.

EAST COAST—WRECK IN THE WOULD.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Dec 19, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked "Wreck," has been laid 75 fathoms eastward of a vessel (name unknown) sunk in the Would.

The buoy lies in 7½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Bacton church tower, its width open southward of a large house near the beach, NW by W ¼ W.

Walcot church tower, open northward of the second house northward of Happisburgh, W by S.

Happisburgh High Lighthouse, SSW ¼ W, distant 1 6-10ths mile.

Happisburgh Low Lighthouse, S by W ¾ W, distant 1 7-10ths mile.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Whalemen.

Sailed from St Helena Nov 15, brig F H Moore, Bassett, of Boston, [illegible].

FAYAL, Nov 29, 1871—Bark Abraham Barker, Potter, of New Bedford, arrived here to land 15 bbls of sperm oil, taken since my last report per [illegible], and left again on her whaling voyage. Captain Potter reported ship Josephine, Morse, Morsen, S B, having taken 130 bbls since Sept last, and on Tuesday, the 14th, she took three whales, expecting to make from 45 to 50 bbls.

A letter from bark Helen Snow, Macomber, of NB, dated Nov 14, reports her off Cape de Verde, all well; [illegible] had not seen any whales.

Spoken.

Brig [illegible] (Br), Kenzie, from Boston for Port Elizabeth, CGH, Nov 2, lat 16, lon 26 Wt.

Brig Mary Celeste, Fowler, from Jamaica for New York, Jan 11, at 30 42, lon 79 4[illegible].

Foreign Ports.

ADEN, Jan 13—Sailed bark Essex, Green, Zanzibar.

ANJIER, Nov 29—Passed by, Mariano (bot Maria Anna), Betrice from Manila for Boston; Tonning, Bloomfield, from Shanghae for New York.

BORDEAUX, Dec 27—Sailed, Hancock Collins, St Thomas.

BOMBAY, Dec 1—In port, ship Eldor, Olds, from Liverpool, arrived [illegible], for Calcutta; F Pendleton, Pendleton, for Colombo, Sri Lotbers [illegible].

BATAVIA, Nov 17—Sailed, Bengal, Bates, Passarouang.

CADIZ, Dec 26—Arrived, Young Turk, Nickerson, Boston.

CALCUTTA, Dec 6—In port ships Edith Warren (Br), Hockett, Nathaniel (Br), Gregory, Robert Lees (Br), Rose, and Humboldt (Br), McPherson, for New York, ldg; Lottie Warren (Br), Lucas, Tennyson, Graves, and Importer, Avery, for Boston, do; Fortune, Taylor, for Philadelphia, do.

Sailed from Saugor, Dec 6, ship Remington (Br), Fowler, New York.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Dec 30—Sailed, schr Dolphin, Hudson, New York.

In port 28th, brig Ada, Wilson, for New York in 2 days.

HONG KONG, Nov 11—Sailed, bark Agnes (NG), Dircks, Amoy, to load for New York.

In port Nov 14, ships Yosemite, Mack, and Fiorella, Peabody, for San Francisco, ldg; Tamesa (Br), Phillips, for Manila, to load for San Francisco; Competitor, Matthews, unc; bark Quickstep, Chase, for San Francisco, ldg, and others.

At Whampoa, Nov 13, ships Early Morn (Br), Forsman, and Ilione (Br), Rapson, for New York, ldg; Orpheus, Smith, for do do; bark Armin (NG), Rohase, for do do.

HAVANA, Jan 14—Arrived, bark T K Welden, Colson, New York.

HALIFAX, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship Nestorian (Br), Aird, Liverpool for Baltimore, to proceed 16th, AM).

Arrived at do 15th, brig Model (Br), Rae, New York.

Arrived at do 16th, steamship Britannia (Br), Higgins, Glasgow for New York—put in short of coal, after being 24 days out.

JELLAH COFFEE, Dec 11—In port Manchester, Tufts, from Accra.

LONDONDERRY, Jan 16—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, Ballantine, Portland for Liverpool (and proceeded).

MESSINA, Dec 22—Arrived, Lophema, Congdon, Licata.

MARSEILLES, Dec 22—Arrived, Mary E Leighton, Bray, Memel.

Sailed 29th, Arizona, Conant, Havana.

MELBOURNE, Oct 15—Sailed, bark Harvester, Carver, Calcutta; Nov 4, ship Patterdale (Br), Dodd, San Francisco via Newcastle, NSW.

In port Nov 4, barks Wm Clowes (Br), Tatlock, for Boston, ldg; Jas S Stone, Phinney, and Sarah, Atkins, unc; schr Isabel, Pierson, do; and others reported later.

MANILA, Nov 12—In port, ships Galatea, Gardner, for Boston, ldg; Dunedin (Br), McMillan, and Sylvia (Br), Congdon, for New York, do; Pudsey Dawson (Br), Coole, for San Francisco, disg for repairs; Belvidere, Crowell, wtg; Clytie (Br), Toogood, and Seaflower (Br), Thomas, for New York, repg; barks Aluoina (Br), for Boston, ldg; Hadca (NG), for San Francisco, and others reported later.

CEBU, Nov 8—In port, ship Bunker Hill, Davis, for Boston.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec 25—Sailed, schr Helen M Waite, for Boston.

In port Jan 4, brigs Oliver, Bornholm, for New York, ldg, to sail in a few days; B Inginac, Austin, for St Marc, to load for New York, to sail 5th; Oliver Cutts, Nelson, from New York, arrived Dec 24, for Cape Haytien, to load for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 16—Arrived, steamships City of Washington, Lochead, New York for Liverpool; Batavia, Murphy, Boston for do (and both proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Dec 1—Arrived, bark Catharine Scott (Br), McIntosh, Pensacola; 2d, brig Maggie, Morgan, Baltimore; 3d, bark Cricket, Kean, do.

In port 7th ult, bark Contest (Br), Scott, for New York; brig Maggie, Morgan, for Baltimore, ldg (with 2,500 bags coffee); schrs Catharina Leed (Br), for New York, do (4,200 bags); N W Smith, Tucker, for New Orleans, do (5,000 do); and others.

SHANGHAE, Dec 11—In port, bark Record (Br), Simpson, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, repg, about ready.

Sailed Nov 19, barks Jeanie Louisa (Br), Murdock, New York; 23d, Lady Louisa (Br), Marsh do; Dec 7, Adam Sedgwick (Br), Barnum, do; 10th, ship Samuel G Reed, Winsor, do; barks Leila M Long, Lewis, do; Miako (Br), Anderson, do. (Most of the above were inadvertently placed under head of Yokohama in yesterday's paper.)

SINGAPORE, Nov 23—Arrived, Wallace, Adams, Batavia.

SIERRA LEONE, Dec 11—In port Rescue, Marshall, from Boston.

SAVANILLA, Dec 25—In port brig Renshaw, Sylvester, unc.

VALPARAISO, Dec 4—Sailed, ship San Carlos (Guat), Johnson, Caldera and Boston.

In port Dec 16, ships S F Hersey, Small, for United Kingdom or Continent, ldg; Helen Morris, Nott, from Burrard Inlet, arrived 15th; Pleiades, Barrard, from Mejillones for Europe, put in 13th, leaking.

YOKOHAMA—The vessels reported in yesterday's Herald as having sailed from this port, sailed from Shanghae (see above).

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship E C Knight, Johnson, New York.

BOSTON, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs John S Tracey, Watts, Savannah; Samuel Hart, Hart, and Alexander H Cain, Simpson, Alexandria, Va; E & L Cordery, Smith, Baltimore; Pacific, Glinn, New York.

Cleared—Schr Charles Comery, Pinkham, Charleston; also cleared, bark Martin W Brett, Blanchard, Havana; brig Java (Br), Virgie, Demarara.

Sailed—Wind W and NW to NE, ship Speculator; barks Jehu, Mary Edson and Fanny Lewis; brigs Jane, Isabel Beurman and Criterion; and from the Roads, bark Flower O'Moray; and from the Channel, bark Daring; from Philadelphia for Portland.

16th—Arrived, steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Blackstone, Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Jan 14—Arrived, steamer St Thomas (Br), Peters, Jamaica, to load for Liverpool; bark Stella (Br), Lockhart, Annapolis, Md.

15th—Arrived, bark Mercator (Br), Sneader, Demarara; schrs G M Patridge, Bunker, Rockland; Lark, Guptil, New York.

Cleared—Bark Lapwing, Benthall, Rio Janeiro; schrs S & M D Scull, Stephman, Galveston; Moses Williamson, Lake, Boston; Daniel Holmes, Burr, Hoboken; Uncas, Champlin, Norwich; Herschel, Chambers, Boston.

Sailed—Barks Tordenskjold, for Queenstown; Traveller, for Pernambuco; schrs D F Keeling, for Barcaloes; Shiloh, for Cardenas; 14th, brig Amalia Emma, Matanzas.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 16—Sailed, schrs C P Shutts, Youngs, and Belle, Simpson, Jersey City.

CHARLESTON, Jan 12—Arrived, schr Vrale, Mason, New Orleans.

Sailed—Schr Myrover, Brown, New York (and put back 15th in consequence of heavy weather).

15th—Arrived, brigs Erie, from Boston; Tom, from St Jago de Cuba; schrs Adeliza, from New York. Off the port ship Julia, from Havre; bark Onward, from do.

16th—Arrived, steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Georgia, Holmes, New York; schr Lizzie Maul, Bubler, Jacksonville.

CAMDEN, Me, Jan 5—Sailed, schr Sunbeam, Heal, New York.

DARIEN, Ga, Jan 2—Arrived, schr John Shay, Fisher, Charleston; 3d, barks Egremont, Rogers, Whitehaven; 4th, Gertsherrie, Armstrong, Sligo; Albion, Abel, Limerick; schr Mary W Hupper, Gilman, Boston; 6th, barks Polly, Isbister, Liverpool; Eliser, Jorgensen, London; schrs A W Butler, and E F Hart, Hart, Boston.

Old 1st, schr Ida Birdsall, Johnson, New York.

DANVERS, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Edith May, Gross, Baltimore.

EDGARTOWN, Jan 12—Arrived, schr Pallas, French, New York for Rockland (with foresail split).

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 15—Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Lady Ann, from Demerara.

Passed out—Bark Ed Preast, for Cork; brig Lina, for Halifax; bark Herbine, for West Indies; schr John Wetherell, for Nassau; Delmonte, for Martinique; Amelia Emma, for West Indies; Lazmoria, for Curacoa.

GALVESTON, Jan 8—Arrived, schr Nellie Starr, Poland, Philadelphia.

11th—Arrived, bark Omoa (Br), McWilliams, Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs Alice G Grace, Holbrook, Dix Isle for New York; Elvira, Blackwood, Hoboken for Portland; Fish Hawk, McLane, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 10—Arrived, schrs Abby Wasson, Lord, and C Elmer, Carson, New York.

Sailed 9th, schr Louisa Smith, Webber, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 11—Arrived, ship Mermaid, Coward, Cardiff.

Cleared—Ship Ben Nevis (Br), Hudson, Liverpool.

MYSTIC, Conn, Jan 14—Arrived, sloop Mary Gray, Prince, Elizabethport.

15th—Arrived, schr Connecticut, Staplins, Elizabethport.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 11—Below, coming up, barks Queen (Br), Cowley, from Sunderland; Ebenezer, Pearson, from Ardrossan; schr G Lanata (Ital), Barasgo, from Malaga.

Cleared—Ships Mary Warren (Br), Lowe, Cork; S Vaughn (Br), Masters, Liverpool; Regent (Br), Chase, Boston; Wm Cummings, Hiller, Baltic port, Russia; bark Mary M Bird, Packard, Providence.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Jan 11—Arrived, bark St Narciso (Sp), Joaquin, from Matanzas.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 14—Sailed, brig George Harris Blanchard, Brunswick, Ga; schrs Isaac Somers, Cobb, Tangier Sound; Amelia, Kelley, Georgetown, DC; Louisa Frances, Winchester, and Leontine, Brewster, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Nadab, Cheney, Newcastle, Del.

NEW LONDON, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs Allen Middleton, Jr, Davis, Baltimore; A C Buckley, Millstone Point for St Augustine.

PENSACOLA, Jan 12—Cleared, ship Chevalier (Br), Sterling, Greenock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 14—Arrived, brig L C Maderia, Moslander, Messina.

Cleared—Ships Jamestown, Call, Iquique; Lottie Clerke (Br, late the Duchesse d'Orleans), Hines, Rotterdam; Winfred (Br), Johnson, Antwerp.

Sailed—Steamship America went down on Sunday, taking in tow brig Addie Hale, for Havana.

LEWES, Jan 15—The Howard reports went to sea yesterday brigs Edith, Lizzie H Kimball, Ocean Eagle, and schr Jonathan May. The Cope reports passed in yesterday bark Tonsberg, from Liverpool, name doubtful. Arrived in harbor, barks Sinodia (Ital), from Palermo, and Commerce, from London, both for Philadelphia, and bark Pleiades, outward bound. Iceboat No. 2 arrived last night, and remains here.

PORTLAND, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York; bark Fanny, Herriman, Mobile; brigs Prairie Rose, Lowe, Philadelphia; George Amos, Bunker, New York; schrs Mary E Long, Hardy, and Charles Sawyer, McFarland, Baltimore; 14th, Albert Jameson, Candage, New York.

Cleared 15th, schrs Joseph Fish, Turner, Jacksonville; Annie Amsden, Bangs, Philadelphia.

15th—Cleared, schr Sandalpoin, Axtward, New York.

16th—Arrived, steamship North American (Br), from Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Willie Irving, Robbins, Rappahannock River.

Sailed—Bark J G Norwood, Harkness, Baltimore; brigs Mecmac (Br), Hale, Cienfuegos; Nellie, Griggs, Elizabethport; schrs Benjamin S Wright, Ryder, Deal's Island; Margaret Rohrbart, Hand, Philadelphia; J T Weaver, Weaver, do; J B Anderson, Wheatly, Mahon River (Delaware Bay); Surprise, Seaman; Native, Dehart, and Wm H Bowen, Terry, New York.

ROCKPORT, Me, Jan 7—Sailed, schr F F Frye, Alexander, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10—In port ship Twilight, Gates, for Calcutta, in ballast.

SAVANNAH, Jan 16—Arrived, steamship Magnolia, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York; bark Rafael Pomar (Sp), Vierel, Barcelona; schr O T Knight, Satilla River.

SALEM, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Mary Brewer, Sawyer, Rockland for New York.

Cleared—Schr Golden City, Keene, Cayenne.

14th—Arrived, schrs Lizzie Carr, Tool, Wilmington, NC, for Bath; Fawdon, Parker, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Golden City, and Mary Brewer.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 15, AM—In port, brigs Reporter, Onalaska, W C Haskell; schrs E G Knight, Richard Bullwinkle, Union Flag, Lilly, James A Crooker, W D Buckley, Newell B Hawes, Eunice P Newcomb, Ada S Allen, Clara Jane, Frank Jameson, Martha Weeks, Ella Amsden and Light of the East.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 12—Arrived, brig H L Gilliatt (Br), Killman, Fall River.

Cleared—Steamships Fanita, Doane, and Metropolis, Castner, New York; Louis Murchison, Jones, do; C C Bearse, Hodgden, Cardenas.

13th—Arrived, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity, no charge until divorce granted; advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN TEAS, COFFEES, GROCERIES AND Provisions, warranted to suit the palate and the pockets of the million. THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, New York.

J. W. TANDEWATER, OFFICE, CABINET AND MERCANTILE FURNITURE MANUFACTURER, 82 Ann and 137 William streets, New York.

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THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Jurisdiction of the United States Courts—A Custom House Case—Proceedings in Admiralty—The Erie Litigation—Desertion from a Ship—The McDermott Habeas Corpus Case—The Tammany Injunction—Court of Oyer and Terminer—Business in General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

A man named John Arwo or Ahrvoo was recently tried in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, on an indictment charging him with having attempted to commit murder on the high seas. He was convicted. A plea was put in to the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the prisoner was first arrested in the Eastern District and should therefore have been tried in that district. A certificate of division of opinion of the Court has been despatched to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question of jurisdiction in this case will be finally determined.

A Custom House Suit—Excess of Duty.

Judge Shipman sat yesterday and proceeded with the trial of government suits. It is now four years and a half since the learned Judge presided in the United States Circuit Court of this city, and his friends here will be glad to know that he looks, and no doubt is, in the enjoyment of very excellent health.

Mateo C. Rodriguez and Felipe Curbas vs. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Port.—This was an action brought to recover from Moses H. Grinnell, as Collector of the Port of New York, an alleged excess of duty paid on a quantity of imported sugar. The facts appear to be these:—The plaintiffs imported on the 1st of August, 1869, 443 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels of sugar, and entered them at the Custom House on the 2d of August, and on the 16th of the same month the goods were placed in bonded warehouse. On that day Thomas McGrath, the United States appraiser, reported to the Collector that the sugar was not above No. 12 Dutch standard, and upon this report, on the 18th of August, 1869, the duty on the sugar was liquidated and assessed at three cents per pound. The plaintiffs, after such liquidation, on April 11, 1870, withdrew, from time to time, portions of the sugar for consumption, and deposited on each withdrawal a payment of a sum of money on account of the duties for the quantity withdrawn. The whole quantity withdrawn prior to the 11th of April, 1870, was 157 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels. At that date there remained in the warehouse only ninety-two hogsheads of sugar, which were afterwards withdrawn, at different times, in the month of April, 1870. At each of these withdrawals the Collector requested the plaintiffs to pay duties at the rate of three and a half cents per pound, and on the closing withdrawal of fifty hogsheads he also required them to pay on a settlement and adjustment of the balance of duties on the sugar a sum equal to one-half cent per pound on the 251 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels withdrawn prior to April 11, 1870, and, therefore, the plaintiffs paid duty on the entire importation at the rate of 3½ cents per pound in gold. The plaintiffs claim that they paid in excess $2,505. The ground upon which the Collector required them to pay such sum is that the sugar was, in fact, above No. 12, and not above No. 15, Dutch standard. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Action for Seamen's Wages.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Peter A. Thompson vs. The Schooner Susquehanna.—The action in this case was brought to recover seamen's wages. After the examination of several witnesses the matter was submitted without argument. Decision reserved.

The Erie Railway Litigation—The English Stock.

Yesterday the certificates of 12,735 shares of Erie Railway stock were put into the mail for England, addressed to Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, at London. The Master, Mr. Kenneth G. White, saw this last act performed in the lengthened litigation concerning those shares which has been conducted before him. Heath and Raphael cannot complain of the manner in which they have been treated in the United States Courts. Through the instrumentality of those Courts they have had their property restored to them, and we have no doubt that their legal representatives are perfectly satisfied, as, indeed, they ought to be, with the impartial and upright manner in which the whole proceedings have been carried on before the Master and in the Court before Judge Blatchford.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Desertion from a Ship.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday four sailors belonging to the crew of the Swedish bark Maria Augusta, named O. H. Dahlgren, L. J. Bostrom, I. A. Aberg and N. E. Winberg were brought before Commissioner Osborn and charged with deserting from that vessel after her arrival in this port. A requisition was presented to the Commissioner from the Swedish Consul asking that the prisoners be sent back to the ship. The men stated that they had been induced to desert by a boarding house keeper. The officer who arrested them had some trouble in finding them out, as they had secreted themselves in a top room of a four story tenement house. They were committed to prison, and will be detained until the Maria Augusta is ready to proceed to sea.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Mrs. Mary E. McDermott vs. James McDermott—The Plaintiff Has the Custody of the Child.

Before Judge Barrett.

This case, which has attracted much attention, as the first Judge Barrett has had to decide since he took his seat on the Supreme Court bench, drew a crowd to the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. It came up on an application for a habeas corpus to produce the child abducted by James McDermott and assistants, and the cause was argued before His Honor. The decision was promulgated yesterday. The child is given to Mrs. McDermott, who will allow it to see its eccentric father three times a week. The divorce suit is set down for the next term. The case is now virtually ended by the decision of Judge Barrett, and the public will probably hear no more about it. For the plaintiff, Sidney W. Cooper and William H. Stephens; for the defendant, R. Dorian Killian.

The Tammany Injunction.

The case in reference to the injunction against the Tammany sachems was called yesterday; but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Devlin the argument was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Broadway Widening Scheme.

The motion for confirmation of the report of the new Commissioners of Broadway was to have been argued yesterday. It went over, however, until March, [illegible] argument before the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Several cases of election frauds on the calendar were put over until next month. The Court was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at half-past ten, when [illegible] will be arraigned before Judge Ingraham, to plead to the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan prosecuted yesterday in this Court.

PRISONERS PLEAD GUILTY.

John Donohue, who was indicted for burglariously entering the apartments of Martha Waskovill [illegible] and stealing some clothing, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Dennis [illegible] pleaded guilty to stealing [illegible] from James L. Hanks, [illegible] was sent to the [illegible] for one year.

AN ACQUITTAL.

[illegible] was tried upon a charge of [illegible] on the [illegible] without leaving their seats.

A [illegible]

[illegible]

three men, who swore that they were in a gambling saloon in Fulton street, near Broadway, with Wise on the evening of the alleged robbery, between the hours of five and seven. The jury evidently were not very favorably impressed with the testimony, but Mr. Howe's ingenuity was called into requisition at a critical moment. He discovered a flaw in the indictment. The name of the complainant was "Anzil," but it was laid in the indictment as "Anzilo," which, he argued, was fatal to a conviction. The Recorder jocosely remarked that he did not blame the counsel for availing himself of this technicality and directed the jury to acquit Wise on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof. The prisoner was remanded to prison until the Grand Jury find a new indictment.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 10, 33, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 27, 50, 51, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 78, 92.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Ingraham (P. J.), Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 194, 195, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 207, 208, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1??, 765, 937, 521½, 743, 281, 971, 971½, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 993, 991, 995.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 941, 585, 1??, 1241, 813, 115, 973, 895. Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1061, 60, 941, 1??, 965, 919, 1038, 79?, 769, 882, 888, 924, 865, 1??, 848.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7175, 7231, 7029, 7579, 7173, 7452, 7612, 7638, 7067, 7167, 7?78, 7776, 7771, 7781, 7739. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7??1, 7765, 7700, 7681, 7683, 7470, 7??1, 7781, 7775, 7776, 7777, 7778, 7763, 7771, 7780. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8???, 8???, 8??1, B. vs. N., B. vs. W., B. vs. W., vs. H., W. vs. B., K. vs. A., ? vs. H., F. vs. C.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

The Furman Street Tragedy—Galvin Sent to State Prison.

Before Judge McCue.

The second trial of Daniel E. Galvin, indicted for the murder of Michael Campbell, in Furman street, in July last, was concluded yesterday afternoon. After the opening of the Court yesterday morning, all the evidence having been heard, Mr. Spencer proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the prisoner, and argued that there was no premeditation on the part of Galvin, or any evidence that the men were enemies. The deed was committed in a sudden frenzy, to which the prisoner had been goaded on by deceased.

District Attorney Britton summed up for the people, stating that if the jury believed the prisoner did not intend to kill Campbell, but was in the heat of passion from adequate cause, he was guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

After a comprehensive charge by Judge McCue the jury retired, and, at half-past four o'clock, returned with a verdict convicting the prisoner of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Court then sentenced Galvin to the State Prison for three years and six months.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Disagreement of a Jury.

Before Judge Neilson.

Cornelius McNamara, Administrator, &c., vs. A. C. Woodruff.—This was an action for the recovery of $5,000 damages for the loss of plaintiff's son, who was killed by being crushed by a hogshead of molasses which rolled from a truck opposite defendant's warehouse. The case was reported yesterday. The defence was that the boy was trespassing on private property, and was crushed through his own negligence.

The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict was discharged.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 123, 129, 130, 143, 156, 165, 180, 2?3, 41, 42, 47, 92, 112, 113, 168, 235, 241, 242, 243, 244, 247, 148, 174, 121, 183, 15, 211, 212, 182, and 249 to 260 inclusive.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were rendered:—

Judgments were affirmed, with costs—Watson vs. The New York Central Railroad Company, Garnsey vs. Rodgers, Jones vs. The Northern Central Railroad Company, Rainesford vs. Rainesford, Garrett vs. Schaffer, Field vs. Munson.

Judgment reversed and a new trial granted, cost to abide the event—Ferris vs. Bowery, Baldwin vs. Burrows, Hoffman vs. Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, Clark vs. Sheehan, Baird vs. Gillett, Cayughey vs. Smith.

Order and judgment of the Supreme Court affirmed—The People vs. Porcell.

Order affirmed, with costs—Griffin vs. Griffen, in the matter of the Evergreen.

Order granting a new trial reversed and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs—Welch vs. Sage.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and judgment on report of the referee affirmed, with costs—Winslow vs. Clark.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for January 17:—Nos. 67, 3, 4, 7½, 10, 11, 13, 15.

A POLICE JUSTICE'S PERJURER.

Carroll, alias Johnson, the Burglar—Another Term in Sing Sing Before Him.

In the case of James Carroll, alias James Johnson, committed, as already reported, by Justice Bixby on Sunday last for perjury as a witness in the Murray-Coulter controversy, a partial examination was held yesterday afternoon in Justice Bixby's private office, No. 4 Warren street. Mr. Nathan Nesbit, who appeared for the prisoner, waived a full investigation of the matter and asked for a jury trial, which was granted. In his informal examination the prisoner Carroll, alias Johnson, stated that he was born in Detroit, Mich., and that he was a car driver by occupation, residing at 6?? West Forty-second street. The affidavits of Allen C. Yeomans and George W. Romain, prison keepers at Sing Sing, set forth that the prisoner had served a term of two years there for burglary, on which charge he was convicted on the 26th of January, 1867.

Thomas McCabe, of 563 Eleventh avenue, corroborated the testimony of Yeomans and Romain, and another witness testified that the prisoner had admitted to him that he had spent a term of imprisonment in Sing Sing. Justice Coulter's having made a serious mistake in accepting this Carroll, alias Johnson, as a witness on his behalf, and only did it on the solemn assurance of Johnson that he had never been convicted of any crime. The prisoner was recommitted, in default of $5,000 bail, to the Tombs to await his trial. Johnson's testimony was on Monday stricken out in the controversy between Murray and Coulter.

CRIME IN NEBRASKA.

Shooting of One of Phil Sheridan's Soldiers—His Comrades Attempt to Lynch the Murderer—Disgusting Conduct of the Keepers of an Insane Asylum.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 15, 1872.

There is an abundance of crime in Nebraska just now. Last evening a telegraph operator, named Connell, at Sidney station of the Union Pacific, shot and instantly killed one of Sheridan's soldiers, during a discussion about a notorious woman. An attempt by the soldier's comrades to lynch the assassin was frustrated by the employés of the Union Pacific, and Connell was finally brought safely away and lodged in the jail in this town.

The preceding day there was an affray at Fort McPherson, in which one man was fatally shot and one or two others badly wounded.

Besides the excitement aroused by these incidental tragedies the people are greatly exercised over some outrages by the managers of the Insane Asylum upon the female inmates, the consequences of which will be shortly revealed in the courts. The people talk of using a tree and rope in the [illegible].

[illegible] exciting event worth mentioning was the [illegible] of the Omaha [illegible] one of the post office clerks in that city.

THE WILSON HOMICIDE.

Another Side to the Story.

In the case of Robert McCormick, charged with inflicting fatal wounds upon Hugh Wilson, late of [illegible] avenue, during a quarrel on the 8th inst., as previously reported, it now appears to [illegible] a quiet and respectable man [illegible]

[illegible]

THE HARBOR MASTER IMBROGLIO.

Direct Refusal of a Complainant to Testify—Knupp Re-examined—An Arrangement Between Counsel.

The court of inquiry into the truth of the allegations made to the Governor against Harbor Master Hart resumed its duties at the office of Port Captain Jones yesterday morning. As Mr. Niver, the wharfinger, could not attend, as he was consulting counsel, Mr. F. Cushman's examination was sought to be continued; but that gentleman resolutely refused to answer any question put to him by Mr. Davis, counsel for the defendant, unless Mr. Davis would first make an affidavit that the witness had been guilty of

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY,

as charged by Mr. Davis in his speech on Friday last. Counsel for the defence did not see the necessity or propriety of this course, so Mr. Cushman left the Court after merely testifying that, with reference to a previous examination into similar charges preferred before Judge Ledwith, he offered not to press those charges if paid the sum of $2,500 and counsel's fees.

Milton Knupp, of 91 Broad street, was then recalled by Mr. Benedict, and stated that though his first impression had been that the $290 paid to Niver by him was not going to Hart, he had since altered his opinion. By Mr. Davis—I never agreed with Cushman that I would pay a share of the

EXPENSE OF PROSECUTING

Hart until about a year after the proceedings were first instituted; made no agreement before the latter part of last November; gave Niver $100 on September 17, 1870, and $150 on December 3; the whole amount was returned thirteen days later; Hart has given me permission to berth vessels in the canal district within the past year; he has never refused me a berth; I did not agree with Cushman and Niver that I would bear a proportion of the expenses in prosecuting charges against Hart filed with the Governor about a year ago.

At the request of Mr. Benedict Colonel Alson C. Davis was then sworn by the Court:—I am an attorney and counsellor at law and do business at No. 3 Pine street; was counsel for Hart in the recent investigation before Judge Ledwith; do not think I was present at every hearing, though I may have been; was present during the examination of Mr. Cushman; a portion of that examination was taken down by a stenographer; I hold a copy of it in my hand.

Mr. Benedict wished to offer that copy in evidence, as he had been unable to obtain one, and Mr. Davis replied that he was willing that all the minutes in the investigation before Judge Ledwith should be admitted, provided Cushman would submit to a cross-examination. Mr. Davis stated that it was his opinion that Cushman was endeavoring to avoid testifying until he had seen what he previously swore to in Judge Ledwith's Court.

As no other witnesses were on hand Captain Jones adjourned the further hearing of this tedious case until half-past ten o'clock this day.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

The following communication relative to the above case was yesterday forwarded by the Governor to the Captain of the Port of New York:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

SIR—I have received a petition signed by the mercantile firms and individuals of whom a list is hereto appended, requesting me to remove Daniel Hart, one of the Harbor Masters, as being, as they believe, from their knowledge and information, an unfit person for the position. They give me no facts, make no specific charges of misconduct, and in asking me to remove Mr. Hart, except upon definite charges, they ask me to do what I have not the right to do. Charges have been filed with me by certain parties against Mr. Hart, which are now under investigation. In addition to what testimony may be offered on that investigation, I direct you to summon every one of the petitioners before you, including all the members of each copartnership, to testify what they know in the matter, and that you proceed promptly and report the result to me as speedily as possible. You will not allow the investigation herein directed to delay your report upon the formal charges heretofore made. When that is complete forward it at once.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

To JAMES E. JONES, Esq., Captain of the Port of New York.

THE ICE CROP.

Harvest on the Hudson—The Ice Companies All Replenishing Their Stores—Strike of the Knickerbocker Hands for $2 a Day—The Company Decides to Pay It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16, 1872.

It is a noteworthy fact that the ice harvest on the Hudson commences unusually late this season, though at present the greatest activity is observed everywhere. Here the ice is about nine inches thick, but work has not yet been entered into. At Hyde Park the Mutual Benefit Company have a house capable of holding 800 tons, in which no ice has yet been placed. At Staatsburg the Knickerbocker Company have eight houses, with a capacity of 30,000 tons, and the Mutual three houses, with a capacity of 12,000 tons. The ice there is from seven to eight inches thick. This week the Knickerbocker Company will put on 120 men and the Mutuals eighty. There is some ice cutting progressing at Rhinebeck, but not much near Tivoli. At Turkey Point the Knickerbocker Company have a house holding 30,000 tons and another at Eves Nest holding 25,000 tons. There is a hurrying to get men to fill them, but laborers will not work on the ice for $1 75 per day. At Germantown, a little further north, the ice is only six and a half inches thick. The ice houses near there are located on the west side of the river. One is owned by the Consumers' Ice Company and holds 70,000 tons. There are already four rooms full, they having been left over from last winter. Another house near by is owned by the New Jersey Ice Company, and holds 45,000 tons. They have not yet commenced work there.

On Catskill Creek the Newark Ice Company have one house filled with 15,000 tons of thick ice. H. Van Steenburgh has also one house on the creek filled with 1,600 tons of ten-inch ice. He is building another of the same capacity, and will have it filled by the 1st of February. The New York Company have one house on the creek filled with 6,600 tons of ten-inch ice. They have also one house on Catskill Point, which holds 40,000 tons, empty, and one house at Hamburg, a mile further north, which holds 25,000 tons, and which is also empty. They will go to work on ten-inch ice on the river to-morrow. The Washington Ice Company, at Rogers' Island, is working on eight and a half to nine and a half-inch ice. Their house contains 4,000 tons left over from last winter, and they have already housed 4,500 tons this winter. They employ about 120 men and boys, whose wages run from $1, $1 75 to $2 per day.

There is considerable ice cutting in progress at Hudson, in the North Bay, and the ice is of superior quality.

A STRIKE AT COXSACKIE.

At Coxsackie there has been considerable trouble among the ice men. There are about two hundred and twenty-five of them. On Tuesday of last week they knocked off work, after having been refused $2 per day wages. They had been working for $1 50. On the Thursday following, at seven o'clock in the morning, they all assembled at the head of the main street, and, having procured two flags and two drums, marched in procession to the headquarters of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, where they again demanded $2 per day. Again they were refused, when they marched back in an orderly manner and held a consultation, agreeing to stand by each other, and to allow no man from any place to go to work for less than $2 per day. This state of affairs caused some uneasiness in Coxsackie, and, though the sympathies of the people were with the strikers, it was feared violence would ensue. Indeed, it was reported later in the day that the strike had spread to Catskill, and that a negro who had attempted to go to work for $1 50 per day had been killed. The report, however, was soon authoritatively contradicted.

On Friday the Knickerbocker Company sent word to the men that they would pay them $1 75 per day. This offer was met with a flat refusal, and on Saturday the company commenced the erection of a large frame building for the purpose of lodging and boarding men from New York, taking care to give notice that the men were coming. The old laborers [illegible] again determined to allow no man to go to work. This was the situation [illegible] the company, seeing that the men were bent on standing firm, yielded to their demands, paying them $2 per day, and boys $1 50 [illegible]. In less than an hour after the decision the ice swarmed with laborers and the glistening cakes are being rapidly housed. The company's house holds 45,000 tons.

The Washington Company have a house at the upper landing which holds 5,000 tons. They will [illegible] on Monday next [illegible] which [illegible]. They commenced work on it yesterday [illegible] paying [illegible] $1 75 per day. [illegible] Washington [illegible] houses [illegible] work there at wages ranging from $1 50 to $2 per day. They are getting [illegible]. Last summer [illegible] Barren Island [illegible] have [illegible] a week past and the ice is [illegible].

[illegible]

THE TRICHINA VICTIMS IN CLEVELAND.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Jan. 15.]

We published last week the full particulars connected with the cases of *trichina spiralis*, at 941 Superior street, in the family of Charles Martens, which up to that time had resulted in the death of Mr. Martens and the dangerous illness, from the same disease, of his wife and two children. It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Martens, which occurred Friday night.

She was taken sick at the same time as her husband, three or four days after eating smoked, uncooked sausage made from the trichinous pork, and her condition and symptoms throughout were precisely identical with his. After his death, and the discovery of its unmistakable cause, little hope could be entertained of her recovery. The disease had so far progressed that medical skill could do nothing for her. Sunday afternoon her body was deposited beside that of her husband in the city vault at Woodland Cemetery. This precaution was taken on account of a well-founded suspicion that the medical colleges now in session would like to get possession of the bodies for dissection in the interest of medical science—an opportunity to investigate the workings of this very mysterious disease being rarely afforded.

Mr. Martens was about thirty-five years of age and his wife thirty-one. They were Germans and had lived in Cleveland seven years. He was a laborer and three small orphaned children are left destitute. The eldest, a boy of six, and a girl, aged four, are suffering from the same insidious disease, though with less severity than was manifested in the parents. The boy is in a critical condition and the girl in a fair way for speedy recovery. On Sunday they were removed to the house of a brother of the deceased, living on Lawrence street.

A fact connected with this case that has not before come to our knowledge proves conclusively that cooking the pork is a safeguard against this terrible disease. A brother of Mr. Martens had a portion of the carcase of the trichinous hog, and his family ate of it cooked without, thus far, experiencing any ill effects whatever. They used none of it in the uncooked form of smoked sausage, which produced such dire results in his brother's family.

The developments of last week awakened a deep interest in the subject among members of the medical profession, and many scientific physicians visited the family to learn by observation the peculiarities of this disease. No inquest was held upon the body of Mrs. Martens, it being deemed unnecessary.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1837,) SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 96 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. Removed for convenience of sale. Details in time.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. This WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots of magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, rich Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Works of Art, at the elegant private residence of Albert B. Vanderhoff, Esq., 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Velvet Brussels Carpets, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; brilliant tone rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $800; Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Etageres, Cabinets, Gilded and Inlaid Tables, Bookcase, Library Suit, in reps; Turkish Suit, in blue satin, cost $650; rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards, Extension Table, China Dinner Set, Glass, Silverware, Servants' Furniture, &c. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars, and stop at Forty-second street, near the house. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers city or country. House open at 10 o'clock for examination. Commencing afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER, Will sell at auction, on Friday, January 19, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the two valuable three story brick Houses 454 and 456 Smith street, Brooklyn; size 19.6x45; lots 80; nearly new, with water and gas complete. Apply to Auctioneer, 77 Cedar st.

A.—ART SALE, AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELLS, 27 NASSAU STREET, NOW ON EXHIBITION, A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE EUROPEAN and American high cost Oil Paintings, consisting of a consignment of excellent examples of the French, Belgian, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools, recently received by a large importing house in this city, together with many very desirable Pictures from our most favorite NEW YORK ARTISTS. They will be sold on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 18 and 19, without reserve, commencing each day at 12 o'clock. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 105 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 35 Church streets. Horse Mart, 108 and 110 Cedar, 46 and 48 Church streets. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a very superior and large assortment of Second Hand and New Goods, including
Fine Parlor Suits,
Superb Chamber Suits,
Bookcases, Buffets, Wardrobes,
Extension and Centre Tables,
Bedding of all kinds,
Cornicloths and Oilcloths,
Ladies' fine Furs,
Wolf and Bear Robes,
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
Pianos, Safes, Desks,
Velvet and Brussels Carpets,
Chromos, Engravings and Paintings, &c.
On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 30 East Twenty-first street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of two walnut Parlor Suits, walnut Chamber Furniture, walnut Dining Table and Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.; mahogany Dressing Bureau, large Wardrobe, &c.
On Friday, at 10½ o'clock, Stock of a Store, removed to salesrooms, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made Clothing, Suspenders, Buttons, Carpeting, Oilcloths, Matting, Rugs, Inks, Perfumery, Window Shades, Crumb-cloths, Soaps, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Wines and Liquors, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THOS. W. LINDSAY, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, January 18, at 10½ o'clock, a three story and basement brick Dwelling, at 419 Henry street, Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, 14 closets, with modern improvements; also all the Household Furniture. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, THOS. W. LINDSAY, Auctioneer, will sell at 419 Henry street, Brooklyn, the three story frame Dwelling located on Raymond street, between [illegible] and Johnson streets, known as No. 42, now building, containing 12 rooms; lot 19x24. Sale positive. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to auctioneer.

AT BANKRUPT SALE.—CROCKERY, &c. THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 71 Barclay street, will be sold at auction, 30 Gold Band China Tea Sets. 30 White China Tea Sets. 10 crates Maddocks & Meakin's White Granite, damaged. 2 crates Brote White Granite. 5 crates general assortment White Granite. 20 barrels cheap Goblets and Tumblers. Also all Fixtures of the store, 71 Barclay street. THURSDAY, 18th, at ten o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. At private residence, 124 West 25th, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 400 lots, $10,000 worth, of magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Parlor Suits in latest styles, Mirrors, Tables, Lace Curtains, Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Wardrobes, Lounges, Clocks, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; Plate, Cutlery, China, Glassware, &c. Sale positive. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Over $25,000 worth of Household Furniture. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell at 120 West 23d street, near 6th avenue, magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Carpets, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c.; Bedroom suits, in rosewood and walnut; Mattresses and Spring Beds, Pillows, &c.; Dining Room Furniture. Other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive in lots to suit purchasers. Goods packed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD YARD.—THE CONTENTS of a Wood Yard, consisting of Engine, Boiler, Shafting, Belting, and all other Fixtures and Machinery thereto belonging, will be sold on the premises 120 and 122 East Twenty-third street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 17, 1872, at 12 M. Also two valuable Horses and three kindling wood Wagons.

AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Sale of the season, at the elegant private residence, 26 West [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue, on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, Magnificent Drawing Room Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Rare Works of Art. Valued $30,000. Superb Suits Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin, brocatel reps; Marquetrie Cabinets, Tables, Bookcase, Etageres, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Candelabra, Paintings by eminent artists, rosewood Piano, celebrated maker; Velvet medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Silverware, Vases, Curtains, Mirrors; rosewood, walnut Bedroom Suits, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware, Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory to highest bidder.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Household Furniture, 3 Pianos, 8 or 10 French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets, Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, best Hair Mattresses, Extension and other Tables, Spring Beds, &c., on Thursday, January 18, at the salesrooms, 33 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, [illegible].

N. B.—F. COLTON [illegible] to the public [illegible].

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER, JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Salesroom 213 Bowery, Large and attractive sale of Hotel [illegible] Furniture, commencing THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock [illegible].

[illegible]

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Salesroom 213 Bowery, will sell, on Friday next, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 209 Broome street, corner Norfolk, all and entire, the elegant Fixtures, Lease, Stock, &c., of that old established corner Liquor Store.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, Plated Ware, Carpets, Stoves, &c.

FURS, FURS, FURS. J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell, at 575 Broadway, a fine selected stock of manufactured Ladies' Furs, On WEDNESDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th of January. Goods also at private sale.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER. M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, the balance of the valuable Prospect Park Lots fronting on and near Prospect Park, and bounded by Washington and Franklin avenues, Montgomery and Crown streets. Maps at the auctioneer's office, 156 Broadway, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE, this day, January 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 7 Gold street. I will sell, by virtue of an execution, 24 Screw Presses, three Steam Tables, two Mills, lot Pipes, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. Mortgage sale THIS DAY, January 17, at 11½ o'clock, at the Auction Room No. 1 North William street, one elegant 7 octave rosewood Piano, carved legs; Household Furniture, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut Hatstands, marble top Centre Tables, Bedstead, Mattress, Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, lot Groceries, Soap, &c.; lot ready made Clothing, Coats, Vests and Pants, Dresses, &c. Also, Marshal's sale, one Iron Safe, one Piano, &c. By order of the Marshal and attorney for mortgagee.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE. Grocery Store, Thursday, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock, at 200 Seventh avenue, corner 27th st. The stock and fixtures of a Grocery store consisting of the usual variety of a retail grocery store. JOHN COTTRELL, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock, at 707 Eighth avenue, Marshal's sale, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store; Counters, Scales, Weights, Segars, Candles, Spices, Canned Fruit, Liquors, Groceries, Two Horses, two sets Single Harness, two Grocers' Wagons, in good order, one Iron Safe, &c. JOHN CONTRELL, Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, at 10½ A. M., at 129 Lawrence street, between Willoughby and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, good assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, China, Glassware, Brussels and other Carpets, Kitchenware, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, ON Thursday, January 18, at 12 M., the Lease, Fixtures, &c., of the Billiard, Bar and Oyster Saloon No. 821 Sixth avenue; elegantly fitted up; five Billiard Tables, elegant Bar, four pull Pump. Particulars at sale. The above will be sold on reasonable terms at private sale if applied for to-day. M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON, successors to William Withers, sells this day, at two o'clock, at 451 Canal street, all the genteel Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture of the late Hiram Schober, deceased—2 Parlor Suits, 2 Pier and 1 Mantle Mirror, Curtains and Shades, 1 Pianoforte, several Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Wardrobes, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Buffet, Extension and other Tables, 40 to 50 Carpets, Oilcloth and every useful and necessary article for housekeeping; also 2 Counters and lot of Grocery Fixtures.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 20x60, ON TWENTY-THIRD street and Lexington avenue, for sale; first class location for a public building or institution. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 339 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS OF 5,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing City Map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 22 FEET wide, for sale, on Murray Hill, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $52,500; possession at once if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and 35 East Seventeenth st.

AN INVESTMENT.—A PRIVATE TENEMENT HOUSE, in East Twenty-sixth street, paying a large per centage; price $16,000; a decided bargain. Inquire at 329, of the owner.

A BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House in Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, $33,000. P. H. GRADY, 637 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE, three stories, in most perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, beautifully finished throughout, with all carpets, oilcloths, shades, cornices, gas fixtures and elegant mantel mirrors; must be seen to be appreciated; price $15,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to owner, 241 East Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP SUB-cellar brick House, all modern improvements, gas Fixtures and Morning Glory Heater. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 252 East Thirty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A NICE PRIVATE BROWN STONE House, west of Third avenue, near Sixtieth street; price only $17,000. F. CRAWFORD, 166 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, the first class three story high stoop brown stone House 621 Lexington avenue. Inquire on premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE, THE NORTHEAST corner of Madison avenue and 112th street; the avenue front full 100 feet 10 inches; price $6,000; also the Residence of the owner, Mr. T. Flakely, a three story brick house, with stoop, 3d Tenth avenue, or to JAMES DILLON, Agent, 459 Ninth avenue.

THE HOUSE 318 EAST NINETEENTH STREET—THREE story, high stoop and basement, 21.6x100—for sale at a reasonable price. Inquire on the premises or at 160 Duane street, of Brun & Minzesheimer.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—TWO LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues, can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. JACOB SHARPE, 39 Pine street.

AN EXCELLENT THREE STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling, 20x50, and Extension 24 feet square, frescoed, with all improvements, in good repair, specially adapted for a physician or dentist; lot 100 feet 5 inches; price low. Folio 493. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, AT FORT WASHINGTON, AVENUE St. Nicholas, Broadway and the Eleventh avenue Boulevard, two very valuable front Parcels of Land; price and terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN THE SIXteenth ward for sale; well lighted. Engine, Boiler, Machinery, &c., all in good order. F. G. LOCKE, 139 Eighth street, opposite Cooper Hall.

EXQUISITE HOUSE—WILL PLEASE THE MOST fastidious; with or without the new Furniture; up town, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price $45,000. R. E. BURNS, 88 Sixth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR EIGHTIETH STREET.—A fine corner Plot of Lots; price and terms very favorable; also the finest Plots and single Lots on and near Fifth and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brick House, frescoed and in best condition; lot 20x100; immediate possession. Inquire at 250 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—IN SEVENTH AVENUE, 75 FEET NORTH of Thirty-fourth street, that fine, new, large Store and Dwelling Property, at a bargain. D. D. ORRELL, 221 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, LARGE Lot, near Union square; a bargain and easy terms; [illegible]. UNITED STATES LAND COMPANY, 835 Broadway.

SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH STREET.—AN excellent brick Building, with Carriage Factory, &c., [illegible]; price and terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—A first class, extra wide corner House for sale, cheap; others on the avenue, embracing several corners, Thirty-fourth to Sixty-second, $60,000 to $175,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, 4?—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND FULL Lot; price $60,000; 65 per cent may remain on mortgage [illegible]. Apply to KOBT. ABBATT, 153 West Eleventh street.

51 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Four story high stoop brown stone, compactly [illegible] hard wood; price moderate. [illegible].

56TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—AN ELEgant [illegible] brown stone [illegible]. W. P. [illegible], 171 Broadway.

133 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—THREE story [illegible]; price $20,000. [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—[illegible] COTTAGES, [illegible].

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND [illegible] BUYERS. [illegible] New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE, AT NO. [illegible] COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE. OFFICE OPEN [illegible] P. M. BROOKLYN [illegible] AND DEALERS [illegible] FIVE [illegible] AT THE HERALD BRANCH [illegible].

A [illegible]

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—THIRTY HANDsome new and convenient Houses, in best part of East New York, ready for occupancy; several families wishing to locate in the same neighborhood will be offered liberal terms; moderate payments accepted when desirable; country property, free of encumbrance, taken in exchange. H. L. RIDER, 32 Pine street, New York.

PARK. PARK. PARK. For sale, the Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn. It consists of a 16 years' Lease, Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and all improvements put on the place. The Park covers a space of 22 acres, with large shade trees and all necessary outbuildings, as shooting range, dancing platforms, restaurant, bars, cigar, ice cream and candy, wardrobe and air guns stands; swings, hobby horses, velocipedes, summer house, bowling alleys, horse sheds; a large hotel, store rooms, ice house, &c. Inquire, for all particulars, of F. KNEBEL, President, corner DeKalb and Nostrand avenues, or W. HOFFMAN, Secretary of the Myrtle Avenue Park Company, 16 Broadway, Williamsburg.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A COTTAGE HOME ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS; $2,600; one, $7,200; three, $3,500 each; one, $4,500; one, $1,700; one, $2,500, &c.; all detached and in healthy locations; convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

AN INVESTMENT CERTAIN OF LARGE PROFIT—167 marketable Building Lots in Jersey City; railroad communication with every part of the country; adjoining the New York and Erie, Morris and Essex, Midland, Northern of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Central. It also has a water front of 400 feet, bold shore. For manufacturing purposes or for building sites required for any purpose this location is unequalled. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY—880 ACRES—AT Wilmington, Illinois, 53 miles from Chicago, for sale; or will exchange for unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. A. N. LANCASTER, owner, 18 Wall street.

A.—35 ACRES, ALL HIGH GROUND, ON ELIZABETH boulevard, 1,000 feet from large depot (43 trains); two magnificent Residences; modern improvements; beautiful grounds; worth $150,000; take at once, $55,000; really a great bargain. Address INVESTMENT, box 143 Herald office.

BARGAINS.—A GOOD HOUSE, TWO MINUTES FROM depot, $5,000; do., $3,500; do., ten minutes from depot, $2,500; do., $3,500. Terms to suit. Other property one hour from city. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

CENTRAL MARKET, PATERSON, N. J.—STANDS TO let; a good chance for a few active business men. Apply to A. G. RYERSON, 251 Broadway, rooms 8 and 9.

FARMS IN UNION COUNTY, NEAR RAHWAY AND Plainfield.—One of 26 acres for $8,000; 75 acres for $12,000. A. E. WOODRUFF & CO., 166 Broadway, room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BUILDING SITES OF FROM two to five acres each, immediately on and fifty feet above the water, with fine views of the Sound, and only one hour from the city by the New York and New Haven Railroad. Address box 1,245 Post office.

FOR SALE—FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT; 19 ACRES splendid land; full cultivation; good buildings; healthy location; Staten Island; 5 minutes from depot; $5,500; easy terms. DARBIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A THREE STORY HOUSE on the river bank, seven minutes from new depot, with modern conveniences; half an acre of ground, stable, shade trees, both house, &c. Inquire of THOMAS H. COLLINS, Acker & Edgar's Building, opposite old depot, Yonkers, by letter or personally.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, within 20 miles of city; deep water front; substantial building, dock, &c.; coal direct from mines. By JAMES B. KAYSER, 49 Cedar street.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms; 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1½ miles from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $11,000; terms easy; 10 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARBIN, 50 Broad street.

REAL ESTATE.—2,000 ACRES OF WESTERN LAND for sale, for cash, or exchange; situated in Southern Nebraska, on railroad and water power; new colony, just starting; land will double in value in a short time; splendid chance for investment. Address SECURITY, Herald office.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS TO SPECUlate in St. Louis.—78 acres of land for sale, joining the city limits, only three miles from the Court House; the right kind of parties can double their money in two years; price $2,000, one-third cash. Address GREEN & LA MOTTE, Real Estate Agents, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A MILL, CONTAINing two rooms 40x75 and good Water Power; terms moderate. For particulars apply to H. C. HUDSON, 275 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A COSEY, CONVENIENT House in Flushing, within five minutes of one-half hour steam cars. POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren street.

TWO FINE FARMS, STOCK AND CROP, ON NORTH side Long Island, near station, to exchange for good city property. Inquire at 138 Chambers street, room 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

40 HOUSES AND LOTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.: 10 Houses of 10 rooms, fine yards, $4,000; 8 fine Residences, with improvements, $5,000; 9 choice Cottages, good locations, $3,000; 6 genteel Cottages, $2,500; 7 snug Cottages, water and gas, $2,000; 5 Cottages, gas and water, $1,500. Now is the time to buy a cheap, healthy home. J. S. FERGUSON, 59 Nassau street, room 8.

5,000 ACRES MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE, cheap for cash; land is good; location desirable; title perfect; United States patents. Address OWNER, box 111 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE.—A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES, free and clear, with from 2 to 20 Lots, located where property is rapidly rising, in Morrisania, to exchange for Harlem or New York property. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A SPLENDID HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, on a 100 foot street, near Central Park, to exchange; a rare chance; also House and six Lots, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. E. W. BALL, 202 Broadway.

A FINE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, in the Eighth ward, $15,000, to exchange for private Dwelling up town; will pay $5,000 in cash. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, basement.

A SUPERIOR FARM OF 57 ACRES, MARL BED ON it, near Shrewsbury, N. J., twenty minutes from Long Branch; good buildings; property in city or village preferred, with blacksmith shop and business. SIEGEL & CHACE, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKlyn houses, a four story first class Stable, 25x100, ten years' lease, containing all improvements and boarders. Apply at 247 and 249 West Forty-first street.

EXCHANGE.—FARM WANTED FOR FIVE ACRES OF land at Orange, N. J.; charming scenery and well adapted to cutting up into building plots. JACOB SHARPE, 30 Pine street.

EXCHANGE—NEW YORK CITY TENEMENT PROperty for Country Place or Farm; will exchange for good Southern Farm; also a House and two Acres at Rahway for Brooklyn or City Property. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, a splendid Panorama of Egypt and the Holy Land. Apply to or address E. STILWELL, 418 Broome st.

PARTIES HAVING DRY OR STAPLE GOODS TO exchange for unencumbered Western Real Estate will please address H. J. G., Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW French roof House, all improvements, near depot, with Stable, &c. ALTON & DAME, 27 Nassau street.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, SITUate on the east side, for a larger one on the west side; no agents need answer. Address X. OGUR, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE PROPERTY IN PARK PLACE, Chambers, Canal, Worth and Dispensary streets, for other Property above Canal street, or good Dwelling Houses. D. D. ORRELL, 221 Broadway.

WESTERN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY AND ALAbama and Chattanooga Second Mortgage Railroad Bonds to exchange for city or Brooklyn property. Address, with full description, J. ENGELL, owner, 197 West Baltic street, Brooklyn.

WILL EXCHANGE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND OR House near Harlem for a Hotel, Restaurant or some other good business. Address BUSINESS, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A.—HIGH STOOP, ALSO ENGLISH BASEMENT House wanted, for cash, [illegible] Lexington and Sixth avenues, Twentieth and [illegible] streets; [illegible]. C. L. HARRIS & CO., 71 Broadway, room 35.

A SMALL HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; good neighborhood, west of Second avenue, below Twentieth street, $12,000 to $20,000. Owners only need address N. H. HAYES, [illegible] street.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES BETWEEN MADISON and [illegible] avenues, from Twentieth to Fortieth street.—Wanted, for cash clients, [illegible] fine [illegible] feet [illegible] finished [illegible]. Address [illegible] PRICE, 200 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchase, a small Farm, [illegible] New York [illegible] Post office.

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN [illegible] TABLES.—New and elegant designs [illegible]. PHELAN & COLLENDER, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, IN GOOD [illegible] street.

FOR SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF ITS VALUE—A [illegible].

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, [illegible]. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., [illegible].

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails [illegible] on Wednesday [illegible] A. M. [illegible] Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL.—PLURALITY [illegible].

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A [illegible].

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Name and Fame of Charles O'Conor in the Legislature.

PASSAGE OF THE GRAND JURY BILL.

Mr. Strahan's Bill to Bring the Erie Railroad Directors Up with a Sharp Turn.

O'Brien Proposes and the Senate Disposes.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES COMPLETED.

The Insurance Muddle—Charges Against Senator Wood—Civil Service Reform Considered in the Senate—The Comptroller To Be Empowered to Raise $4,500,000.

Affidavits in Denial of Charges Against Mr. James Terwilliger.

Public Officials May Be Sued by Private Citizens.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

"If coming events always cast their shadows before" it is safe to presume, from present appearances, that the current week will be fraught with interest to the circles now looking to the results of immediate legislative action. Whatever the coming events may be the "shadows" are decidedly healthy ones—solid looking, bronze faced, "kip"-booted, contract-fatted canalers, diamond-studded, semi-republican, metropolitan office-holders; light and heavy lobbyists and hordes of seekers after pap and howlers for any reform that may bring corn to their mills. Most of these had left home, of course, before they could have known of the measures introduced at the session last evening; but they evidently expected some matters to be broached early in the week in which they may be deeply interested. Among those who have arrived is Comptroller Green, with his counsel Strahan and his confidential clerk; also Commissioner Van Nort, the reform Alderman Conover, Nicolson pavement Waterbury and a number of others from the city, all interested, of course, in the bill relating to the raising of money for the payment of salaries and claims now due by the city and county of New York. The bill introduced by Mr. Twombly last week, and which is to be the special order for to-morrow, is regarded, as I stated on Friday last, with much suspicion by the ultra republicans and reformers for whom Colonel Hawkins is acting as a mouthpiece. It seems somewhat singular, indeed, that Comptroller Green could find no warrior to fight for him among

THE "REFORMED" DEMOCRATS.

The venerable Sammy might rightly be expected to be the champion who should wield the sword in favor of the measures which Comptroller Green and his advisers deem necessary for the proper management of the monetary affairs of the metropolis. Sammy, however, has not been as attentive to his duties as he should have been, and unless he improve in this respect he must lose whatever weight he might carry. But to return to the bill authorizing the raising of money by the Comptroller. As above mentioned, the ultra reformers regard the bill with much suspicion; they claim that it is not what it seems. True, it gives Mr. Green a place with others (the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works) in the Board to make up the estimates, but they claim that the voices would be as two to one; that Mayor Hall is one of the "Ring," and that Commissioner Van Nort is owned by the "Ring," through Hank Smith, who directs Twombly, and that, therefore, little or no reformation could be expected. In all this there is evident the existence of the bitterness of feeling to which I have frequently alluded as existing between the Custom House and Greeley-ite republicans. In the eyes of the former Twombly has committed

A GRIEVOUS CRIME.

He appeared at the Greeley republican meeting and made a speech, and, furthermore, he appeared at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Saturday, and sat beside Conover when the latter made that memorable speech in favor of "sticking to an agreement," the remembrance of which agreement, by the way, is due, it is said, in great measure to the appearance of Senator O'Brien in New York on Friday and Saturday last. Twombley's bill must needs, therefore, contain some "nigger," and to offset this Hawkins introduced to-day a much shorter bill, which gives the Comptroller individually the power to issue bonds to the amount of $4,500,000, from the proceeds of which he is to pay all salaries and claims justly due in the several departments named, from which the Department of Public Works, Department of Parks and rents for armories and drill rooms are excepted. It is probable that a motion to substitute this bill for Twombley's will be made to-morrow, when the latter comes up for discussion, and will give rise to

A BITTER FACTION FIGHT,

which will show the drift of affairs, and which, unless I am greatly mistaken, will give the people of the great city little reason to hope for any real reformation. The republicans here lug in the cry of reform and play on the name and fame of Charles O'Conor to give effect to the measures they wish to put through; but in all their manœuvres there is evidently a long look ahead—not to the success of the reform movement, not to the relief of the metropolis from the load under which it now staggers, not to the immediate securing of the results for which the people clamored in the late election, but to the ultimate ascendancy of this or that faction and the assurance of the Presidential nomination. True, all sorts of investigations in the supposed interest of reform have been ordered, but it is a notable fact that, as resolution after resolution calling for an investigation here or there is presented, any amendment to have the investigation made without

EXPENSE TO THE STATE

is summarily voted down by the majority in the House. Jacobs regularly offers the amendment, and, of course, puts the majority on record every time as voting against retrenchment. To-day, for instance, investigations were ordered into the management of the State prisons by Mr. Peck, of Brooklyn, and into the Register's and County Clerk's offices by Mr. Whitbeck. To the latter I alluded in my despatch of last night, and it is safe to say that the intimation of anything improper or illegal in the County Clerk's office will astonish the legal lights of New York and the thousands of others who have transacted business with that office under its present administration. The intimation does not come from any lawyers, and it is claimed by the friends of Mr. Loew that he, having been time and again complimented by the bar of New York, has no reason to fear, but will favor the most rigid scrutiny that can be made.

THE GRAND JURY BILL

passed the House to-day by a vote of [illegible] to [illegible] and without debate. Those who voted against it were Messrs. Aitken, Blair, Bord, Chambers, Cock, [illegible], Fields, Frear, Moseley, Ray, Roche, N. M. Townsend and Wood. This will be hailed in New York [illegible] with much relief, but the work of relieving the Grand Jury of the General Sessions does not stop here, as Prince, of Queens, introduced a bill repealing that part of the Jury bill which prohibits that jury from transacting any business while the [illegible] of Oyer and Terminer is in session.

MR. STRAHAN'S ERIE RAILROAD BILL,

which empowers the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties along the line of the Erie, Central, Hudson River and Harlem railroads to select the directors of those roads, one from each county, is [illegible] and is now said to be in the interests of the Erie Railroad ring. The Classification act, of which it is an amendment, has never been in operation on any road but the Erie, and was, of course, designed to extend the power of [illegible] by Gould, Fisk and their associates [illegible] for a number of years, despite the wishes of the stockholders. It is said that the present Erie managers own the supervisors [illegible] body and soul, for no one can be elected to that office against the opposition of the employes and the money of the "ring." The bill is very fair in seeming, but is suspected to be only a [illegible] which the Legislature can be induced [illegible] with the Erie management by repealing the Classification act altogether, as

SENATOR O'BRIEN PROPOSES.

The lobby, which is [illegible] at work to secure the repeal, [illegible] that members are [illegible] have [illegible] hours [illegible] would plausible excuse for their votes in the service of the Erie "Ring." To this end some bill that may appear on its face to be a reformatory measure, while in fact leaving the power still in the hands of Gould and his gang, is regarded as a necessity, and it is rumored that the present Supervisor's nudge is of that character. It is suggested that such a measure should be introduced by Mr. Strahan; but [illegible] he only presents it to the Assembly "by request."

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR WOOD.

The Wood Investigating Committee held their first meeting to-day, but the sitting was not a public one, and thus the newspaper correspondents were unable to obtain the particulars. I understand that Senator Wood is as confident as ever that when the committee get through with their labors the public will become satisfied that he has been all along a very badly and a very unjustly abused man. Your correspondent endeavored yesterday to obtain from him an explanation as to that mysterious bank account in the Bowling Green, but he was unwilling to talk on the subject, inasmuch as it would be, in his opinion, discourteous to the investigating committee to make a statement of the facts in the case to a newspaper while the investigation was pending. It should be borne in mind by those who find it difficult to see why fault should be found with a Senator for having made a certain deposit of a certain amount in a certain bank just after a certain day when a bill, rumored to have been engineered through the Legislature by bribery, had succeeded in passing; that Mr. Wood lives at the extreme end of one portion of the State, while the bank he made the deposits in is located at the extreme end of the other portion. This fact, once known, will go a great way to explain why it is the charges against the Senator have created such a widespread interest, not only among his fellow members in the Senate, but among politicians of both parties at the capital. At first blush it does seem rather absurd to base a charge of corruption against a Senator simply because there was what some people call "a strange coincidence" in the matter of a bank deposit of his being made a few days after a bad bill was voted for by almost two-thirds of both houses; but after all there may

REASONS FOR GRAVE SUSPICION

in the present matter, notwithstanding. Those who are anxious to see the Senator convicted base their hopes on this point—that the Bowling Green Bank was a Ring bank, and a savings bank at that, and it is very strange that he should deposit the $15,000 in the bank, and that particular bank, when he could have deposited it in one of the national banks, where it could be drawn out by check in instalments, as he alleges it was put in for that particular purpose for the sole and exclusive benefit of a bosom friend of his. It is said that the Senator has already made a statement to the committee which is nothing more nor less than the same "exhibit of facts" he intended to make public some time ago, but which he did not make, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. It is well known that last month he explained to Mr. James C. Jackson all about the deposits made in the bank. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that his statement before the committee will in anywise differ from that already made, and I may as well under the circumstances refer to it here, or rather to explain what the explanation was. The truth of the whole bank matter was, he said, that the account referred to was not his account, but that of another man, a friend of his, in the city of New York, whom he was trying to assist in his business matters. "I raised and deposited to my credit $10,000," says the Senator, "because it was thought better, as he was in embarrassed circumstances, that it should be in my name rather than his. The bank book and check book were left with him, with blank checks signed by me. Every dollar of it he drew out and invested in his business. The $5,000 was borrowed by me of a friend in the country to aid a client who was

IN EMBARRASSED CIRCUMSTANCES,

and whose land was about being sold on foreclosure of mortgages. I took an assignment of the mortgages and assigned them to that friend, who now holds them as collateral security to the loan. That bank account does not show all the money raised by me or on my credit for that New York business. The deposits made in the year 1871 came from that business, and were deposited to my credit for my own benefit, as I was liable for the loan made. In short, the whole thing is a legitimate business transaction."

Doubtless this statement is very good on its face, as far as it goes, but Senators Ames and Allen, who appear very anxious to get at all the facts in the case, may require a still more extended exhibit as to the transactions made for the benefit of the Senators' two friends in need. If Mr. Wood took an assignment of the mortgages he refers to, as he says he did, and assigned them to one of his needy friends, he will, no doubt, during the investigation be able to get that friend to show them to the committee. Indeed, if this first explanation of his is worth anything at all, it will be absolutely necessary that he should produce them. It may be incumbent also upon Mr. Wood to go into a little detail as to the moneys raised by him, which he says the bank deposits which have given rise to so much discussion do not entirely account for. However, until the committee have made their report public, people should suspend their judgment as to his alleged guilt. Who knows but that in the long run he may be able to turn the tables on those parties whom he calls his "persecutors?"

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT MUDDLE.

As investigations seem to be the order of the day, and charges are flying around against all sorts of officials in office and ex-officials who are anxious to get at the spoils again, it may be of interest to mention that from present indications the raid that is to be made upon the Insurance Department promises to be a very lively one. Indeed, I have been informed by one of the reform members from New York that the Committee on Insurance have already in their possession facts which Mr. Miller will have to explain away very speedily if his reputation for honesty amounts to anything. The member I have referred to tells me that there is a gentleman now in this city who will testify, when called upon, that a certain insurance company in New York was "within $70,000 of going by the board," and that when the examiners of the Insurance Department called upon the company and found out how matters were, that a thousand dollar check was offered to cover up the thing so that the company could go on with its business. "We take no checks," was the reply of the Insurance Department official. "Then," says the member, "the money was

PAID DOWN IN GREENBACKS,

and the company went on with its business as usual." I was informed by this same member that after the Chicago fire examination was made into the affairs of a certain company, and the insurance officials pronounced the company solvent, "What can we do for you for all the trouble you have taken," asked one of the company's officers. "Nothing," was the reply. The next day two checks for $250 each were sent to the officials, and they were not returned to the senders. "How do you know," I asked the member alluded to, "that that $1,000 was paid down to the Insurance Department officials?" "The man who handed the money over to them is ready to swear to it before the committee," was his answer. I may add that the gentleman who gave me this information is a member of the Insurance Committee. Whether Mr. Miller knew anything about the transactions mentioned I know not. Probably he will be able to tell the committee himself. At any rate it may be taken for granted that the investigation into the affairs of the Insurance Department will be thorough. If the charges made against it are groundless the investigation will of course do the department no harm; but if they are proven the result will be a very serious one to Mr. Miller.

A CIVIL SERVICE JOKE.

Senator Lord must have been in an exceedingly facetious mood this morning when he introduced a series of resolutions calling for civil service reforms in the distribution of appointments soon to be made by the Canal Board. The Senator in the preamble referred at length to the remarks lately made by Roscoe Conkling on the civil service business, and then wound up as follows:—

"These resolutions embody the principles of a bill passed here last winter; but the Governor in his wisdom failed to sign it. I am happy to say, however, that, judging from his late message his views on the subject have entirely changed. His opposition to the bill last year was that it placed too much power in the hands of these men, and this year he is willing to place the same power in one man's hands. The reason I offer these resolutions is that the Canal Board is weighed down with a weight they can hardly bear. The Attorney General has been appealed to in the matter of the appointments; but he says he knows nothing about the qualifications necessary for officers under the Canal Board."

The resolutions seemed to create a great deal of merriment among the republican senators, the particular why and wherefore of which was not very apparent, although it is barely possible that the mere fact of such resolutions proceeding from the source they did was of itself sufficient to excite their risibles. Indeed, Lord himself could not suppress a smile when he took his seat, which became a broad grin when he caught sight of Lewis and Bowen with their heads together, both laughing quite heartily. It fell to the lot of Madden to make the first move to get the resolutions out of the way, and he did so for the time being by having them laid on the table. This move, however, he knocked in the head a few minutes afterwards by having them referred to the Canal Committee, where they will sleep quietly and peaceably until all the appointments on the canals will have been made. Then we will, in all probability, hear of them again.

AN OLD GAME FOILED.

Impecunious villages, who want to build their local institutions with the aid of State money, may as well not "try it on" with this session. At least, they will stand a very poor chance of success if they do, judging from the way the Senate disposed of the bill relating to the village of Salem, which only asked for the loan of $15,000 from the State to erect a schoolhouse. The bill provides that the village could issue bonds to that amount, to be paid in twenty annual instalments. Senator Lewis, ever watchful of the people's interests, gave it its quietus, however, by having it referred back to the Committee on Literature. He intended to have it sent back with instructions to the committee to strike out the section which empowered the Comptroller to issue his warrant for the $15,000, but withdrew the motion to strike out at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Baker. The result will be the same, however, the bill will not pass in its present shape. It is more than probable [illegible] [illegible] become a law, that two or [illegible] years [illegible] a bill would [illegible] its way into the Legislature authorizing the village to [illegible] leaving the State [illegible] annual [illegible] $15,000. The trick is an old one, but [illegible] known to all Senators to be tried [illegible].

[illegible]

Senator Roberts [illegible] gave notice that he would soon introduce a bill which would, in his opinion, make county and municipal authorities personally responsible for the management of the funds under their control. He believes, strange to say, that if it becomes a law it will be an effectual estoppel on embezzlements after the New York Ring fashion. The bill being so important a one I herewith append it in full:—

SECTION 1. All officers, agents, commissioners and other persons acting for or on behalf of any county, town or municipal corporation in this State and each and every one of them are hereby declared trustees of the property, funds and effects of such county, town or municipal corporation respectively, so far as such property, funds and effects have been, are or may be committed to their management or control, and every person residing in each county, town or municipal corporation, and assessed to pay taxes therein, is hereby declared to be a cestui que trust in respect to the said property, funds and effects respectively; and any co-trustees, or any such cestui que trust, shall be entitled as against such trustee, and, in regard to such property, funds and effects, to all the rights and remedies provided by law of any co-trustee or cestui que trust to prosecute and maintain any action to any property, funds and estate held in trust, such trustees are hereby made subject to all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law on trustees, and such duties and responsibilities may be enforced by any co-trustee or cestui que trust aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. JAMES TERWILLIGER.

The following is Mr. Terwilliger's reply to the charges made against him in the affidavit of the clerk Gracie:—

State of New York, City and County of Albany, ss.—John D. Parsons, one of the members of the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co.; John D. Parsons, Jr., superintendent of the printing office of said firm, and James Terwilliger, being duly sworn, say, and each for himself says:—

That it is not true that during the period stated in the affidavit of Edward Gracie, published in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. was employed in printing legislative bills and documents under or in pursuance of a contract with the State authorities.

That it is not true, as stated in said affidavit, that one-fifth of all or any of the amounts collected by the firm of Weed, Parsons & Co., for printing Senate bills or documents, was accounted for or paid to the said James Terwilliger, as a bonus, or commission, or otherwise, or that the sum of $1,056 04 was forwarded by said firm to said Terwilliger in pursuance of any such arrangement.

That it is not true, as stated in said affidavit, that said Terwilliger ever added to or altered the amounts of any bill of said firm so as to increase the amount thereof, or that he ever certified any bill in which the amount was not correctly stated.

That it is not true that the two bills particularly specified in said affidavit were increased by said Terwilliger—one from $838 41 to $500, and the other from $600 to $1,256, or in any other sum or way whatever.

That it is not true that bills for jewelry or other articles of value purchased by said Terwilliger were frequently or at any time paid by the said Weed, Parsons & Co.; that the bill of Wendell & Roberts, of $40, of which a copy is given by said Gracie, was paid by John D. Parsons, Jr., for said Terwilliger, and at his request, and the amount thereof was afterwards refunded.

That the said firm of Weed, Parsons & Co. have credited the said Terwilliger sums at different times, amounting in the aggregate to $4,638 05, which credits were for services, proof-reading, &c.; that such services of said Terwilliger were wholly disconnected with his duties and office as Clerk of the Senate, and were after and during the adjournments of the Legislature; that the compensation was arrived at by a per centage upon the work done; that the work was done by the said Terwilliger, and the credits made by the said firm on their books, openly and notoriously, without any thought on the part of these deponents that there was any impropriety in the same; that they still entertain the belief that there was none.

That in no instance were the charges or bills of the said firm against the State increased by said allowance to the said Terwilliger; that the Constitutional Convention printing, being the principal item mentioned in said affidavit, was done in pursuance of prices fixed by the Legislature, in the joint resolution ordering the same; that the item for historical papers and maps was audited by the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly, and by them placed in the Supply bill; and that said Terwilliger had no connection therewith; and in the other cases the prices charged were the prices uniformly charged for work and services of a like character.

That it is not true that said Gracie ever furnished said Terwilliger with bills for printing Senate bills or documents; that such printing was never under the control or direction of the Clerk of the Senate.

That it is not true that the cash book of said firm shows that said Terwilliger received one-fifth of the amounts collected on bills of printing controlled or furnished by him to the said firm, or any allowances, credits or payments whatever, other than those hereinbefore mentioned.

JOHN D. PARSONS,
JOHN D. PARSONS, JR.,
JAMES TERWILLIGER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 16th day of January, 1872—JOSEPH DAVIS, 2d, Commissioner of Deeds for Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

Mr. WINSLOW gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the National Trust Company of New York.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a bill to protect taxpayers against frauds, embezzlements and wrongful acts of public officers or agents.

Mr. D. P. WOOD gave notice of a bill to charter the Grand Army of the Republic.

BILL INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MADDEN—To dissolve the New York and Richmond Granite Company.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Association of the Bar of Oneida County.

Amending the act abolishing the Recorder's Court of Utica.

THE CANAL BOARD.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution recommending the Canal Board to apply the rules of the civil service reform as to examination of qualifications of canal officers, superintendents, &c.

Mr. AMES offered a resolution placing the following named democrats on the various committees named:—

THE COMMITTEES.

On Claims, Hardenburgh; Finance, Lord; Judiciary, Murphy; Militia, O'Brien; Canals, Johnson; Railroads, Hardenburgh; Roads and Bridges, Cock; Literature, Murphy; State Prisons, Hardenburgh; Banks, O'Brien; Insurance, Tiemann; Erection and Division of Towns and Counties, Johnson; Agriculture, Lord; Commerce, Murphy; Manufactures, Johnson; Public Health, O'Brien; Privileges and Elections, Hardenburgh; Engrossed Bills, Cock; Indian Affairs, O'Brien; Public Expenditures, Tiemann; Public Buildings, O'Brien; Poor Laws, Hardenburgh; Charitable and Religious Societies, Tiemann; Retrenchment, Cock; Grievances, Johnson; Manufacture of Salt, Lord; Internal Affairs, Cock; Public Printing, O'Brien; Rules, Murphy; Library, Tiemann; Officers of Villages, Lord.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To encourage the establishment of manufactures in Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. MORTON—Regulating the running of ferries between New York and Brooklyn, and to establish rates of ferriage.

By Mr. PECK—To establish a bureau of gas in Brooklyn.

By Mr. GOSS—To compel the New York and Erie Railway Company to station watchmen at crossings.

By Mr. HAWKINS—To provide for the payment of claims against the city of New York.

By Mr. FORT—To provide for improving the canal.

By Mr. PRINCE—Authorizing the town of Flushing to borrow money to pay for improvements.

By Mr. JUDD—To incorporate the Port Richmond Savings Bank.

By Mr. NILES—To create a police and civil justice in Morrisania, Westchester county.

By Mr. IRA D. BROWN—Amending the charter of Weedsport.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Salt Springs was received.

Several more remonstrances against placing the Erie Railroad under the control of a British monopoly were presented from the interior of the State.

BILLS PASSED.

Confirming the orders of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace of the city and county of New York, &c.

Mr. JACOBS said that after the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Fields) last night he had great doubts as to the validity of this act, but as he was in favor of justice being done at all times, under all circumstances, he would take the chances and

VOTE IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

The bill passed by yeas 89, nays 13—democrats.

Relative to the law of limited partners—to authorize a special partner to lease lands for a general partner; authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad to change the denomination of its first mortgage bonds.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PRINCE—To amend chapter 539 of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act in relation to jurors in the city and county of New York," which makes section 27 read as follows:—"A grand jury may be empanelled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and also in the Court of General Sessions, and meet at and during the same time."

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WHITBECK offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the conduct of the late and present Registers of New York, and of the subordinate officers of each of them in carrying on the business of that office, and to inquire and report whether it has been or is now the practice of that office to make charges in excess of those allowed by law for recording papers and for filing the same, and for other business of the office, and what is such excess, and that the committee report what legislation, if any, is necessary. Adopted.

Also another, That the same Committee inquire into the conduct of the Clerk of the City and County of New York and his subordinate officers as to making excessive charges; also to report the actual receipts and expenditures of the office during the last year; also what [illegible] or

FIGHTS AGAINST REAL ESTATE

are authorized by law to be acquired by means of or through said office and their nature and operation particularly, and that the Committee report whether any legislation in the matter is necessary. Adopted.

The Insurance Committee held a meeting this morning for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to investigate the affairs of the State Insurance Department, but as there were no witnesses present no testimony was taken. Among the spectators were Mr. Barnes, the former Superintendent of the Department, and Mr. Miller, the present Superintendent. Mr. Barnes addressed the committee, making some suggestions, to which Mr. Miller replied rather sharply, questioning the propriety of allowing every person who might wish, into the committee room to make such remarks as they pleased.

The committee then went into executive session for consultation.

Mr. PECK moved that the Committee on State Prisons be instructed to investigate, as soon as possible, the alleged abuses in the management of the State Prisons. Adopted.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the Commissioners of Prospect Park, in the city of Brooklyn, be requested to inform the Assembly whether the land taken of that portion of the park that they are authorized to sell has been assessed upon any, and what property, if so, the reason for such assessment; also whether said portion of the park has been exempted from any assessment recently made.

The House then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The funeral of Daniel O'Connell, the journalist, whose sudden death has been already mentioned, took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. A few of his fellow reporters gathered around his coffin, and the wife of one of them placed a beautiful wreath upon his breast and a cross of white camelias upon the casket—a graceful act, for which all present thanked her. Only the bearers accompanied the body to Calvary Cemetery, where the last rites of the Church were celebrated in the Mortuary chapel by the chaplain of the cemetery. The committee having charge of the funeral desire to express their thanks to Warden Brennan, of Bellevue Hospital, for his kind assistance, and to Mr. J. McGrath, of Carmine street, who conducted the funeral in a most satisfactory manner.

FEMALE CUTTING AFFRAY.

Maria Neill and Mary Anne [illegible] had a dispute about a shawl yesterday, during which Maria lost [illegible] former and cut Mary with a [illegible] knife across the left arm. The wounded woman was taken to the Park Hospital [illegible] up.

MARYLAND.

The Election of United States Senator—The Democrats Undecided Who to Send to the Capitol—The Moves on the Board for the Chief Offices.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16, 1872.

In compliance with the act of Congress prescribing the time and manner of electing a United States Senator, the two houses of the Maryland Legislature to-day balloted, *viva voce*, for a United States' Senator, to serve six years from March 4, 1873. Mr. Vickers, the present incumbent, received the largest number of votes cast, receiving in the Senate eight votes and in the House of Delegates fifteen votes. Daniel McHenry, of Dorchester county, received one vote in the Senate and fifteen votes in the House. Colonel George Dennis received fourteen votes in the two Houses combined; Senator Earle ten votes, and Judge Carmichael nine votes. The republican vote, ten, was cast for Mr. Jacob Tome, of Cecil county. There were a number of complimentary votes cast for different gentlemen, it being understood that no selection would be made to-day.

The prominent candidates for the position are, as far as presented, Colonel Dennis, General Vickers and Daniel McHenry. Colonel Dennis is the candidate of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he being a director in that corporation. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad interest has swept the State thus far and has named the candidates for all the offices within the gift of the Legislature, and it is but fair to presume it will be paramount in this matter. General Vickers, the present incumbent, has a number of strong friends, however, who think he should be returned.

The selection of a Senator was left to the members from the Eastern Shore by a vote in the caucus of democratic members; but they may, by their multitude of candidates and indecision, defeat their own wishes. Strong hints are occasionally thrown out that if they do not soon fix upon some particular candidate, the Western Shore will interfere and elect the new Governor, W. Pinkney Whyte, which is undoubtedly the programme fixed upon and for a long time contemplated.

By the election of Mr. Davis as State Treasurer, the Board of Public Works have been organized entirely in the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The present efficient President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will probably be removed, and Robert Fowler appointed in his place. This is understood to have been fixed upon and will give the canal to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is but fair to conclude, impair its usefulness as a rival to that corporation and a means of emolument to the State.

By provision of the constitution both houses of the Legislature will meet to-morrow and each succeeding day thereafter until a Senator is elected and take a joint ballot, but it is not at all probable that a choice will be made for some time to come.

SENATOR HARLAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Allison Elected to Represent the State of Iowa in the United States Senate.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Hon. William B. Allison was to-day elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Iowa. In the Senate the vote stood—Allison, 40; Knapp, 7. In the House—Allison, 78; Knapp, 18. A strict party vote.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Mr. James M. Brown, the Vice Chairman, presided at the meeting of the Committee of Seventy last night, in the absence of the Chairman, William F. Havemeyer.

After roll call and the reading of the reports by the Secretary, Mr. Simon Sterne, the Chair called for the reports of standing committees.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, chairman of the sub-committee of the committee to examine into alleged frauds and accounts (Mr. William H. Wickham, chairman), read a statement of gross frauds upon the city, committed or connived at mainly by those who figured so extensively in the frauds upon the county, and promised soon to have a detailed report ready for the committee, the press and the people.

Mr. EDWARD SALOMON, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made the final report of his committee on the subject of the city charter, and at his request Friday evening next was set apart for final discussion and action of the committee.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ suggested that the Committee on Legislation be associated with the committee appointed to visit Albany at the previous meeting, and of which Mr. John Wheeler, formerly member of Congress, is chairman, and Henry Clews, Jackson S. Schultz, Joseph Blumenthal and C. E. Detmold are members. The action Mr. Schultz suggested was taken. The Committee on Legislation includes, in addition to Edward Salomon, chairman, Samuel B. Ruggles, who is as well known in Europe as he is in this State and country, and Messrs. Simon Sterne, Benjamin B. Sherman, Edward Cooper, Henry N. Burs, William C. Barrett, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Nicoll, Major J. M. Bundy, General John A. Dix and others.

After disposing of some unimportant matters the committee adjourned.

SUICIDE IN A CELL.

A Sensation in the Newark Police Station.

Between five and six o'clock last evening Officer Babbitt, of the Newark police force, found a German creating quite a disturbance in Ferry street. He had twice attempted to sever his jugular—once with a razor and once with a knife—during the afternoon. Being very drunk he was removed to the station house, and, after being searched, and the weapons named taken from him, he was locked up in a cell. About an hour afterward he was found by Doorman Johnson hanging from the cell door by his suspender. He was still warm, and Dr. Eyrich was called, but all his skill could not effect a resuscitation. At half-past seven he was pronounced quite dead. His name was Henry Zeitch, a cigar maker, fifty-two years of age, of 262 Ferry street, and leaves a family. Delirium tremens is believed to have been the cause of the rash act.

FIRE IN TENTH AVENUE.

A fire broke out in the basement of 447 Tenth avenue yesterday, which is occupied by John Cody, doing a damage of $300. The place was insured for $8,000 in the Continental Fire Insurance Company. The first floor, which was occupied by Henry Reilier, as a restaurant, was damaged $20; fully insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STABBING AFFRAY.

A colored woman named Carrie Edwards, of 715 Thompson street, was stabbed in the left breast the night before last, when coming home from a party, by a former lover named George Crawford, who afterwards escaped. The woman was attended to at the station house by the police physician and sent home.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 16—5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for both money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 91⅞; 1865's, old, 91⅞; 1867's, 91½; ten-forties, 9[illegible].

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 16.—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 16—4 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds opened at 95⅝ a 96 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—5 P. M.—The cotton market closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 10⅛d.; middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day have been [illegible] bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton at New Orleans, shipping or shipment, at 10⅜d.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 16—Noon.—The receipts at this port for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 7,500 American. The market is quiet. Corn, 31s. 3d. for new.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 16—Evening.—Calcutta linseed, 62s. 6d.; linseed oil, £32 15s. per ton; common rosin, 12s. per cwt.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises....... 7 21 | Moon sets...morn 12 07
Sun sets....... 5 00 | High water...morn 1 33

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Colorado	Jan 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Atlantic	Jan 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	Jan 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Anglia	Jan 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Bremen	Jan 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Jan 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Jan 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 27	Havre	58 Broadway.
Columbia	Jan 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Jan 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Donau	Jan 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Australia	Feb 3	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Feb 3	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Feb 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of New York	Feb 10	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Pereire	Feb 10	Havre	58 Broadway
Europa	Feb 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Minnesota	Feb 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Montreal	Feb 17	Liverpool	15 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 16, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamer [illegible] E[illegible], Liverpool via Queenstown—[illegible].

Steamer [illegible], Havana—[illegible] & Co.

Steamship Vigo, Fowler, Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship E S Terry, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship [illegible], Savannah—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Lowmoor (Br), Hitchborn, Liverpool—[illegible], Tate & Co.

Ship Amelia (Aust), Marich, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Francesco Consigli (Ital), Simonetti, Cork for orders—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Santina Ancaino (Ital), Castello, Cork or Falmouth—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Pasquello Agello (Ital), La Nasa, Leghorn—A P Agresta.

Bark Insulan (Nor), Mockelbert, Odessa—C Tobias & Co.

Brig Aglia (Br), Mahy, Kingston, Ja—G F Bulley.

Brig Eastern Star, Foster, Demarara—D Roberts & Son.

Brig Gem, Neal, Port Spain—H Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Lilly (Br), Ryan, St Johns, PR—C H Swain & Co.

Brig Clara J Adams, McFadden, Havana—J B Gager.

Brig Perces Hinckley, Foster, Cienfuegos—Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig G J Troop (Br), Terrio, Guantanamo—Moss & Ward.

Brig Morning Light, Hill, New Haven—L P & W Armstrong.

Schr Veto, Henderson, Aspinwall—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr T S McLellan, Farr, Barbados—H Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr Harriet Brewster, Squire, Humacoa—A Abbott.

Schr John Lenthall, Martin, Mosquito Bar—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr M B Bramhall, Stout, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Carrie H Webb, Brewster, Georgetown, SC—Bentley, Miller & Co.

Schr Nathaniel Chase, Fer, Baltimore—W Chalmers.

Schr Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Atlantic (Br), Perry, Liverpool Jan 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse and passengers, to J H Sparks. Jan 6, 2:30 AM, passed a Cunard steamer, bound W; same day, 9:35 AM, steamship France, from Liverpool for New York; 10th, 9 AM, lat 49 18, lon 35 30, a brig rigged steamer, bound E; 11th, 10:20 AM, another brig rigged steamer, bound E.

Brig Centaur, Stanley, Savanilla 24 days, with hides and fustic to D de Castro & Co; vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Schr R E Pecker, Amsbury, St Michaels 40 days, with oranges to master. The first week out had pleasant weather; thence had a succession of heavy WSW and NW gales up to Jan 5; Cape Cod bearing NW 40 miles took a heavy gale from NE, veering around to NW; lost and split sails; was obliged to run before the wind, as we could get no canvas to stand the gale; 6th, hove the vessel to, to try and keep on the coast; 9th, found the vessel in lat 36 10, lon 70; 15th, spoke pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8, who kindly supplied us with oil; Dec 27, lat 40, lon 55 30, spoke ship Shatemuc, from New Orleans for Liverpool, 22 days out. The R E P is bound to Boston; put into this port in distress and to repair damages.

Schr B H Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, with lumber to Van Brunt Bros.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.

Schr Isaac Rich, Bryant, Fortune Bay, NF, 14 days, for New York, with fish to Chas Shearer.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.

Schr Telegraph, Ashburn, Moose Landing for New York.

Schr Sarah Hill, McKenzie, Newport for New York.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Lockwood, Oyster Bay for New York.

Schr Ella, Sammis, Huntington for New York.

Schr William Tice, Tice, New Haven for New York.

Schr R RR No 50, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Messenger, Keeffe, Taunton for New York.

Schr F J Lockwood, Field, Norwalk for New York.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, New Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr Annie J Wooley, Smith, New Haven for New York.

Schr Henry Finch, Bowers, New Haven for Baltimore.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Alliance, Shute, New York for Salem.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.

Schr Margaretta, Wandser, Weehawken for Glen Cove.

Schr Geo Washington, Peck, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr Asher S Parker, Carpenter, New York for Glen Cove.

Schr Margaret Kennedy, Bishop, New York for Milford.

SAILED.

Steamships Oceanic, and Algeria, Liverpool; Tillie, Havana; Virgo, Savannah; South Carolina, Charleston; Ellen S Terry, Newbern, NC; Isaac Bell, Richmond.

Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The activity in ship repairing of last week has, in a great measure, subsided. A majority of the docks are to-day unoccupied.

Steamship Oceanic, 4500 tons, of the White Star line, was floated out of the large Erie Basin dry dock on Sunday after having fitted two fans to her propeller.

At Dean's railway, Red Hook, Mr R Cornell White's steamboat Nelly White, of the Norwalk line, is undergoing extensive repairs, being thoroughly overhauled inside and out. Wrecking steamer Wallace, now attached to the Department of Docks, is also undergoing repairs of a general nature.

Schr L S Levering, 298 tons, of Wilmington, Del, is on the largest of the screw docks foot of Market street painting bottom.

Ship Mary Durkee, 880 tons, of Yarmouth, NS, is on the large balance dock foot of Pike street for the purpose of repairing rudder braces. The smaller balance dock adjoining is still occupied by brig Sally Brown, not yet having completed her repairs.

Bark Benefactor, 594 tons, belonging to Messrs A A Low & Bro, was raised yesterday on the large sectional dock foot of Rutgers street for examination and slight repairs, and will be lowered this morning.

From the sectional dock adjoining North German bark Sirene, 485 tons, was lowered Monday, after having coal-tarred her bottom, and her place is now occupied by brig Maurice, 299 tons, of Bangor, for the purpose of repairing forefoot.

The sectional dock foot of Clinton street is still occupied by the bark Flor del Mar, which is being retreenailed and having considerable plank put in, and steamer New Brunswick still remains on the mammoth sectional dock at Hoboken.

Schr C & C Brooks, 134 tons, of Greenport, LI, was lowered from the People's dry dock foot of Gouverneur street yesterday, after having been cleaned, calked and painted, and brig Village Belle, 172 tons, of Parrsboro, NS, is now on, coaltarring bottom.

Messrs Merritt & Sparks' dock adjoining (formerly Townsend's) is repairing pumps, and will be ready for business to-day.

Marine Disasters.

SHIPS CLYTIE (Br), Toogood, and SEA FLOWER (Br), Thomas, for New York, which were damaged in a cyclone at Manila, and since reported condemned, were repairing at that port Nov 12, and would reload for destination.

SHIP PLEIADES, Ballard, from Mejillones for Europe, put into Valparaiso 13th ult, leaky, and was being surveyed 15th.

BARK LOCH LAMAR, Merriman, from Freeport for Shanghae, before reported totally wrecked near the latter port, registered 593 tons, was built at Prospect, Me, in 1864, and hailed from San Francisco.

SCHR ARTHUR, from Brazos, supposed for New York, put into Norfolk 16th inst with loss of sails and leaking badly.

SCHR ALVA (Br), Calder, from St John, NB, for New York, put into Portland 15th inst, with mainboom broken, and part of deck load of lumber gone; repaired damages and was ready to proceed same evening.

SCHR BELLE, of Dennis, from Plymouth for New York, before reported ashore off Race Point, Cape Cod, was taken off and brought into Provincetown harbor for $600, receiving but slight damage.

SCHR MARY E COYNE, from New York for Philadelphia, with a cargo of barley, went ashore at Cold Spring, NJ, Monday night, but will probably get off after lightering some of the cargo.

PILOT BOAT W H ASPINWALL, No 21, arrived from a cruise yesterday, reports 15th inst, 11 AM, off Fire Island, during a heavy blow, carried away the mainmast; sustained no other damage.

Miscellaneous.

Purser J Whitty, of the steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, will please accept our thanks for courtesies.

Notice to Mariners.

NETHERLANDS—TEXEL—LIGHTS FOR THE SCHULPE GAT.

With reference to Notice to Mariners dated Oct 16, 1871, respecting the establishment of two lights on the Zanddijk, near the entrance of Schulpe Gat, the Netherlands government has given further notice that the lights are now exhibited, viz:—

1. A white light exhibited northward of the inner Zanddijk Beacon, elevated 64 feet above high water level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

2. A white light exhibited northward of the outer Zanddijk Beacon, elevated 36 feet above high water level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 6 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses.

Both lights are on the same bearing and the same distance from each other as the Beacons, and are visible between the bearings [illegible] and SE by S; kept in line they will lead past the South Haaks Buoy, and in connection with the leading lights of Kykduin, to the outer Black Buoy of the Schulpe Gat.

All bearings are magnetic.

Variation at Texel island, 14 deg westerly in 1871; at Texel, 17½ do do.

Erratum in Notice to Mariners No 94, in alteration in Skog Nas light, for "it will show a fixed white light as heretofore," read a fixed light as heretofore.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Dec 2, 1871.

JAVA—MADURA STRAIT—LIGHT ON THE ZWANTYES OR KOKO REEF.

The Netherlands government has given notice that a lighthouse is in the course of construction, from which a light will be exhibited on the Zwantyes or Koko Reef, Madura Strait.

The light will be a revolving white light, showing a fixed light for one and a half seconds, followed by an eclipse of 10 seconds, a flash of 10 seconds, and a second eclipse of 10 seconds, the revolution being completed in 2 minutes; it will be elevated 36 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather the fixed light should be seen 12 and the flash 14 miles. Position, lat 7 [illegible] S, lon 112 07 E.

In foggy weather, or if any interruption of the regular working of the light should occur, a bell will be sounded.

Also that further notice will be given of the time when the light will be exhibited.

Hydrographic office, Admiralty, London, Dec 4, 1871.

EAST COAST—WRECK IN THE WORLD.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Dec 19, 1871.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms eastward of a vessel (name unknown) sunk in the Would.

The buoy lies in 7½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Bacton church tower, its width open southward of a large house near the beach, NW by W ¾ W.

Walcot church tower, open northward of the second house northward of Hasboro, W by S.

Hasboro' High lighthouse, SSW ¼ W, distant 1 6-10ths mile.

Hasboro's Low Lighthouse, S by W ¾ W, distant 1 7-10ths mile.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Whalemen.

Sailed from St Helena Nov 15, brig F H Moore, Bassett, of Boston, to cruise.

FAYAL, Nov 30, 1871—Bark Abraham Barker, Potter, of New Bedford, arrived here to land 15 bbls of sperm oil, taken since my last report per Freedman, and left again on her whaling voyage. Captain Potter reported ship Com Morris, Norton, NB, having taken 120 bbls since Sept last, and last Tuesday, the 14th, she took three whales, expecting to make from 45 to 50 bbls.

A letter from bark Helen Snow, Macomber, of NB, dated Nov 14, reports her off Cape de Verde, all well, clean; had not seen any whales.

Spoken.

Fair [illegible] (Br), Morse, from Boston for Port Elizabeth, CGH, Nov [illegible], lat 36, lon 26 04.

Brig Mary Celeste, Fowler, from Jamaica for New York, Jan 11, lat 30 50, lon 79 47.

Foreign Ports.

ADEN, Jan 13—Sailed bark Essex, Green, Zanzibar.

[illegible], Nov 30—Passed by, Mariano (not Maria Anne), Bearse, from Manila for Boston; Tabitha, Bloomfield, from Shanghae for New York.

BOMBAY, Dec 7—Sailed, Hancock, Collins, St Thomas.

BOMBAY, Dec 1—In port, ship Labor, Otis, from Liverpool, arrived [illegible] for Calcutta; F Pendleton, Pendleton, for Colombo; and others reported later.

BATAVIA, Nov 17—Sailed, Bengal, Bates, Pasaruang.

CADIZ, Dec 25—Arrived, Young Turk, Nickerson, Boston.

CALCUTTA, Dec 6—In port ships Edith Warren (Br), Heckett, Saumarez (Br), Gregory; Robert Lees (Br), Rice, and Himalaya (Br), McPherson, for New York, ldg; Lottie Warren (Br), Lucas; Tennyson, Graves, and Importer, Avery, for Boston, do; Fortune, Taylor, for Philadelphia, do.

Sailed from Saugor, Dec 6, ship Remington (Br), Fowler, New York.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Dec 30—Sailed, schr Dolphin, Hudson, New York.

In port 30th, brig Ada, Wilson, for New York in 2 days.

HONG KONG, Nov 11—Sailed, bark Agnes (NG), Hinder, Amoy, to load for New York.

In port Nov 14, ships Yosemite, Mack, and Florella, Peabody, for San Francisco, ldg; Tamesa (Br), Phillips, for Manila, to load for San Francisco; Competitor, Matthews, une; bark Quickstep, Chase, for San Francisco, ldg; and others.

At Whampoa, Nov 13, ships Early Morn (Br), Furnman, and Ilione (Br), Rapson, for New York, ldg; Orpheus, Smith, for do do; bark Armin (NG), Rohase, for do do.

HAVANA, Jan 14—Arrived, bark F K Welden, Colson, New York.

HALIFAX, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship Nestorian (Br), Aird, Liverpool for Baltimore (to proceed 16th, AM).

Arrived at do 15th, brig Model (Br), Bate, New York.

Arrived at do 16th, steamship Britannia (Br), Higgins, Glasgow for New York—put in short of coal, after being 24 days out.

JELLAH COFFE, Dec 11—In port Manchester, Tufts, from Accra.

LONDONDERRY, Jan 16—Arrived, steamship Scandinavian, Ballantine, Portland for Liverpool (and proceeded).

MESSINA, Dec 22—Arrived, Lophema, Congdon, Licata.

MARSEILLES, Dec 23—Arrived, Mary E Leighton, Bray, Memel.

Sailed 29th, Arizona, Conant, Havana.

MELBOURNE, Oct 13—Sailed, bark Harvester, Carver, Calcutta; Nov 4, ship Patterdale (Br), Dodd, San Francisco via Newcastle, NSW.

In port Nov 4, barks Wm Clowes (Br), Tatlock, for Boston, ldg; Jas S Stone, Phinney, and Sarah, Atkins, unc; schr Isabel, Pierson, do; and others reported later.

MANILA, Nov 12—In port, ships Galatea, Gardner, for Boston, ldg; Dunedin (Br), McMillan, and Sylvia (Br), Congdon, for New York, do; Pudsey Dawson (Br), Coole, for San Francisco, dsg for repairs; Belvidere, Crowell, wig; Clytie (Br), Toogood, and Seaflower (Br), Thomas, for New York, repg; barks Alumina (Br), for Boston, ldg; Hadon (NG), for San Francisco, and others reported later.

CEBU, Nov 8—In port, ship Bunker Hill, Davis, for Boston.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec 25—Sailed, schr Helen M Waite, for Boston.

In port Jan 4, brigs Oliver, Bornholm, for New York, ldg, to sail in a few days; B Inginac, Austin, for St Marc, to load for New York, to sail 5th; Oliver Cutts, Nelson, from New York, arrived Dec 24, for Cape Haytien, to load for New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 16—Arrived, steamships City of Washington, Lochead, New York for Liverpool; Batavia, Murphy, Boston for do (and both proceeded).

RIO JANEIRO, Dec 1—Arrived, bark Catharine Scott (Br), McIntosh, Pensacola; 2d, brig Maggie, Morgan, Baltimore; 3d, bark Cricket, Kean, do.

In port 7th ult, bark Contest (Br), Scott, for New York; brig Maggie, Morgan, for Baltimore, ldg (with 2,500 bags coffee); schrs Catharina Lind (Br), for New York, do (4,200 bags); N W Smith, Tucker, for New Orleans, do (5,000 do); and others.

SHANGHAE, Dec 11—In port, bark Record (Br), Simpson, from Hong Kong for San Francisco, repg, about ready.

Sailed Nov 19, barks Jeanie Lount (Br), Murdock, New York; 23d, Lady Louisa (Br), Marsh do; Dec 7, Adam Sedgwick (Br), Barnum, do; 10th, ship Samuel G Reed, Winsor, do; barks Leila M Long, Lewis, do; Miako (Br), Anderson, do. (Most of the above were inadvertently placed under head of Yokohama in yesterday's paper.)

SINGAPORE, Nov 23—Arrived, Wallace, Adams, Batavia.

SIERRA LEONE, Dec 11—In port Rescue, Marshall, from Boston.

SAVANILLA, Dec 23—In port brig Renshaw, Sylvester, unc.

VALPARAISO, Dec 4—Sailed, ship San Carlos (Guat), Johnson, Caldera and Boston.

In port Dec 16, ships S F Hersey, Small, for United Kingdom or Continent, ldg; Helen Morris, Nott, from Burrard Inlet, arrived 15th; Pleiades, Barrard, from Mejillones for Europe, put in 13th, leaking.

YOKOHAMA—The vessels reported in yesterday's Herald as having sailed from this port, sailed from Shanghae (see above).

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship E C Knight, Johnson, New York.

BOSTON, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs John S Tracey, Watts, Savannah; Samuel Hart, Hart, and Alexander H Cain, Simpson, Alexandria, Va; E & L Cordery, Smith, Baltimore; Pacific, Ginn, New York.

Cleared—Schr Charles Comery, Pinkham, Charleston; also cleared, bark Martin W Brett, Blanchard, Havana; brig Java (Br), Virgie, Demarara.

Sailed—Wind W and NW to NE, ship Speculator; barks Jehu, Mary Edson and Fanny Lewis; brigs Jane, Isabel Beurman and Criterion; and from the Roads, bark Flower O'Moray; and from the Channel, bark Daring (from Philadelphia) for Portland.

16th—Arrived, steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Blackstone, Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Jan 14—Arrived, steamer St Thomas (Br), Peters, Jamaica, to load for Liverpool; bark Stella (Br), Lockhart, Annapolis, Md.

15th—Arrived, bark Mercator (Br), Sneader, Demarara; schrs G M Patridge, Bunker, Rockland; Lark, Guptil, New York.

Cleared—Bark Lapwing, Benthall, Rio Janeiro; schrs S & M D Scull, Stephman, Galveston; Moses Williamson, Lake, Boston; Daniel Holmes, Burr, Hoboken; Uncas, Champlin, Norwich; Herschel, Chambers, Boston.

Sailed—Barks Tordenskjold, for Queenstown; Traveller, for Pernambuco; schrs D F Keeling, for Barbadoes; Shiloh, for Cardenas; 14th, brig Amelia Emma, Matanzas.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 16—Sailed, schrs C P Shultis, Youngs, and Belle, Simpson, Jersey City.

CHARLESTON, Jan 12—Arrived, schr Vrale, Mason, New Orleans.

Sailed—Schr Myrover, Brown, New York (and put back 15th in consequence of heavy weather).

15th—Arrived, brigs Erie, from Boston; Toro, from St Jago de Cuba; schrs Adeliza, from New York. Off the port ship Julia, from Havre; bark Onward, from do.

16th—Arrived, steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York.

Sailed—Steamship Georgia, Holmes, New York; schr Lizzie Maul, Buhler, Jacksonville.

CAMDEN, Me, Jan 5—Sailed, schr Sunbeam, Heal, New York.

DARIEN, Ga, Jan 2—Arrived, schr John Shay, Fisher, Charleston; 3d, barks Egremont, Rogers, Whitehaven; 4th, Gerisberrie, Armstrong, Sligo; Albion, Abel, Limerick; schr Mary W Hupper, Colman, Boston; 6th, barks Polly, Isbister, Liverpool; Ebeser, Jorgensen, London; schrs A W Butler, and E F Hart, Hart, Boston.

Cld 1st, schr Ida Birdsall, Johnson, New York.

DANVERS, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Edith May, Gross, Baltimore.

EDGARTOWN, Jan 12—Arrived, schr Pallas, French, New York for Rockland (with foresail split).

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 15—Passed in, for Baltimore, brig Lady Ann, from Demerara.

Passed out—Bark Ed Everett, for Cork; brig Lina, for Halifax; bark Herbine, for West Indies; schr John Wehereil, for Nassau; Delmonte, for Martinique; Amelia Emma, for West Indies; Lazmoria, for Curacoa.

GALVESTON, Jan 8—Arrived, schr Nellie Starr, Poland, Philadelphia.

11th—Arrived, bark Omoa (Br), McWilliams, Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs Alice G Grace, Holbrook, Diz Isle for New York; Elvira, Blackwood, Hoboken for Portland; Fish Hawk, McLane, New York.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 10—Arrived, schrs Abby Wasson, Lord, and C Elmer, Corson, New York.

Sailed 9th, schr Louisa Smith, Webber, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 11—Arrived, ship Mermaid, Coward, Cardiff.

Cleared—Ship Ben Nevis (Br), Hudson, Liverpool.

MYSTIC, Conn, Jan 14—Arrived, sloop Mary Gray, Prince, Elizabethport.

15th—Arrived, schr Connecticut, Staplins, Elizabethport.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 11—Below, coming up, barks Queen (Br), Cowley, from Sunderland; Ebenezer, Pearson, from Ardrosson; schr G Lanata (Ital), Barasso, from Malaga.

Cleared—Ships Mary Warren (Br), Lowe, Cork; S Vaughn (Br), Masters, Liverpool; Regent (Br), Chase, Boston; Wm Cummings, Hiller, Baltic port, Russia; bark Mary M Bird, Packard, Providence.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Jan 11—Arrived, bark St Narciso (Sp), Joaquin, from Matanzas.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan 14—Sailed, brig George Harris, Blanchard, Brunswick, Ga; schrs Isaac Somers, Cobb, Tangier Sound; Amelia, Keller, Georgetown, DC; Louisa Frances, Winchester, and Leontine, Brewster, New York.

NEWBURYPORT, Jan 13—Arrived, schr Nadab, Cheney, Newcastle, Del.

NEW LONDON, Jan 15—Arrived, schrs Allen Middleton, Jr, Davis, Baltimore; A C Buckley, Millstone Point for St Augustine.

PENSACOLA, Jan 12—Cleared, ship Coevaller (Br), Sterling, Greenock.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 14—Arrived, brig L C Maderia, Moslander, Messina.

Cleared—Ships Jamestown, Call, Iquique; Lottie Clerke (Br, late the Duchesse d'Orleans), Hines, Rotterdam; Winfred (Br), Johnson, Antwerp.

Sailed—Steamship America went down on Sunday, taking in tow brig Addie Hale, for Havana.

LEWES, Jan 15—The Howard reports went to sea yesterday brigs Edith, Lizzie H Kimball, Ocean Eagle, and schr Jonathan May. The Cope reports passed in yesterday bark Tonsberg, from Liverpool, name doubtful. Arrived in harbor, barks Sinodia (Ital), from Palermo, and Commerce, from London, both for Philadelphia, and bark Pleiades, outward bound. Iceboat No. 2 arrived last night, and remains here.

PORTLAND, Jan 15—Arrived, steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York; bark Fanny, Herriman, Mobile; brigs Prairie Rose, Lowe, Philadelphia; George Amos, Bunker, New York; schrs Mary E Long, Hardy, and Charles Sawyer, McFarland, Baltimore; 14th, Albert Jameson, Candage, New York.

Cleared 12th, schrs Joseph Fish, Turner, Jacksonville; Annie Amsden, Bangs, Philadelphia.

15th—Cleared, schr Sandolphon, Aylward, New York.

16th—Arrived, steamship North American (Br), from Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Willie Irving, Robbins, Rappahannock River.

Sailed—Bark J G Norwood, Harkness, Baltimore; brigs Micmac (Br), Hale, Cienfuegos; Melrose, Griggs, Elizabethport; schrs Benjamin S Wright, Ryder, Deal's Island; Margaret Rhinehart, Hand, Philadelphia; J T Weaver, Weaver, do; J B Anderson, Wheatly, Mahon River (Delaware Bay); Sarpties, Seamans; Native, Dehart, and Wm H Bowen, Terry, New York.

ROCKPORT, Me, Jan 7—Sailed, schr F F Frye, Alexander, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 10—In port ship Twilight, Gates, for Calcutta, in ballast.

SAVANNAH, Jan 16—Arrived, steamship Magnolia, New York.

Cleared—Steamship Leo, Dearborn, New York; bark Rafael Pomar (Sp), Virent, Barcelona; schr O T Knight, Satilla River.

SALEM, Jan 15—Arrived, schr Mary Brewer, Saunders, Rockland for New York.

Cleared—Schr Golden City, Keene, Cayenne.

15th—Arrived, schrs Lizzie Carr, Toel, Wilmington, NC, for Bath; Pavilion, Parker, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Golden City, and Mary Brewer.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan 15, AM—In port, brigs Reporter, Onalaska, W C Haskell; schrs I G Knight, Richard Bullwinkle, Union Flag, Lilly, James A Crooker, W D Eckford, Newell F Hawes, Eunice P Newcomb, Ada S Allan, Clara Jane, Frank Jameson, Martha Weeks, Ella Amsden and Light of the East.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 13—Arrived, brig H L Gilliatt (Br), Kilman, Fall River.

Cleared—Steamships Fanita, Doane, and Metropolis, Casteen, New York; Louis Marchison, Jones, do; C C Bearse, Hodgden, Cardenas.

15th—Arrived, steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

Jurisdiction of the United States Courts—A Custom House Case—Proceedings in Admiralty—The Erie Litigation—Desertion from a Ship—The McDermott Habeas Corpus Case—The Tammany Injunction—Court of Oyer and Terminer—Business in General Sessions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

A man named John Arwo or Ahrvoo was recently tried in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, on an indictment charging him with having attempted to commit murder on the high seas. He was convicted. A plea was put in to the jurisdiction of the Court on the ground that the prisoner was first arrested in the Eastern District and should therefore have been tried in that district. A certificate of division of opinion of the Court has been despatched to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question of jurisdiction in this case will be finally determined.

A Custom House Suit—Excess of Duty.

Judge Shipman sat yesterday and proceeded with the trial of government suits. It is now four years and a half since the learned Judge presided in the United States Circuit Court of this city, and his friends here will be glad to know that he looks, and no doubt is, in the enjoyment of very excellent health.

Mateo C. Rodriguez and Felipe Cuchas vs. Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Port.—This was an action brought to recover from Moses H. Grinnell, as Collector of the Port of New York, an alleged excess of duty paid on a quantity of imported sugar. The facts appear to be these:—The plaintiffs imported on the 1st of August, 1868, 445 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels of sugar, and entered them at the Custom House on the 2d of August, and on the 10th of the same month the goods were placed in bonded warehouse. On that day Thomas Nesbith, the United States appraiser, reported to the Collector that the sugar was not above No. 12 Dutch standard, and upon this report, on the 15th of August, 1868, the duty on the sugar was liquidated and assessed at three cents per pound. The plaintiffs, after such liquidation, on April 14, 1870, withdrew, from time to time, portions of the sugar for consumption, and deposited on each withdrawal a payment of a sum of money on account of the duties for the quantity withdrawn. The whole quantity withdrawn prior to the 14th of April, 1870, was 357 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels. At that date there remained in the warehouse only ninety-two hogsheads of sugar, which were afterwards withdrawn, at different times, in the month of April, 1870. At each of these withdrawals the Collector requested the plaintiffs to pay duties at the rate of three and a half cents per pound, and on the closing withdrawal of fifty hogsheads he also required them to pay on a settlement and adjustment of the balance of duties on the sugar a sum equal to one-half cent per pound on the 357 hogsheads and twenty-nine barrels withdrawn prior to April 14, 1870, and, therefore, the plaintiffs paid duty on the entire importation at the rate of 3½ cents per pound in gold. The plaintiffs claim that they paid in excess $2,802. The ground upon which the Collector required them to pay such sum is that the sugar was, in fact, above No. 12, and not above No. 15, Dutch standard. Decision reserved.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Action for Seamen's Wages.

Before Judge Blatchford.

Peter A. Thornton vs. The Schooner Sal'mananca.—The action in this case was brought to recover seamen's wages. After the examination of several witnesses the matter was submitted without argument. Decision reserved.

The Erie Railway Litigation—The English Stock.

Yesterday the certificates of 12,705 shares of Erie Railway stock were put into the mail for England, addressed to Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, at London. The Master, Mr. Kenneth G. White, saw this last act performed in the lengthened litigation concerning those shares which has been conducted before him. Heath and Raphael cannot complain of the manner in which they have been treated in the United States Courts. Through the instrumentality of those Courts they have had their property restored to them, and we have no doubt that their legal representatives are perfectly satisfied, as, indeed, they ought to be, with the impartial and upright manner in which the whole proceedings have been carried on before the Master and in the Court before Judge Blatchford.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Desertion from a Ship.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Yesterday four sailors belonging to the crew of the Swedish bark Maria Augusta, named O. H. Dahlgren, L. J. Bostrom, I. A. Aberg and N. E. Winberg were brought before Commissioner Osborn and charged with deserting from that vessel after her arrival in this port. A requisition was presented to the Commissioner from the Swedish Consul asking that the prisoners be sent back to the ship. The men stated that they had been induced to desert by a boarding house keeper. The officer who arrested them had some trouble in finding them out, as they had secreted themselves in a top room of a four story tenement house. They were committed to prison, and will be detained until the Maria Augusta is ready to proceed to sea.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Mrs. Mary E. McDermott vs. James McDermott—The Plaintiff Has the Custody of the Child.

Before Judge Barrett.

This case, which has attracted much attention, as the first Judge Barrett has had to decide since he took his seat on the Supreme Court bench, drew a crowd to the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday. It came up on an application for a habeas corpus to produce the child abducted by James McDermott and assistants, and the cause was argued before His Honor. The decision was promulgated yesterday. The child is given to Mrs. McDermott, who will allow it to see its eccentric father three times a week. The divorce suit is set down for the next term. The case is now virtually ended by the decision of Judge Barrett, and the public will probably hear no more about it. For the plaintiff, Sidney W. Cooper and William H. Stephens; for the defendant, R. Dorian Killian.

The Tammany Injunction.

The case in reference to the injunction against the Tammany sachems was called yesterday; but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Bevan the argument was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Broadway Widening Scheme.

The motion for confirmation of the report of the new Commissioners of Broadway was to have been argued yesterday. It went over, however, until March, and will then argument before the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Several cases of election frauds on the calendar were put over until next month. The Court was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at half-past ten, when Stokes will be arraigned before Judge Ingraham, to plead to the indictment found against him by the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan prosecuted yesterday in this Court.

BURGLARY ...

John Donohue, who was indicted for burglariously entering the apartment of Martha Wakefield, ... Greenwich street, and stealing some clothing, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Dewine ... pleaded guilty to stealing ... James L. Eames, ... and was sent to the ... for one year.

AN ACQUITTAL.

[illegible]

three men, who swore that they were in a gambling saloon in Fulton street, near Broadway, with Wise on the evening of the alleged robbery, between the hours of five and seven. The jury evidently were not very favorably impressed with the testimony, but Mr. Howe's ingenuity was called into requisition at a critical moment. He discovered a flaw in the indictment. The name of the complainant was "Amzi," but it was laid in the indictment as "Amzio," which, he argued, was fatal to a conviction. The Recorder jocosely remarked that he did not blame the counsel for availing himself of this technicality and directed the jury to acquit Wise on the ground of a variance between the indictment and the proof. The prisoner was remanded to prison until the Grand Jury find a new indictment.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—Nos. 10, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 27, 55, 51, 67, 65, 69, 70, 71, 78, 92.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham (P. J.), Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 194, 195, 197, 199, 190, 201, 202, 203, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224. Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 157, 765, 937, 1211½, 743, 181, 571, 977, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991½, 991, 993.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 901, 901, 905, 907, 909, 911, 585, 1185, 1211, 844, 1175, 973, 895. Part 2—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 1063, 69, 911, 167, 908, 919, 1038, 193, 769, 862, 888, 959, 935, 1170, 848.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Larremore.—Case on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 7175, 7631, 7626, 7649, 7134, 7452, 7612, 7638, 7667, 7767, 7775, 7776, 7774, 7781, 7539. Part 2—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 7651, 7766, 7589, 7631, 7633, 7470, 7621, 7765, 7775, 7776, 7777, 7785, 7767, 7771, 7780. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 8567, 8524, 8571, H. vs. N., B. vs. W., ... W. vs. H., W. vs. S., K. vs. A., ... vs. H., F. vs. C.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT—CRIMINAL BRANCH.

The Furman Street Tragedy—Galvin Sent to State Prison.

Before Judge McCue.

The second trial of Daniel E. Galvin, indicted for the murder of Michael Campbell, in Furman street, in July last, was concluded yesterday afternoon. After the opening of the Court yesterday morning, all the evidence having been heard, Mr. Spencer proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the prisoner, and argued that there was no premeditation on the part of Galvin, or any evidence that the men were enemies. The deed was committed in a sudden frenzy, to which the prisoner had been goaded on by deceased.

District Attorney Britton summed up for the people, stating that if the jury believed the prisoner did not intend to kill Campbell, but was in the heat of passion from adequate cause, he was guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.

After a comprehensive charge by Judge McCue the jury retired, and, at half-past four o'clock, returned with a verdict convicting the prisoner of manslaughter in the third degree.

The Court thereupon sentenced Galvin to the State Prison for three years and six months.

CITY COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Disagreement of a Jury.

Before Judge Neilson.

Cornelius McNamara, Administrator, &c., vs. A. C. Woodruff.—This was an action for the recovery of $5,000 damages for the loss of plaintiff's son, who was killed by being crushed by a hogshead of molasses which rolled from a truck opposite defendant's warehouse. The case was reported yesterday. The defence was that the boy was trespassing on private property, and was crushed through his own negligence.

The jury being unable to agree upon a verdict was discharged.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 122, 129, 130, 143, 156, 165, 180, 2, 8, 41, 42, 47, 92, 112, 118, 168, 255, 241, 242, 243, 244, 244, 248, 174, 121, 185, 15, 211, 212, 182, and 249 to 269 inclusive.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were rendered:—

Judgments were affirmed, with costs—Watson vs. The New York Central Railroad Company, Garnsey vs. Rodgers, Jones vs. The Northern Central Railroad Company, Rainesford vs. Rainesford, Garrett vs. Schafer, Field vs. Munson.

Judgment reversed and a new trial granted, cost to abide the event—Ferris vs. Mowery, Baldwin vs. Burrows, Hoffman vs. Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, Clark vs. Sheehan, Baird vs. Gillett, Cayughey vs. Smith.

Order and judgment of the Supreme Court affirmed—The People vs. Parcell.

Order affirmed, with costs—Griffin vs. Gruffen, in the matter of the Evergreen.

Order granting a new trial reversed and judgment on verdict affirmed, with costs—Welch vs. Sage.

Judgment of the Supreme Court reversed and judgment on report of the referee affirmed, with costs—Winslow vs. Clark.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for January 17:—Nos. 67, 3, 4, 7½, 10, 11, 12, 15.

A POLICE JUSTICE'S PERJURER.

Carroll, alias Johnson, the Burglar—Another Term in Sing Sing Before Him.

In the case of James Carroll, alias James Johnson, committed, as already reported, by Justice Bixby on Sunday last for perjury as a witness in the Murray-Coulter controversy, a partial examination was held yesterday afternoon in Justice Bixby's private office, No. 4 Warren street. Mr. Nathan Nesbit, who appeared for the prisoner, waived a full investigation of the matter and asked for a jury trial, which was granted. In his informal examination the prisoner Carroll, alias Johnson, stated that he was born in Detroit, Mich., and that he was a car driver by occupation, residing at 640 West Forty-second street. The affidavits of Allen C. Yeomans and George W. Romain, Prison Keepers at Sing Sing, set forth that the prisoner had served a term of two years there for burglary, on which charge he was convicted on the 26th of January, 1867.

Thomas McCabe, of 563 Eleventh avenue, corroborated the testimony of Yeomans and Romain, and another witness testified that the prisoner had admitted to him that he had spent a term of imprisonment in Sing Sing. Justice Coulter admits having made a serious mistake in accepting this Carroll, alias Johnson, as a witness on his behalf, and only did it on the solemn assurance of Johnson that he had never been convicted of any crime. The prisoner was recommitted, in default of $2,000 bail, to the Tombs to await his trial. Johnson's testimony was on Monday stricken out in the controversy between Murray and Coulter.

CRIME IN NEBRASKA.

Shooting of One of Phil Sheridan's Soldiers—His Comrades Attempt to Lynch the Murderer—Disgusting Conduct of the Keepers of an Insane Asylum.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Jan. 15, 1872.

There is an abundance of crime in Nebraska just now. Last evening a telegraph operator, named Connell, at Sidney station of the Union Pacific, shot and instantly killed one of Sheridan's soldiers, during a discussion about a notorious woman. An attempt by the soldier's comrades to lynch the assassin was frustrated by the employés of the Union Pacific, and Connell was finally brought safely away on a freight train and put in this jail.

The previous day there was an affray at Fort McPherson, in which one man was fatally shot and one or two others badly wounded.

Besides the excitement afforded by these periodical tragedies the people are greatly exercised over some outrages by the managers of the Insane Asylum upon the female inmates, the consequences of which will be unhappily visible in a few days. The people talk of giving a free and easy ... to ... the country.

The only other exciting event worth mentioning was the ... of the editor of the Omaha ... for ... one of the post offices in that city.

THE WILSON HOMICIDE.

Another Side to the Story.

In the case of Robert McCormick, charged with inflicting fatal violence upon Hugh Wilson, late of ... avenue, during a quarrel on the 6th inst., as previously reported, it now appears to be ... [illegible]

THE HARBOR MASTER IMBROGLIO.

Direct Refusal of a Complainant to Testify—Knapp Re-examined—An Arrangement Between Counsel.

The court of inquiry into the truth of the allegations made to the Governor against Harbor Master Hart resumed its duties at the office of Port Captain Jones yesterday morning. As Mr. Niver, the wharfinger, could not attend, as he was consulting counsel, Mr. F. Cushman's examination was sought to be continued; but that gentleman resolutely refused to answer any question put to him by Mr. Davis, counsel for the defendant, unless Mr. Davis would first make an affidavit that the witness had been guilty of

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY,

as charged by Mr. Davis in his speech on Friday last. Counsel for the defence did not see the necessity or propriety of this course, so Mr. Cushman left the Court after merely testifying that, with reference to a previous examination into similar charges preferred before Judge Ledwith, he offered not to press those charges if paid the sum of $2,500 and counsel's fees.

Milton Knapp, of 91 Broad street, was then recalled by Mr. Benedict, and stated that though his first impression had been that the $200 paid to Niver by him was not going to Hart, he had since altered his opinion. By Mr. Davis—I never agreed with Cushman that I would pay a share of the

EXPENSE OF PROSECUTING

Hart until about a year after the proceedings were first instituted; made no agreement before the latter part of last November; gave Niver $100 on September 17, 1870, and $100 on December 5; the whole amount was returned thirteen days later; Hart has given me permission to berth vessels in the canal district within the past year; he has never refused me a berth; I did not agree with Cushman and Niver that I would bear a proportion of the expenses in prosecuting charges against Hart, filed with the Governor about a year ago.

At the request of Mr. Benedict Colonel Alson C. Davis was then sworn by the Court:—I am an attorney and counsellor at law and do business at No. 3 Pine street; was counsel for Hart in the recent investigation before Judge Ledwith; do not think I was present at every hearing, though I may have been; was present during the examination of Mr. Cushman; a portion of that examination was taken down by a stenographer; I hold a copy of it in my hand.

Mr. Benedict wished to offer that copy in evidence, as he had been unable to obtain one, and Mr. Davis replied that he was willing that all the minutes in the investigation before Judge Ledwith should be admitted, provided Cushman would submit to a cross-examination. Mr. Davis stated that it was his opinion that Cushman was endeavoring to avoid testifying until he had seen what he previously swore to in Judge Ledwith's Court.

As no other witnesses were on hand Captain Jones adjourned the further hearing of this tedious case until half-past ten o'clock this day.

COMMUNICATION FROM GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

The following communication relative to the above case was yesterday forwarded by the Governor to the Captain of the Port of New York:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1872.

SIR—I have received a petition signed by the mercantile firms and individuals of whom a list is hereto appended, requesting me to remove Daniel Hart, one of the Harbor Masters, and elect, as they believe, from their knowledge and information, an efficient person for the position. They give me no facts, make no specific charges of misconduct, and in asking me to remove Mr. Hart, except upon definite charges, they ask me to do what I have not the right to do. Charges have been filed with me by certain parties against Mr. Hart, which are now under investigation. In addition to what testimony may be offered on that investigation, I direct you to summon every one of the petitioners before you, including all the members of each copartnership, to testify what they know in the matter, and that you proceed promptly and report the result to me as speedily as possible. You will not allow the investigation herein directed to delay your report upon the formal charges heretofore made. When that is complete forward it at once.

Very respectfully, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

To JAMES E. JONES, Esq., Captain of the Port of New York.

THE ICE CROP.

Harvest on the Hudson—The Ice Companies All Replenishing Their Stores—Strike of the Knickerbocker Hands for $2 a Day—The Company Decides to Pay It.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 16, 1872.

It is a noteworthy fact that the ice harvest on the Hudson commences unusually late this season, though at present the greatest activity is observed everywhere. Here the ice is about nine inches thick, but work has not yet been entered into. At Hyde Park the Mutual Benefit Company have a house capable of holding 800 tons, in which no ice has yet been placed. At Staatsburg the Knickerbocker Company have eight houses, with a capacity of 30,000 tons, and the Mutual three houses, with a capacity of 12,000 tons. The ice there is from seven to eight inches thick. This week the Knickerbocker Company will put on 150 men and the Mutuals eighty. There is some ice cutting progressing at Rhinebeck, but not much near Tivoli. At Turkey Point the Knickerbocker Company have a house holding 30,000 tons and another at Eves Nort holding 25,000 tons. There is a hurrying to get men to fill them, but laborers will not work on the ice for $1 75 per day. At Germantown, a little further north, the ice is only six and a half inches thick. The ice houses near there are located on the west side of the river. One is owned by the Consumers' Ice Company and holds 10,000 tons. There are already four rooms full, they having been left over from last winter. Another house near by is owned by the New Jersey Ice Company, and holds 45,000 tons. They have not yet commenced work there.

On Catskill Creek the Newark Ice Company have one house filled with 15,000 tons of thick ice. H. Van Steenburgh has also one house on the creek filled with 1,600 tons of ten-inch ice. He is building another of the same capacity, and will have it filled by the 1st of February. The New York Company have one house on the creek filled with 6,600 tons of ten-inch ice. They have also one house on Catskill Point, which holds 40,000 tons, empty, and one house at Hamburg, a mile further north, which holds 25,000 tons, and which is also empty. They will go to work on ten-inch ice on the river to-morrow. The Washington Ice Company, at Rogers' Island, is working on eight and a half to nine and a half-inch ice. Their house contains 4,000 tons left over from last winter, and they have already housed 4,500 tons this winter. They employ about 125 men and boys, whose wages run from $1, $1 75 to $2 per day.

There is considerable ice cutting in progress at Hudson, in the North Bay, and the ice is of superior quality.

A STRIKE AT COXSACKIE.

At Coxsackie there has been considerable trouble among the ice men. There are about two hundred and twenty-five of them. On Tuesday of last week they knocked off work after having been refused $2 per day wages. They had been working for $1 50. On the Thursday following, at seven o'clock in the evening, they assembled at the head of the main street, and, having procured two fifes and two drums, marched in procession to the headquarters of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, where they again demanded $2 per day. Again they were refused, when they marched back in an orderly manner and held a consultation, agreeing to stand by each other, and to allow no man from any place to go to work for less than $2 per day. This state of affairs caused some uneasiness in Coxsackie, and, though the sympathies of the people were with the strikers, it was feared violence would ensue. Indeed, it was reported later in the day that the strike had spread to Catskill, and that a negro who had attempted to go to work for $1 50 per day had been killed. The report, however, was soon authoritatively contradicted.

On Friday the Knickerbocker Company sent word to the men that they would pay them $1 75 per day. Their offer was met with a flat refusal, and on Saturday the company commenced the erection of a large frame building for the purpose of lodging and boarding men from New York, taking care to give out that the men were coming. The old laborers held another consultation and again determined to allow no man to go to work. This was the situation ... the company, seeing that the men were bent on standing firm, decided to pay them $2 per day, and boys $1 50 ... in less than an hour after the decision the ice swarmed with laborers and the glistening cakes are being rapidly housed. The company's houses ...

The Washington Company have a house at the ... which holds 5,000 tons. They will ... on Monday next ... have a ... which ... They commenced work on it yesterday and are paying ... $1 75 per day ... [illegible]

... deemed.

THE TRICHINA VICTIMS IN CLEVELAND.

[From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Jan. 15.]

We published last week the full particulars connected with the cases of *trichina spiralis*, at 841 Superior street, in the family of Charles Martens, which up to that time had resulted in the death of Mr. Martens and the dangerous illness, from the same disease, of his wife and two children. It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Martens, which occurred Friday night.

She was taken sick at the same time as her husband, three or four days after eating smoked, uncooked sausage made from the trichinous pork, and her condition and symptoms throughout were precisely identical with his. After his death, and the discovery of its unmistakable cause, little hope could be entertained of her recovery. The disease had so far progressed that medical skill could do nothing for her. Sunday afternoon her body was deposited beside that of her husband in the city vault at Woodland Cemetery. This precaution was taken on account of a well-founded suspicion that the medical colleges now in session would like to get possession of the bodies for dissection in the interest of medical science—an opportunity to investigate the workings of this very mysterious disease being rarely afforded.

Mr. Martens was about thirty-five years of age and his wife thirty-one. They were Germans and had lived in Cleveland seven years. He was a laborer and three small orphaned children are left destitute. The eldest, a boy of six, and a girl, aged four, are suffering from the same insidious disease, though with less severity than was manifested in the parents. The boy is in a critical condition and the girl in a fair way for speedy recovery. On Sunday they were removed to the house of a brother of the deceased, living on Lawrence street.

A fact connected with this case that has not before come to our knowledge proves conclusively that cooking the pork is a safeguard against this terrible disease. A brother of Mr. Martens had a portion of the carcase of the trichinous hog, and his family ate of it cooked without, thus far, experiencing any ill effects whatever. They used none of it in the uncooked form of smoked sausage, which produced such dire results in his brother's family.

The developments of last week awakened a deep interest in the subject among members of the medical profession, and many scientific physicians visited the family to learn by observation the peculiarities of this disease. No inquest was held upon the body of Mrs. Martens, it being deemed unnecessary.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHERS, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.) SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c. Removed for convenience of sale. Details in time.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. This WEDNESDAY afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots of magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Carpets, rich Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Paintings, Curtains, Works of Art, at the elegant private residence of Albert B. Vanderhoff, Esq., 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Velvet Brussels Carpets, magnificent Parlor Suits, covered with the richest description satin brocatel and reps; brilliant toned rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover and Music Cabinet, cost $800; Mirrors, Curtains, Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Etageres, Cabinets, Gilded and Inlaid Tables, Bookcase, Library Suit, in reps; Turkish Suit, in blue satin, cost $600; rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Sideboards, Extension Table, China Dinner Set, Glass, Silverware, Servants' Furniture, &c. EDWIN NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Broadway, Seventh or Eighth avenue cars, and stop at Forty-second street, near the house. Goods packed and delivered for purchasers city or country. House open at 10 o'clock for examination. Commencing afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER, Will sell at auction, on Friday, January 19, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the two valuable three story brick Houses 454 and 456 Smith street, Brooklyn; size 19.6x45; lots 50; nearly new, with water and gas complete. Apply to Auctioneer, 77 Cedar st.

A.—ART SALE, AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELLS, 57 NASSAU STREET, NOW ON EXHIBITION, A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE EUROPEAN and American high cost Oil Paintings, consisting of a consignment of excellent examples of the French, Belgian, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools, recently received by a large importing house in this city, together with many very desirable Pictures from our most favorite NEW YORK ARTISTS. They will be sold on Thursday and Friday, Jan. 18 and 19, without reserve, commencing each day at 12 o'clock. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ALBERT H. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 109 Liberty, 111 Cedar and 38 Church streets. Horse Mart, 108 and 110 Cedar, 46 and 48 Church streets. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, a very superior and large assortment of Second Hand and New Goods, including Fine Parlor Suits, Superb Chamber Suits, Bookcases, Buffets, Wardrobes, Extension and Centre Tables, Bedding of all kinds, Crumbcloths and Oilcloths, Ladies' fine Furs, Wolf and Bear Robes, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, Pianos, Safes, Desks, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Chromos, Engravings and Paintings, &c. On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 30 East Twenty-first street, genteel Household Furniture, consisting of two walnut Parlor Suits, walnut Chamber Furniture, walnut Dining Table and Chairs, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, &c.; mahogany Dressing Bureau, large Wardrobe, &c. On Friday, at 10½ o'clock, Stock of a Store, removed to salesroom, consisting of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made Clothing, Suspenders, Buttons, Carpeting, Oilcloths, Matting, Rugs, Inks, Perfumery, Window Shades, Crumb cloths, Soaps, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Wines and Liquors, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—THOS. W. LINDSAY, Auctioneer, will sell on Thursday, January 18, at 10½ o'clock, a three story and basement brick Dwelling at 419 Henry street, Brooklyn, containing 12 rooms, 14 closets, with modern improvements; also all the Household Furniture. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—ON THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock, THOS. W. LINDSAY, Auctioneer, will sell at 419 Henry street, Brooklyn, the three story frame Dwelling located on Raymond street, between Tillary and Johnson streets, known as No. 42, now building, containing 12 rooms; lot 19x24. Sale positive. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to auctioneer.

AT BANKRUPT SALE—CROCKERY, &c. THURSDAY, Jan. 18, at 71 Barclay street, will be sold at auction, 20 Gold Band China Tea Sets, 50 White China Tea Sets, 10 crates Maddocks & Meakin's White Granite, damaged, 8 crates Bros White Granite, 8 crates general assortment White Granite, 30 barrels cheap Goblets and Tumblers. Also all Fixtures of the store, 71 Barclay street. THURSDAY, 18th, at ten o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURniture. At private residence, 124 West 28th, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising over 400 lots, $10,000 worth, of magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Parlor Suits in latest styles, Mirrors, Tables, Lace Curtains, Bedroom Suits, Brussels Carpets, Bedding, Wardrobes, Lounges, Clocks, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; Plate, Cutlery, China, Glassware, &c. Sale positive. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. Pianoforte, fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c., THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Over $25,000 worth of Household Furniture. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell at 120 West 23d street, near 6th avenue, magnificent Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Carpets, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, &c.; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Mattresses and Spring Beds, Pillows, &c.; Dining Room Furniture. Other articles too numerous to mention. Sale positive in lots to suit purchasers. Goods packed and shipped.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD YARD.—THE CONTENTS of a Wood Yard, consisting of Engine, Boiler, Shafting, Belting, and all other Fixtures and Machinery thereto belonging, will be sold on the premises 120 and 122 East Twentieth street, New York City, on Wednesday, January 17, 1872, at 12 M. Also two valuable Horses and three Kindling Wood Wagons.

AUGUSTE MARTINES & CO., AUCTIONEERS. Sale of the season, at the elegant private residence, 26 West ... street, near Fifth avenue, on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock, Magnificent Drawing Room Furniture, Paintings, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Rare Works of Art. ... Superb Suits Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered satin, brocatel reps; Marqueterie Cabinets, Tables, Bookcases, Etageres, Encoignures, Jardinieres, Candelabra, Paintings by eminent artists; rosewood Piano, ... celebrated makers; Velvet medallion Carpets, Bronzes, Silverware, Vases, Curtains, Mirrors; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Linen, Glassware; Basement, Kitchen Furniture. Sale peremptory to highest bidder.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE OF Household Furniture, 5 Pianos, 6 or 12 French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets, Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, best Hair Mattresses, Extension and Centre Tables, Storage Goods, &c., on Thursday, January 18, at ... [illegible]

N. B.—F. COLTON ... takes this occasion to ... [illegible]

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Salesroom 223 Bowery. Large and attractive sale of ... Hotel ... Restaurant Furniture, commencing THIS DAY, at ... [illegible]

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER. JOHN A. DUNN & CO., Salesroom 223 Bowery, will sell, on Friday next, 19th inst., at 11 o'clock, at 209 Broome street, corner Norfolk, all and entire, the elegant Fixtures, Lease, Stock, &c., of that old established corner Liquor Store.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, 29 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large assortment of Parlor and Chamber Suits, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Mirrors, Plated Ware, Carpets, Stoves, &c.

FURS, FURS, FURS. J. BOGART, Auctioneer, will sell, at 573 Broadway, a fine selected stock of manufactured Ladies' Furs, On WEDNESDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th of January. Goods also at private sale.

HUGH N. CAMP, AUCTIONEER. M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York, the balance of the 90 valuable Prospect Park Lots fronting on and near Prospect Park, and bounded by Washington and Franklin avenues, Montgomery and Crown streets. Maps at the auctioneer's office, 106 Broadway, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE, this day, January 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 7 Gold street, I will sell, by virtue of an execution, 24 Screw Presses, three ... Turbes, two Mills, lot Pipes, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER, Mortgage sale THIS DAY, January 17, at 11½ o'clock, at the Auction Room No. 1 North William street, one elegant 7 octave rosewood Piano, carved legs; Household Furniture, Dressing and Plain Bureaus, Washstands, black walnut Bedsteads, marble top Centre Tables, Bedstead, Mattress, Bedding, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, lot Groceries, Soap, &c.; lot ready made Clothing, Coats, Vests and Pants, Dresses, &c. Also, Marshal's sale, one Iron Safe, one Piano, &c. By order of the Marshal and attorney for mortgagees.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. MARSHAL'S SALE. Grocery Store, Thursday, Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock, at 500 Seventh avenue, corner 37th st. The stock and fixtures of a Grocery Store, consisting of the usual variety of a retail grocery store. JOHN COTTRELL, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY Jan. 17, at 10 o'clock, at 797 Eighth avenue, Marshal's sale, the Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery Store; Counters, Scales, Weights, Soap, Candles, Spices, Canned Fruit, Liquors, Groceries, two Horses, two sets Single Harness, two Grocers' Wagons, in good order, one Iron Safe, &c. JOHN CONTRELL, Marshal.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, at 10½ A. M., at 159 Lawrence street, between Willoughby and Fulton streets, Brooklyn, good assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Mattresses, China, Glassware, Brussels and other Carpets, Kitchenware, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL, ON Thursday, January 18, at 12 M., the Lease, Fixtures, &c., of the Billiard, Bar and Oyster Saloon No. 821 Sixth avenue; elegantly fitted up; five Billiard Tables, elegant Bar, four pull Pump. Particulars at sale. The above will be sold on reasonable terms at private sale if applied for to-day. M. DOUGHTY, 29 Nassau street.

S. W. DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.—BY DAUCHY & JOHNSON, successors to William Witters, sells, this day, at two o'clock, at 451 Canal street, all the genteel Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture of the late Hiram Schofield, deceased—2 Parlor Suits, 2 Pier and 1 Mantle Mirror, Curtains and Shades, 1 Pianoforte, several Chamber Suits, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Wardrobes, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; Buffet, Extension and other Tables, 40 to 50 Carpets, Oilcloth and every useful and necessary article for housekeeping; also 2 Counters and lot of Grocery Fixtures.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, 50x60, ON TWENTY-THIRD street and Lexington avenue, for sale; first class location for a public building or institution. Apply to ROBERT IRWIN, 380 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing City Map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 22 FEET wide, for sale, on Murray Hill, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $32,500; possession at once if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and 35 East Seventeenth st.

AN INVESTMENT.—A PRIVATE TENEMENT HOUSE, in East Twenty-sixth street, paying a large per centage; price $16,000; a decided bargain. Inquire at 329, of the owner.

A BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House in Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, $35,000. P. H. GRADY, 527 Sixth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN STONE HOUSE, three stories, in most perfect order; parlors frescoed, halls decorated, beautifully finished throughout, with all carpets, oilcloths, shades, cornices, gas fixtures and elegant mantel mirrors; must be seen to be appreciated; price $15,000; mortgage to suit. Apply to owner, 244 East Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP SUB-cellar brick House, all modern improvements, gas Fixtures and Morning Glory Heater. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, 232 East Thirty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A NICE PRIVATE BROWN STONE House, west of Third avenue, near Sixtieth street; price only $17,000. F. CRAWFORD, 165 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished, the first class three story high stoop brown stone House 621 Lexington avenue. Inquire on premises from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE, THE NORTHEAST Corner of Madison avenue and 112th street; the avenue front full 100 feet 10 inches; price $36,000; also the Residence of the owner, Mr. T. Blakely, a three story brick house, with stoop. 269 Tenth avenue, or to JAMES DILLON, Agent, 459 Ninth avenue.

THE HOUSE 318 EAST NINETEENTH STREET—THREE story, high stoop and basement, 21x54x100.5, for sale at a reasonable price. Inquire on the premises or at 140 Duane street, of Brett & Mussenheimer.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—TWO LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues, can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. JACOB SHARPE, 29 Pine street.

AN EXCELLENT THREE STORY BROWN STONE Dwelling, 20x50, and Extension 20 feet square, frescoed, with all improvements, in good repair, specially adapted for a physician or dentist; lot 105 feet 5 inches; price low. Fifth 4524. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—FOR SALE, AT FORT WASHINGTON, AVENUE St. Nicholas, Broadway and the Eleventh avenue Boulevard, two very valuable front Parcels of Land; price and terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN THE SIXteenth ward for sale; well lighted. Engine, Boiler, Machinery, &c., all in good order. F. G. LOCKE, 129 Eighth street, opposite Clinton Hall.

EXQUISITE HOUSE—WILL PLEASE THE MOST fastidious; with or without the new Furniture; up town, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; price $45,000. R. E. BURNS, 88 Sixth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE, NEAR EIGHTIETH STREET—A fine corner Plot of Lots; price and terms very favorable; also the finest Plots and single Lots on and near Fifth and Madison avenues, below and fronting the Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brick House, frescoed and in perfect condition; lot 25x100; immediate possession. Inquire at 250 West Fortieth street.

FOR SALE—IN SEVENTH AVENUE, 75 FEET NORTH of Thirty-fourth street, that fine, new, large Store and Dwelling Property, at a bargain. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, LARGE Lot, near Union square; a bargain and easy terms; possession at once. Furniture, if desired. UNITED STATES LAND COMPANY, 815 Broadway.

SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTIETH STREET, AN ... Brick Building, with ... Factory, &c., 24.5x8 ... price and terms reasonable. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

5TH AVENUE, ABOVE FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—A first class, extra wide corner House for sale, cheap; others on the avenue, embracing several corners, Thirty-fourth to Sixtieth st., $50,000 to $225,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, 42.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND FULL Lot; price $60,000; 60 per cent may remain on mortgage ... Apply to ROBT. ... West Eleventh street.

51 WEST FIFTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues. Four story high stoop brown stone ... [illegible] ... Apply on premises.

56TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—AN ELEgant, full sized, high stoop brown stone House ... [illegible] W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

133 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—THREE story ... [illegible] price $29,000. Inquire at No. 23 ...

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN STONE HOUSES, ... [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OWNERS TAKE ... [illegible] ... New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN. ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT ... AT NO. ... COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE. OFFICE OPEN ... P. M. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS ... AT THE HERALD BRANCH ... FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

A ... [illegible] ... 4 Warren street, New York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—THIRTY HANDsome new and convenient Houses, in best part of East New York, ready for occupancy; several families wishing to locate in the same neighborhood will be offered liberal terms; moderate payments accepted when desirable; country property, free of encumbrance, taken in exchange. H. L. RIDER, 39 Pine street, New York.

PARK. PARK. PARK. For sale, the Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn. It consists of a 16 years' Lease, Stock, Fixtures, Good Will and all improvements put on the place. The Park covers a space of 22 acres, with large shade trees and all necessary outbuildings, as shooting ranges, dancing platforms, restaurant, bars; cigar, ice cream and candy, wardrobe and air guns stands; swings, hobby horses, velocipedes, summer house, bowling alleys, horse sheds; a large hotel, store rooms, ice house, &c. Inquire, for all particulars, of F. KNEBEL, President, corner DeKalb and Nostrand avenues, or W. HOFFMAN, Secretary of the Myrtle Avenue Park Company, 16 Broadway, Williamsburg.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A COTTAGE HOME ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS; $2,600; one, $3,200; three, $3,500 each; one, $4,500; one, $1,100; one, $2,500, &c.; all detached and in healthy locations; convenient to ferries; terms easy. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

AN INVESTMENT CERTAIN OF LARGE PROFIT—167 marketable Building Lots in Jersey City; railroad communication with every part of the country; adjoining the New York and Erie, Morris and Essex, Midland, Northern of New Jersey and Pennsylvania Central. It also has a water front of 400 feet, with shore. For manufacturing purposes or for building sites required for any purpose this location is unequalled. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY—880 ACRES—AT Wilmington, Illinois, 52 miles from Chicago, for sale; or will exchange for unencumbered property in New York or Brooklyn. A. N. LANCASTER, owner, 13 Wall street.

A.—25 ACRES, ALL HIGH GROUND, ON ELIZABETH boulevard, 1,000 feet from large depot (43 trains); two magnificent Residences; modern improvements; beautiful grounds; worth $150,000; take at once $85,000; really a great bargain. Address INVESTMENT, box 143 Herald office.

BARGAINS.—A GOOD HOUSE, TWO MINUTES FROM depot, $3,100; do., $3,500; do., ten minutes from depot, $3,500; do., $5,500. Terms to suit. Other property one hour from city. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

CENTRAL MARKET, PATERSON, N. J.—STANDS TO let; a good chance for a few active business men. Apply to A. G. RYERSON, 151 Broadway, rooms 8 and 9.

FARMS IN UNION COUNTY, NEAR RAHWAY AND Plainfield.—One of 26 acres for $8,000; 75 acres for $12,000. A. E. WOODRUFF & CO., 106 Broadway, room 3.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BUILDING SITES OF FROM two to five acres each, immediately on and fifty feet above the water, with fine views of the Sound, and only one hour from the city by the New York and New Haven Railroad. Address box 1,245 Post office.

FOR SALE—FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT; 19 ACRES splendid land; full cultivation; good buildings; healthy location; Staten Island; 5 minutes from depot; $8,500; easy terms. DARRIN, 50 Broad.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, A THREE STORY HOUSE on the river bank, seven minutes from new depot, with modern conveniences; half an acre of ground, stable, shade trees, bath house, &c. Inquire of THOMAS H. COLLINS, Acker & Edgar's Building, opposite old depot, Yonkers, by letter or personally.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY, within 20 miles of city; deep water front; substantial building, dock, &c.; coal direct from mines. By JAMES B. KAYSER, 49 Cedar street.

GREAT SPECULATION.—HANDSOME, HEALTHY Residence, 14 rooms; 44 acres improved land; finest water and landscape view on Staten Island; 1¼ miles from landing, depot within 200 yards; must be sold to close estate; $14,000; terms easy; 19 acres can be sold off in lots for more than cost of whole property. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

REAL ESTATE.—2,000 ACRES OF WESTERN LAND for sale, for cash, or exchange; situated in Southern Nebraska, on railroad and water power; new colony, just starting; land will double in value in a short time; splendid chance for investment. Address SECURITY, Herald office.

SPLENDID CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS TO SPECUlate in St. Louis.—78 acres of land for sale, joining the city limits, only three miles from the Court House; the right kind of parties can double their money in two years; price $250,000, one-third cash. Address GREEN & LA MOTTE, Real Estate Agents, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A MILL, CONTAINing two rooms 40x75 and good Water Power; terms moderate. For particulars apply to D. C. HUDSON, 275 Main street, Paterson, N. J.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A COSEY, CONVENIENT House in Flushing, within five minutes of one-half hour steam cars. POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 5 Warren street.

TWO FINE FARMS, STOCK AND CROP, ON NORTH side Long Island, near station, to exchange for good city property. Inquire at 138 Chambers street, room 10, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

40 HOUSES AND LOTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.; 10 Houses of 10 rooms, fine yards, $4,000; 3 fine Residences, with improvements, $5,000; 9 choice Cottages, good locations, $3,600; 6 genteel Cottages, $2,500; 7 snug Cottages, water and gas, $2,000; 5 Cottages, gas and water, $1,500. Now is the time to buy a cheap, healthy home. J. S. FERGUSON, 39 Nassau street, room 6.

5,000 ACRES MISSOURI LAND FOR SALE, cheap for cash; land is good; location desirable; title perfect; United States patents. Address OWNER, box 111 Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE.—A NUMBER OF FINE HOUSES, free and clear, with from 2 to 20 Lots, located where property is rapidly rising, in Morrisania, to exchange for Harlem or New York property. G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

A SPLENDID HOUSE, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, on a 100 foot street, near Central Park, to exchange; a rare chance; also House and six Lots, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. E. W. BALL, 202 Broadway.

A FINE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, in the Eighth ward, $15,000, to exchange for private Dwelling up town; will pay $5,000 in cash. GOODENOUGH & WEBER, 111 Broadway, basement.

A SUPERIOR FARM OF 87 ACRES, MARL BED ON it, near Shrewsbury, N. J., twenty minutes from Long Branch; good buildings; property in city or village preferred, with blacksmith shop and business. SIEGEL & CHACE, 79 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR BROOKlyn Property, a four story first class Stable, 50x100, ten years' lease, containing all improvements and boarders. Apply at 247 and 249 West Forty-first street.

EXCHANGE—FARM WANTED FOR FIVE ACRES OF land at Orange, N. J.; charming scenery and well adapted to cutting up into building plots. JACOB SHARPE, 29 Pine street.

EXCHANGE—NEW YORK CITY TENEMENT PROperty for Country Place or Farm; will exchange for good Southern Farm; also a House and two Acres at Rahway for Brooklyn or City Property. HENRY TAPPEN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, a splendid Panorama of Egypt and the Holy Land. Apply to or address E. STILWELL, 416 Broome st.

PARTIES HAVING DRY OR STAPLE GOODS TO exchange for unencumbered Western Real Estate will please address H. J. G., Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A NEW French roof House, all improvements, near depot, with Stable, &c. ALTON & DAME, 27 Nassau street.

TO EXCHANGE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT, SITUate on the east side, for a larger one on the west side; no agents need answer. Address N. OGUH, Herald office.

TO EXCHANGE—STORE PROPERTY IN PARK PLACE, Chambers, Canal, Worth and Lispenard streets, for other Property above Canal street, or good Dwelling Houses. D. D. ORRELL, 291 Broadway.

WESTERN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY AND ALAbama and Chattanooga Second Mortgage Railroad Bonds to exchange for city or Brooklyn property. Address, with full description, J. ENGALL, owner, 197 West Baltic street, Brooklyn.

WILL EXCHANGE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND OR House near Harlem for a Hotel, Restaurant or a good ... Address BUSINESS, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A HIGH STOOP, ALSO ENGLISH BASEMENT House wanted, for cash, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, Twentieth and ... streets; unexceptional neighborhood ... C. L. HARRIS & CO., ... Broadway, room ...

A SMALL HOUSE, MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; good neighborhood ... Second avenue, below Thirty-fourth street; $15,000 to $20,000. Owners only need address N. H. HAYES, 41 Cedar street.

TO OWNERS OF HOUSES BETWEEN MADISON and ... avenues, from Twentieth to Fiftieth streets.—Wanted, for cash clients, first or second class, 20 feet ... [illegible]

WANTED TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURchase, a small Farm ... [illegible]

BILLIARDS.

A1 STANDARD AMERICAN ... BILLIARD TABLES. New and elegant ... [illegible] ... & Collender, 738 Broadway.

FOR SALE—... BILLIARD TABLES, IN GOOD ... [illegible]

FOR SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF ITS VALUE—A ... [illegible] ... Washington ...

$165.—STRICTLY FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, ... [illegible] ... AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE CO., ...

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails ... for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872, will close at this office on ... at 11 A. M.; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M. and on ... A. M. ... Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL ... [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A ... [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

107 WEST 25TH ST., IN RESTAURANT.—A FIRST class French cook; has had ten years' experience in first class houses; understands pastry, &c.; good reference. Call on or address E. COQUARD.

111 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; excellent reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook in a private family; city or country; understands all kinds of baking and desserts; city reference. Call for two days.

141 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY AND 7TH av., in the store. A middle aged woman as cook; is a good bread and biscuit maker; best city reference.

147 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. A respectable young girl as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing; can take the entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to a boarding house; good reference if required.

153 WEST 27TH ST., REAR BUILDING, THIRD floor, room 5.—A respectable young woman as plain cook in a private family; is willing to help with the washing; lately arrived from Europe.

155 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private boarding house or restaurant; good city reference.

155 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 5.—A cook wishes to go out by the day or week, to get up dinners, at the lowest rate; best references.

196 VARICK ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country; reference if required.

201 WEST 30TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., SECOND floor, front room.—A respectable colored woman as good plain cook; city reference; prefers a private family or boarding house. Call for two days.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family.

220 SULLIVAN ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A colored woman as cook for a private family or party of gentlemen; can be seen for three days.

220 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as good plain cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; one has seven and the other two years' reference.

241 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable English Protestant cook; understands all kinds of meats, gravies, soups and game, pastry in all its branches.

251 WEST 30TH ST. A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A good plain cook, washer and ironer, or the general housework of a small family; best city reference.

308 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AS vegetable cook in a hotel; is willing to go as second.

318 EAST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as neat, plain cook; first class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

328 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Call for two days.

331 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit; makes up linen in style and does by hand and machine; no objection to a house or in a small private family; well recommended from last place.

338 WEST 48TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A respectable young girl as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and as laundress; best city reference from her last place.

344 WEST 29TH ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best reference.

349 15TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—AS first class Swedish cook in a first class house. Call for two days.

354 WEST 19TH ST. THIRD FLOOR BACK ROOM.—A young woman as good cook and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best city reference.

403 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A NEAT, TIDY young girl as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; willing to assist in washing and ironing, or to take the care of children; best city reference. Call for two days.

404 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference.

408 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron.

409 EAST 29TH ST. (RING FIFTH BELL).—A RESPECTABLE girl as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; best city reference.

417 9TH AV.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; can give good reference from her last place.

421 EAST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as good plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; good reference if required.

422 EAST 12TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV., IN STORE. A young woman as cook; thoroughly understands the business. First class city reference.

429 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A COMPETENT young woman to cook, wash and iron; is a first class bread and biscuit maker, and can make all kinds of desserts; city references. Call for two days.

455 WEST 42D ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman as first class cook; understands French and English cooking; a first rate baker and pastry cook; excellent references.

488 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—AS GOOD COOK; best city references.

501 WEST 35TH ST., CORNER 10TH AV. A RESPECTABLE girl as first rate cook, washer and ironer; has very good reference. Apply for two days.

533 2D AV., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; best city reference from last place.

611 2D AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A FIRST class cook; no objection to the country; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

621 6TH AV., IN THE HAIR STORE.—AS FIRST class French female cook in a private family; good recommendation.

631 2D AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; no objection to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

1,161 2D AV., NEAR 61ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN experienced woman as cook in a first class boarding house, or as meat cook in a hotel; understands her business in all its branches; two years' reference.

A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK UNDERSTANDS boning and larding; every kind of pastry and desserts; wages $25. Address FRENCH COOK, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COLORED COOK WANTS A SITUATION in a private house or else in a club house, with good reference. Address COOK, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, AS COOK in a restaurant; is a first class pastry cook; good city reference. Call at or address 55 Forsyth street, room 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND PASTRY cook in a boarding house or private family; good references. Address 54½ West 32d st., Uptown Advertisement office.

Chambermaids, &c.

13 MINETTA ST.—A COMPETENT COLORED GIRL as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children.

20 WEST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or nurse and seamstress.

24 IRVING PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with the washing and ironing.

32 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

51 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress.

108 UNION ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress or to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

131 WEST 29TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman as first class chambermaid and to do plain sewing; four years' best reference.

135 EAST 15TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID and chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at her last place.

206 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or [illegible]; good city reference.

208 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible]; five years' reference; city or country [illegible].

216 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

217 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would [illegible] in a private family. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

234 EAST 34TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and [illegible] or would do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

245 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

248 WEST 43D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family.

248 WEST 47TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG German girl as chambermaid [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible]; good reference [illegible].

250 WEST 40TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID [illegible].

256 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY, RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible] reference.

2[illegible] WEST [illegible] ST.—[illegible]

Chambermaids, &c.

311 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid or would do general housework.

317 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., BELL 19.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; best reference.

319 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; excellent reference.

320 EAST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress. Is an expert operator.

323 EAST 31ST ST. AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress in a private family; a first class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city or country; excellent city reference.

327 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Welsh woman as chambermaid.

336 EAST 47TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid or to do light housework. Call for two days.

337 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress and to assist with washing; good reference from last place.

339 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; would assist in washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

402 WEST 32D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress, or would cook and assist in washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

408 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; would assist with washing and ironing; good reference.

427 WEST 42D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years city reference.

462 8TH AV., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; will go a short distance in the country; good city reference.

514 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress or chambermaid and take care of growing children or the washing; best city references. Call for two days.

523 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid or to take care of children.

598 8TH AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 39TH ST.—A respectable girl, lately landed from England, as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; fully understands her business; good reference.

680 2D AV. AND 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL as first class chambermaid and laundress.

857 7TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 56TH ST.—A PROTESTANT girl, 16 years of age, to do chamberwork and fine sewing; a good home more desirable than wages. Call on or address S. J. S.

871 2D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in washing; good city reference from last place.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 19TH ST. AND AV. D.—A respectable young woman, lately arrived, as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

7 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and chambermaid. Apply to Mrs. Craft for reference.

15 WEST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; willing to assist with chamberwork or children.

41 2D AV., NEAR 10TH ST. NEXT TO DRY GOODS store.—A dressmaker, who thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and trimming for ladies and children in the latest style; can trim with taste; would make a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on three machines. Can be seen for two days.

123 HENRY ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG LADY AS seamstress or companion to a lady; can operate in the latest styles; terms moderate.

123 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER to go out by the day in private families; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; can do plain sewing.

135 WEST 17TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

148 EAST 20TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress in a respectable family; is a good dressmaker.

160 WEST 25TH ST.—DRESSMAKING.—ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters will accept of a few engagements by the day; refers to some leading families of this city. Call on or address O. R. D.

200 EAST 19TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements in families, by the day; is a first class cutter and fitter, and can make old dresses to look equal to new; best city reference. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and chambermaid in a family; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; city or country.

211 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would like to engage with a few more families by the day or week; best city reference. Call or address.

216 EAST 24TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as seamstress and chambermaid; understands the machine thoroughly; good reference.

246 WEST 23D ST.—A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN dressmaking, cutting and trimming, seeks employment with a dressmaker or in a private family. Call or address.

338 4TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a private family or to go out by the day; is a good dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can give good reference.

424 2D AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A first class dressmaker wants work by the day. Apply at Mrs. KARR'S.

473 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and to do light chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen till suited.

951 2D AV., CORNER 57TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking and family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines.

976 6TH AV., RING SECOND BELL.—A DRESSMAKER and competent operator on ladies' and children's underclothing by the day or week; can furnish Wheeler & Wilson machine if required. Call on or address DEMPSEY.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER DESIRES WORK AT her own house; old dresses and cloaks remodelled and made over equal to new; terms very moderate. Address Mrs. L. C. B., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER OF TASTE AND EXPERIENCE wishes a few more engagements by the day, or will take work home at very moderate prices. Address MARIE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A DRESSMAKER OF UNQUESTIONABLE ABILITY, accustomed to dressmaking in all its branches, will go by the day. Address Mrs. FRANK, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more customers by the day—Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish a machine if necessary. Address MADELINE, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

General Housework, &c.

51 SULLIVAN ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in the city.

85 CHARLTON ST. A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO housework or chamberwork and waiting in a small family.

97 WATTS ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family.

234 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO housework; well recommended.

239 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

281½ ELIZABETH ST., IN THE REAR.—AN AMERICAN woman and daughter, 13, Protestants, will take charge and do all the work for one person; a good home more desired than wages; good references.

323 EAST 15TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small private family, where she can have one servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; is willing and obliging. Call one day only.

333 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, front room.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do housework in a small private family.

359 WEST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good city reference.

377 EAST 4TH ST., SHOE STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework.

426 EAST 11TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

468 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A [illegible] to do general housework in [illegible]; is [illegible] willing to go a short distance in the country; chamberwork and assist with the washing; will [illegible]. Call for two days.

542 EAST 11TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

578 2D AV., ENTRANCE ON 32D ST.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

735 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and [illegible]; best city reference.

803 2D AV., NEAR 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do general housework in a small private family.

Housekeepers, &c.

31 EAST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER, with a widower or family [illegible]. [illegible] WILLARD.

5[illegible] EAST [illegible] ST.—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL [illegible] by an American woman, has [illegible] years' experience. Address HOUSEKEEPER.

101 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT [illegible] would like to take charge of a gentleman's household [illegible] Address Mrs. FENTON.

151 [illegible] AV., NEAR [illegible] ST.—[illegible] AS [illegible] housekeeper.

Housekeepers, &c.

154 EAST 56TH ST.—A CAPABLE AND EDUCATED lady, aged 30, as housekeeper; loves the society of children, and is capable and willing to instruct in vocal and piano music for some remuneration. Call on or address, for three days, HOUSEKEEPER.

159 EAST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK. AN American woman as housekeeper or cook in the country; will do no washing; will make herself otherwise useful. Call for two days.

170 7TH ST., NEAR AV. A, BASEMENT.—A LADY as housekeeper. Inquire for two days.

258 MONROE ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WIDOW AS housekeeper in a respectable family; best references given.

A NEAT, TIDY AMERICAN WIDOW, WELL RECOMMENDED, wishes a situation in a widower's family, few in number, as housekeeper. Address JULIA, Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, WITHOUT any encumbrance, as housekeeper, or would like to take care of children who have lost their mother, as she is kind and fond of children, having had the care of them from her girlhood; is also competent to wait on an invalid. Address NURSE, station D.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, WITH GOOD references, a situation as housekeeper or seamstress; a good home more of an object than wages. Apply at W. W. P., Union, 55 Bleecker st.

WANTED—POSITION BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW from the West as working housekeeper in the home of a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; would have no objection to go in a small private family; understands housekeeping and the care of young children; can sew nicely and operate on sewing machine. Address Mrs. RUPERT, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

34 GREENWICH AV., TOP FLOOR, REAR.—A widow woman wishes to go out by the day or week to do washing, ironing or housecleaning; best reference.

122 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 7TH AVS.—As good laundress; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent city reference.

134 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress or chambermaid; best city reference.

137 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A competent laundress wishes a washing to do at home, or would go out by the day; excellent references.

144 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take in washing; understands all branches of the business.

153 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman wishes some ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; is a first class laundress.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class laundress; 2½ years city reference from last place.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; is willing to assist with the chamberwork if required; best references from last place. Call for two days.

206 WEST 41ST ST.—WANTED, A FEW FAMILIES' or gentlemen's washing; also fine fluting.

208 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wishes ladies', gentlemen's and families' washing by the week, month or dozen. Call for two days on Mrs. SARAH ANTHONY.

222 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman wishes to take some washing and ironing at home; is a good washer and ironer.

222 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable young woman as thorough laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; best city reference from last employer.

229 WEST 26TH ST.—A COMPETENT MARRIED woman wishes ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house.

291 EAST 17TH ST., CORNER AV. C, ENTRANCE on 17th st.—A highly respectable woman would take into her house the washing of three or four gentlemen; best reference given. Inquire top floor, back room.

316 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress or to do light chamberwork and fine washing; good city reference.

332 EAST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman to take in washing, or will go out by the day; good references.

334 EAST 48TH ST., ROOM 13.—A RESPECTABLE widow woman wishes washing and ironing at her own house for families or single gentlemen.

364 7TH AV., IN THE BAKERY.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman wants ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or will go out by the day.

735 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first class laundress in a private family; best city reference.

793 2D AV.—RESPECTABLE, FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own home; reference if required.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, THE washing of a private family, or gentlemen's washing; does fine fluting and polishing; good references. Address LAUNDRESS, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Nurses, &c.

2D AV., CORNER 15TH ST.—A YOUNG HEALTHY WOMAN as wet nurse; baby two weeks old.

54 SPRING ST., ROOM 22.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman wants a child to wet nurse at her residence. None need apply but respectable persons. Address.

91 CANAL ST., NEAR ELDRIDGE, SECOND FLOOR.—A respectable young Protestant girl as nurse; best city reference. Mrs. STRANCH.

95 4TH AV., IN CIGAR STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as baby's nurse; can take a baby from birth and bring it up on bottle; is a very good sewer; good city reference. Call for two days.

105 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS COMPETENT nurse; is well experienced in the care of children; can take entire charge of an infant; understands feeding them on the bottle; is trusty and faithful; no objections to live in the country; best city references; wages $15 per month.

157 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as child's nurse; is capable of minding children; can bring an infant up on the bottle; would mind growing children and do some chamberwork; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

161 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG girl as nurse; good city reference.

162 EAST 25TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A CHILD TO nurse. Apply to Mrs. BARNHAM. Ring fourth bell.

178 BLEECKER ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse.

183 2D ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, 17 YEARS OF age, as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork in a private family. Call on or address H. SIEBERT.

212 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., ROOM 12. A competent girl as infant's nurse or to take care of children of any age; is good in both capacities; good plain seamstress; can come well recommended.

241 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, to wet nurse a baby at her own residence. Call for one week.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs. A respectable young girl to take care of children; willing and obliging; best reference; city or country.

247 EAST 29TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse. Call for two days.

302 GREENWICH ST., NEAR CHAMBERS.—A young German woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

302 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A competent young woman as first class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; best reference.

309 EAST 32D ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; best city reference.

309 EAST 24TH ST.—A LITTLE GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, to mind children, in a private family.

332 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D avs.—As nurse and fine sewer.

360 EAST 3D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse or chambermaid in a first class family; six years' reference from her last place. Call for three days.

427 EAST 13TH ST., ROOM 12.—A GERMAN MIDDLE aged woman as nurse, or would do general housework in a small American family; city reference.

526 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, living at home, to mind small children in a private American family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call or address.

454 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children and make herself generally useful; reference from last place.

680 2D AV. AND 37TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as competent nurse; is very fond of children.

1,048 2D AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 52D ST.—A respectable young [illegible] can take the entire charge of a baby [illegible] good city reference [illegible] two days.

A [illegible] GIRL AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; [illegible] Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; [illegible] city or country. Address N., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

122 WEST 24TH ST., BELL 10.—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS girl as waitress, willing to assist with the chamberwork; satisfactory reference. Call on or address ANNIE.

155 WEST 25TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—AN AMERICAN Protestant girl wants a permanent place as waitress; good [illegible] or as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

159 EAST 29TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS waitress; is willing and obliging; city reference. Can be seen [illegible].

164 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as waitress in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

175 [illegible] AV., BETWEEN [illegible] AND 21ST STS.—A RESPECTABLE woman as [illegible] or [illegible] chamberwork or plain sewing.

208 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITRESS [illegible] best city reference. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

50 [illegible] A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—A respectable Protestant German girl as lady's maid and first class seamstress; no objection to take care of grown children; best city reference.

318 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—A young lady as companion to a lady; is skilled in sewing and understands housekeeping; no objection to an invalid; is fond of children's society; any position of trust will be accepted. Call on or address COMPANION, for two days.

321 KENT AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE English woman as attendant on an invalid lady. Call on or address Mrs. JANES, for three days.

328 11TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as kitchenmaid. Call for two days.

431 WEST 19TH ST.—PRIVATE LESSONS IN THE English branches by an experienced lady teacher; terms moderate; best references.

2,412 2D AV.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY AS matron or assistant in a Protestant Institution; best references. Call on or address Mrs. HENDERSON, for one week.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or companion to a lady; is a first class needleworker; would make herself generally useful in a family; reference. Address N. J. E., box 145 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE WEST, ONE OF THE sufferers of the Chicago fire, wishes to become acquainted with a family who would be travelling to Iowa or St. Paul, Minn.; would be willing to make herself useful in any capacity; has a good English education. Address SAINT PAUL, box 89 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING companion; no objection to going abroad for two years. Address A. E. O. H., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS, FOR ALL POSITIONS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly found at 220 Bowery; entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY OF EDUCATION AND REFINEMENT IS desirous of finding a home in a congenial family, where there are several children, whose guardians would be willing to confide them to her training and instruction. The lady herself is not now in the city, and this notice is inserted by friends, who will furnish the most satisfactory proof of her character and qualifications not only as a teacher of all the English branches, but as one who, from her manner and other social gifts, would be welcome as an inmate in any cultivated family. Address R. P. G., box 112 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, GIVING PRIVATE LESSONS IN her own language, piano and French, wishes to have some more pupils; terms moderate. Address or apply to H. K., 340 West 29th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT GIRL WANTED—FOR WAITING and chamberwork. Apply at 61 Park av.

AN ASSISTANT OPERATOR WANTED—AT BURROUGHS' gallery, 276 Bowery.

A COOK WANTED—AT MR. L. CANTEL'S, 191 9TH av., near 23d st. Good references required.

A GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN INFANT; must sleep at home; city reference required. Call at No. 2 West Washington place, between 10 and 2.

A NEAT GIRL WANTED—AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, to assist in washing and ironing. Call after 10 at 156 West 51st st., near 6th av.

A GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for four in family; none but an honest and trustworthy person need apply; German preferred; no modern improvements. Apply at 340 3d av.

A SMART AND ENERGETIC LADY—TO DESIGN and superintend the manufacture of suits. Only such, with experience and good references, need apply for two days. SIEGEL BROS. & CO., 355 and 357 Canal st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED dressmaker wanted—One who is well qualified to superintend the manufacture of skirts. Apply to L. DRYFOOS & CO., Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas st.

A FIRST CLASS FEMALE COOK WANTED—IN A private family; must thoroughly understand her business and bring satisfactory references, who will be inquired of. Apply at 57 West 36th st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN REALIZE FROM $2 to $5 every day by soliciting orders; see for yourself. Apply at 649 Broadway, room 11.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY for Weed's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines on monthly instalments. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCH COMPANY, 48 Bleecker st.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; MUST come well recommended. 158 East 61st st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID; GERMAN preferred. Apply at 30 East 34th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; ONE WITH good references. Apply at 44 Union square.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small family; must have good references. Apply at 216 West 24th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, ONE who thoroughly understands her work, for boarding house. 355 West 24th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID IN A small private family; one who thoroughly understands her business; best city references required. Call at 156 West 52d st., from 9 until 12.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WILLING TO go to the country. Apply from 12 until 2 o'clock to-day at 25 West 58th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON FOR a small family; city reference required. Apply at basement door No. 9 West 37th st., after 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family; must be a good washer and ironer and plain cook. Call at 327 West 28th st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress; wages, $12. Apply at 110 West 12th st., from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply from 9 to 12 A. M. at 448 West 51st st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS German or French cooking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; only those well recommended need apply; wages from $16 to $18. 331 East 58th st.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS, TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of two growing children; none but a responsible, respectable person need apply. Call at No. 3 East 29th st., from 11 to 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK AND assist with washing and ironing; city references required. Call 9 to 1, at 214 East 17th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTANT, TO TAKE charge of children and to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 7 Van Nest place, Charles st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPERATOR FOR GROVER & Baker's machine. Only a perfect one need apply at 21 East 16th st., two doors west of Union square.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK TO ASSIST WITH the fine washing and ironing; city reference required. Call at 93 East 4th st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD, RESPECTABLE AND KIND dispositioned Protestant girl; must understand the care of children and do sewing. Apply, with city references, at 113 West 45th st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD LAUNDRESS, who is honest and can furnish good recommendations. Apply at once at 42 St. Mark's place, near 2d av. Wages $12.

WANTED—TWO COLORED OR PROTESTANT GIRLS in a small private family; one to cook, wash and iron, the other as seamstress and chambermaid; must refer to their last place. None others need apply, at 110 East 28th st., between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG WOMEN WHO WISH TO LEARN A PLEASANT business on the sewing machine, by which they can earn from $7 to $12 per week, with constant employment, can address S. M. K., Herald office.

$15.—AN EDUCATED LADY WANTED IN OUR establishment. Attendance required from 9 to 6. Punctuality an object. Apply after 10 to NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHING COMPANY, 775 Broadway.

235½ EAST 40TH ST.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; German preferred; for a small family, two persons; wages $12 per month.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

$50.—A YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS OF AGE, WILL give $50 to any one that will find him a good situation; I care not particular what it is; what I want is work; good reference given. Address P. C. ALLEN, Herald office.

445 4TH AV.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A BOY, 15 years of age, at any light work; city or country; best reference.

A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITUATION IN A private family; city reference. 237 West 27th st. Call for two days.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, wants a situation; wages no object; has good reference. Address H. D., box 122 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (COLORED) WISHES a situation with a doctor, to take care of a horse and make himself useful about the house; can give good reference. Call on or address J. W. F., 201 West 13th st.

A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD EXPERIENCE, active and obliging, who can influence considerable custom, desires a situation in a butcher's shop; wages small; satisfactory reference. Address M. C. C., box 112 Herald Uptown Branch office, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as footman or valet or waiter in a private family, who lately landed; is honest and first class London reference. Address P. D., box 119 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION [illegible] Call on or address ARMSTRONG, 794 6th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WANTS A SITUATION IN the grocery business; [illegible] Address [illegible] 9th av.

A MARRIED COUPLE, JUST ARRIVED FROM [illegible] [illegible] man as [illegible] and wife as professed cook, desire an engagement [illegible]; man age 31 [illegible]. Address or call on T. M., 114 Cedar st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS NIGHT watchman [illegible] good reference. Call on or address G. W. [illegible].

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUTH OF 16, LIVES WITH his parents, [illegible] wishes a situation in a good [illegible] business. Address [illegible] 2d East [illegible].

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] [illegible] address 104 East 47th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WATCHMAN in a store, warehouse or factory, by an honest, thoroughly competent and experienced man; best references given. Call on or address PETER DAVIS, 423 West 41st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GENTLEMAN; HAS spent seven years in iron foundry business, viz.: two practical, three office routine, two traveller. Address for three days J. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER OR SECOND clerk; is a reliable man, of middle age, well educated, speaks and writes German and English. Address C. C., box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, aged 40, a situation on a farm as manager or in other capacity; experienced in raising stock, and understands farming thoroughly; eleven years in last place. Apply personally or by letter, for two days, to J. H., 212 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER, NIGHT watchman, &c., by a German, 26 years of age, of good education and character. Address CHARLES PETERSON, 107 Eldridge st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER, BY A PROTESTANT man, with the best city reference from his last place, where he has been 13 years. Address B. T., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—I AM AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH FIRST rate city references, well up in accounts and French, and must obtain work of some kind immediately. Address ANXIOUS, box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST CLASS ITALIAN, French and English cook, having the reputation of being the best caterer in this country; has been connected with a first class hotel and restaurant in this city for many years; best reference for ability. Call on or address DONDI, Adelphi Hall, corner Broadway and 52d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED AND BOOKS BALANCED and scientifically kept; books balanced however complicately confused. Address A. E. R., box 3,461 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN OF FIVE YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE desires a position as entry or stock clerk in a wholesale dry goods house; permanency chief object. Please address R. H. F., Herald office.

AN IMPORTING DRUG AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE will make a favorable arrangement with an experienced travelling salesman controlling first class Western trade. Address, with references, box 3,851 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, STRICTLY RELIABLE, WANTS A situation as collector or clerk in an office; willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address ENERGY, Herald office.

A GOOD SALESMAN WANTED—IN A CLOTHING store; reference required. Apply to A. ISAACS, 273 Bowery.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 23, OF GOOD BUSINESS qualifications, desires a situation in a wholesale house; best reference furnished. Address HAZELTINE, Herald office.

OPERATORS, PLATE WORKERS, STUDENTS, APPRENTICES and dentist clerks taken by the year in our various dental establishments here and in Europe. PETERRE BROTHERS, 159 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LAD 16 YEARS OLD, IN a wholesale fancy goods, Yankee notion or dry goods house; best city references given. Address E. M., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, a good penman and quick at figures; not afraid of work and handy with mechanical tools. Address T. D., 67 Pike st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, as salesman in the china and glass business; one having several years' experience in the same. Address R. G. DEMAREST, 23 7th st.

SALESMEN TRAVELLING WEST OR SOUTH, WITH dry or fancy goods can make a liberal commission on a choice specialty for first class trade. Inquire at office 2, 819 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN. APPLY at 438 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR THE retail housefurnishing hardware. Address, with reference, M. & B., Herald office.

WANTED—SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge of a first class retail boot and shoe store, who can loan his employer $1,000 to $2,000 on good security. Address BOOTS & SHOES, Herald office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER, WHO IS acquainted with the hardware business; best references required. WHITNEY & ROGERS, 229 2d av.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC TRAVELLING SALESMAN in an established perfumery business. Address, with full references, J. B. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A CANADIAN university, a situation as assistant, or to form a partnership with a medical man either in New York or country. Address T., box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bookkeeper, &c., or copyist, in a law office; has a knowledge of short hand; first class references. Address W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN THE WHOLESALE GENTLEMEN'S furnishing goods, by a young man, as salesman; has had seven years' experience in the business; good reference given. Address M., box 155 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN OF MATURE age a situation as clerk or salesman; has been accustomed to the oil, paint and drysalting business. Address H. P., No. 8 Varick st., New York.

WANTED—A BOY AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN a lumber yard; must reside with his parents, be a good penman and correct at figures; salary $5 per week. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, residence, &c., LUMBER, station E Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BOOKKEEPER; ONE WHO understands bookkeeping in all its branches. Address, stating terms and references, J. A. G., box 4,145 New York Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLING SALESMAN for a ladies' dress trimming manufacturing establishment; must command some trade and be well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, A. B., box 142 Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a middleaged married man; no family; thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address J. C., 1,252 Broadway, harness store.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, by a sober, steady young man of long experience in this city; good references. Address for two days H. REILLY, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, BY A FIRST CLASS single young man; competent and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address J. C., 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

A GERMAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS; THE man as gardener; the wife as cook; both understand their business perfectly and not afraid to work. Address GARDENER, Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; willing and obliging; good reference. Address COACHMAN, box 120 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—BY A single man, Protestant, experienced city driver; thoroughly competent in his business; best city reference. Call at or address private stable, No. 4 Macdougal alley.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, single young man, 4 years' satisfactory city reference; is disengaged, as the family went to Europe. Call on or address J. M., 48 East 32d st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, NOT MORE THAN four months from England, wishes a situation as experienced coachman; no objection to country. Address P. O., 217 East 54th st.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY ARRIVED FROM THE OLD country, desires a situation as coachman or groom; willing to work in either city or country; wages moderate. Address J. D. M., box 112 Herald office.

A GERMAN (MARRIED) WISHES A SITUATION AS gardener; understands his business and the care of horses perfectly; has best references. Address R. K., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has a first class experience, and can be well recommended. Call on or address for two days M. E., 52 West 19th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him for some time and parted with him for want of use. I can recommend him to be honest, sober, willing and obliging, first class groom and careful driver; would be willing to go in the country. Any gentleman wishing his services can call on or address E. H. F., 52 Cedar st., for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class man, married; has the best city reference. Call on or address P. F., 30 4th av. Cause for leaving family going to Europe.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST class, single man; has had long experience in the city. Can be seen at No. 2 East 28th st., or address COACHMAN.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, who understands his business, in city or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. B., box 217 Herald office.

GERMAN COACHMAN, WITH BEST CITY REFERENCES, wants a situation; good groom and first class driver; sober and obliging. Address O. O., box 202 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family. Refers to Mr. Jones, of Davison & Jones, 41 Wall st., or Randall H. Foote, 30 Exchange place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; good reference. Address C. F. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man only a few months from Ireland; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address R. G., box 274 Plattsburg (N. Y.) Post office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE; [illegible] at sight. 300 6th av.

AGENTS WANTED—ONLY THOSE OF ABILITY need apply at 127 Eas[illegible] st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing [illegible] THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute. Day and Evening. Demand for operators.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE, ABILITY AND [illegible] is desired to represent an established and growing daily among the bankers, real estate dealers, [illegible] companies and business houses of New York. Address, with full particulars, TELEGRAPH, Herald office.

A STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN AN active intelligent man [illegible] references [illegible] competent man. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

FLORIST AND GARDENER.—A SINGLE MAN THOROUGHLY understanding his business [illegible] near New York. Apply at [illegible] D. C. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, ABOUT 16, TO WORK with a farmer. Inquire at 99 North Moore st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BARTENDER, WITH REFERENCES. No. 314 West 44th st.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMANLY AGENTS; NO capital, but respectable references required. Address C. V. C., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAMEN, Ordinary Seamen, First and Second Class Firemen and Carpenters. Apply to E. & J. W. RODE, 65 Market st., N. Y.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY IN A CLOTH HOUSE, 14 to 16 years old. Address J. T. H., box 185 Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN MAKE FIRES; ONE who can bring good reference. Apply at 44 Union square.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY ENGLISH OR American young man. Call at 41 West 26th st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug house, who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address DRUG, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD LUNCH COUNTER MAN WHO understands the oyster business. Apply, with reference, to PHILIP MILLIGAN, from 9 to 12 o'clock, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG OYSTER MAN; MUST open Boston style. Apply at PARKER'S, Broadway and 24th st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY, ABOUT SIXTEEN years of age, who writes a good hand, for general office work; salary first year $100. Apply at Nos. 2 and 3 College place, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—MEN TO EXAMINE OUR NEW CORN Sheller; shells six bushels per hour; retails $1 50; no charge for rights; $10 a day easy. WEBSTER & CO., office 251½ Bowery.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN AS FOREMAN IN the manufacture of a branch of the ivory goods business; must be an experienced cutter and turner. To the right man a liberal salary and permanent situation will be given. Address, this week, S. B. & Co., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; can easily make from $3 to $12 per day; business pleasant and respectable; convenient little article; success sure. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office 1.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT FOR THE STATE OF New Jersey for the best selling shuttle sewing machine in the market; great inducements offered to the right party. Address or call upon L. K. BAKER, at the office of D. A. Newton & Co., 20 Cortlandt st., New York.

WANTED—AN UNMARRIED GERMAN TO WORK on a farm in Westchester county; must be a good milker, handy on a farm and good in the vegetable garden. If references are satisfactory he can find a permanent situation by applying to A. ARMSTRONG, 21 Reade st., between 9 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, A TRAVELLING agent for the New England States and northern part of New York; one who is well acquainted with the hardware, cutlery, jewelry and stationery trade; liberal commission to a good salesman, who must have means of his own to travel with till his commissions are due. Address, with references, R. W. C., Herald office.

$30 PER WEEK EASILY MADE BY AGENTS selling our new idea Prize Package. Call on or address L.M.P. P. P. CO., 14 New Church st.

THE TRADES.

AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN WOULD like a situation; first class work. Address TASTE, Herald office.

ATTENTION.—WANTED TO GO WEST, TWO A NO. 1 decorators for draperies and paper. Apply to C. A. SCHMIDT, 35 Chambers st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST, ON Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Address 175 3d st., near South 3d, Williamsburg.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENGINEER; can do repairs or steam fitting; good references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Call on or address, for three days, E. COOK, 270 Greenwich st., up stairs.

A GOOD GENERAL MODELLER ON FIGURES AND ornaments wants a permanent situation. Address MODELLER, care of E. A. Kliebe, 130 Prince st.

FLAX AND TOW SPINNING, THREAD AND TWINE making.—A thoroughly competent man is open to an engagement as manager, superintendent or overlooker of the above. Address for seven days MANAGER, Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—ASSISTANT OPERATOR WANTED; one well up in the business. Wanted, Camera, Box and Tube, 5x7, to make four cards or 36 gems. Apply at 228 Bowery, from 10 till 4 o'clock.

PRESSMAN WANTED—ONE WHO CAN RUN A ROTARY or execute the finest specimens of typography on large cylinders, to act as superintendent of a pressroom. Only first class men need apply to FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 63 Beekman st.

TO JOB PRINTERS. WANTED, A FIRST CLASS job printer, to go to Chicago; wages $21 per week; prompt pay and steady employment. Inquire from 11 to 12 of M. J. SCANLAN, 91 and 93 9th av.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED, AN ENGAGEMENT, by a practical operator; studio or field work; good copyist; or would manage a branch establishment. Address G. B. S., 113 West 46th st., 6th av., New York.

TO PAINT AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS.—THE advertiser, who is thoroughly competent to manufacture all kinds of colors, both dry and pulp, wishes a position as manager in a manufactory. Address S. T., Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM SHIRT CUTTER. Apply to WARING & HUGUENIN, 74 Franklin st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PASTRY BAKER; ONE that thoroughly understands hotel and restaurant business. Address BAKER, box 157 Herald office.

WATCH CASE TURNER WANTED. TIFFANY & CO., Union square, entrance 15th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL MACHINIST TO GO in the country; middle aged man, with family, preferred. Apply at 112 Chambers st., New York, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR ENGINEER IN a rectifying establishment; he must understand managing a French column still. CRARY, PIKE & CO., 61 and 63 Water st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BRICKMAKER AND burner, to take charge of a brickyard for the coming season. A man having some capital can have an interest in the concern, besides a liberal salary. Address Post office box 550, Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN AS FOREMAN OF a machine shop; he must have a clear head, good mechanical abilities and be a strict disciplinarian; to such a man I will pay a liberal salary. Any one feeling able to fill such a position address J. G. R., Jersey City Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COPPER SMELTER, WHO must be thoroughly acquainted with the working of refining furnaces, and who must produce first class references. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 to L. G. SPILSBURY, 42 Pine st., room 12.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEUX PERSONNES FRANCAISES DESIRENT ETRE placées ensemble; l'homme sachant le service de jardinier et de cocher, et la femme cuisinière ou femme de chambre. Adresser PIERRE, Herald office, pour trois jours.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE, BIEN ELEVEE ET distinguée, veut une position dans une famille comme gouvernante ou pour compagnie d'une dame, pouvant se rendre utile. Adresser PARISIENNE, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UN JEUNE FRANCAIS, PARLANT ANGLAIS, DESIRE se placer dans un restaurant ou hotel; de premières références seront données. Adresser C. R., 195 Bleecker st., au coin de Greene, second étage.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT arrivée, munie de bonnes recommandations, désire trouver une place dans une famille privée, comme bonne d'enfants; elle peut coudre et s'occuper selon sa force. S'adresser pour références chez Mme. LECOUNIERE, 174 6me av., entre la 15me et 16me rues.

UNE BONNE OUVRIERE FRANCAISE FAISANT bien la robe, la lingerie et la mode désirerait chez elle de l'ouvrage ou des journées dans les familles. S'adresser à Mme. LOUISE RAMU, 117 Bleecker st.

UNE JEUNE FILLE FRANCAISE CHERCHE A SE placer dans une famille americaine ou allemande pour bonne d'enfants. Adresser ALBINA, chez Mons. de Harell, 42 Great Jones st.

COAL AND WOOD.

$5 50 FOR NUT COAL; EGG AND FURNACE, $6; stove, $6.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. THOMAS THEDFORD, corner Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street, M. ABRAHAMS will pay the highest prices for ladies' cast off Clothing; also Carpets and Furniture; ladies attended by Mr. or Mrs. Abrahams.

ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBTAINED FOR cast off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, 21 Sixth avenue, third store above Waverley place.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 452 FOURTH AVENUE, ABOVE Twenty-ninth street.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices B. Mintz pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; from $10 to $50 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing 50 per cent more will be paid than by any other dealers. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 506 SIXTH AVENUE, near Forty-sixth street.—Having a new and from the West large orders for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6, Coats, $5 to $20; Dresses, $6 to $50. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. PLATTO.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN MILITARY hospital experience; diseases successfully and permanently cured; consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 191 Bleecker street.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street.

ALL NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES PERMANENTLY and effectually cured without detention from business by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE, are relieved, speedily cured by Dr. GRINDLE, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. AND MRS. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS FOR LADIES; confidential and scientific treatment. Office, 130 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

DR. WEST, PROFESSOR OF MIDWIFERY, AND MME. WEST, female physician, 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

DR. AND MADAME SELDON, PHYSICIANS FOR LADIES [illegible] treatment, advice free. Office 47 Amity street, near Fifth avenue.

LADIES, CONSULT DR. ALEXANDER KING, HIS [illegible] experience will warrant your confidence. [illegible] Correspondence promptly answered.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 146 CHARLES street, between Washington [illegible] [illegible] Board during [illegible] &c.

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BOARD WANTED.

1 BLOCK [illegible] SQUARE, HURON House, Broadway [illegible] sixth street. Rooms, singly or [illegible] Board, lodging, $1.

1 BLOCK AND A HALF FROM FIFTH AVENUE Hotel. [illegible] Board, two elegantly furnished Rooms [illegible] West Twenty [illegible] street.

2 LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND [illegible], with excellent Board [illegible] 42 St. Mark's place.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY [illegible] second floor for gentleman and wife or two [illegible] first class table. [illegible] terms moderate. [illegible] Fourth street.

2D FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO ROOMS, COMMUNICATING, may be had, with Board, at 64 West Thirty second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

2 LARGE HALL ROOMS AND LARGE SQUARE Rooms [illegible] desirable [illegible] a rare opportunity [illegible] 23 Clinton place.

2D DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 3 EAST THIRtieth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on first or second floor [illegible] table first class; home comforts realized; references.

3 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, 136 BLEECKER street.—[illegible] and $7—Furnished Rooms, large and small, to let, with Board, to families or single persons; table board $4 [illegible]. 136 Bleecker street.

$4 EACH UP.—SELECT BOARD AND A COMFORTAble Room for husband and wife or two persons [illegible] Central Park. 65 East Ninety-second street, near [illegible].

5TH AVENUE, 602.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON [illegible] floor, with all modern improvements [illegible] with Board, at a moderate price.

5TH AVENUE, 257.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS to let, with private table; best references given and required.

$5 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK FOR GOOD BOARD, with single Rooms; Day Board, with Room, $1 50; Lodgings, [illegible]; Meals, [illegible] watchman all night. Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

5TH AVENUE.—JUST VACATED, A SUPERIOR SUIT of three or four Rooms, on the parlor floor of the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue. Private table only.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED Rooms, with excellent Board; single or en suite; pleasant home, with home comforts. Apply at 1?0 Bleecker st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six doors west of Broadway; Table Board, $5.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—GENTLEMAN OR GENTLEman and wife can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, either with or without Board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME suite of Rooms on second floor, to let, with or without private table; also other Rooms, for gentlemen.

9TH STREET, 51 WEST, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, brown stone house.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, sunny exposure, with first class board and few boarders.

12 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

12TH STREET, EAST, 137.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen wanting the comforts of a home in a private family, cosey Rooms, southern exposure, bay window, all modern improvements, clean house, plentiful, excellent table, good attendance, no other boarders in the house (would let without board if preferred), 10 minutes from the City Hall, may call at 137 East Twelfth street.

14TH STREET, 312, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—A large square Room, front, for two gentlemen, with good table, for $14; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 252 WEST, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Elegant Rooms [illegible] families or single gentlemen, with or without Board; also Table Boarders accommodated.

15TH STREET, 112 WEST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room and Hall Bedroom, southern exposure, to let, together or separately, with good Board.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE Madison Avenue Park.—To let, furnished, with Board, one Suit elegant Rooms, third floor, front.

18 WEST FOURTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single Room on second floor; also back Parlor, with or without Board. House and table first class.

18 WEST 13TH STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED extension Room and Room adjoining, with good Board, to gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Vacancies for two or three gentlemen on fourth floor, with superior Board; also handsome Room on first floor; location unexceptionable; references.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN UNusually desirable suite Second Floor (Parlor and Bedroom), with Board, in a private family of culture, near Madison square.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE FURnished Room, with extension, on second story, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; also a single Room.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE, LARGE, PLEA-

23 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECond and third floors, with or without Board.

23 AND 25 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND block east of Broadway.—Pleasant, large and single Rooms, with first class table; terms $10 to $22.

24 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE Gilsey House.—Two Rooms to rent, with or without Board.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A small Room on the fourth floor, with first class Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

29 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished front Parlor and front Rooms, south side, with or without Board.

31 MADISON AVENUE (MADISON SQUARE).—THIRD floor large Room, also single Room, with Board.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished Room on first floor, also one on third, in a small, quiet family, with or without Board; would suit one or two gentlemen; terms moderate to a good party.

33 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FAMILY ROOMS TO let, with Board; terms reasonable.

34TH STREET, WEST, [illegible].—VERY FINE FRONT Room, third floor, with first class Board, hot and cold water, large closets, bath, at very reasonable price.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A suit of Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; also hall Room to rent, with first class Board.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for gentleman and wife; Rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Table; also single Rooms for gentlemen; references.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO RENT, with or without Board, two handsomely furnished third story front Rooms; hot and cold water; in a first class house; references exchanged.

46 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TO LET, WITH GOOD Board, newly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; ample closets, hot and cold water, two bathrooms; references.

46 THIRD STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Möblirte Zimmer, mit erster classe Board, für Herren und Ehepaare; gas und bad. Reasonable Bedingungen. Preise mässig. Haus geräumig.

50 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Parlor and Bedroom on first floor, sunny exposure, with first class Board for family or party of gentlemen. Terms moderate.

61 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE Reservoir Park.—Rooms, sunny and [illegible] for gentlemen, with [illegible].

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE and [illegible] Rooms on third floor [illegible] a first class house, with superior table; references exchanged.

107 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a private boarding house.

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—[illegible] second Floor to let, with Board, en suite or singly [illegible] small family; unexceptionable location; references.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen [illegible]; house and table first class; terms moderate. References.

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished [illegible] Board. [illegible]

113 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—[illegible] OR without Board, in a cottage, to gentleman and [illegible].

114 WEST THIRTY-[illegible] STREET.—[illegible]

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—[illegible]

117 [illegible]

136 [illegible]

136 [illegible]

138 [illegible]

131 [illegible] AVENUE [illegible]

140 [illegible] BETWEEN [illegible] references exchanged.

151 WEST TENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large, handsome Room, with ample closets and all improvements, suitable for gentleman and wife; family small; house first class.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, where the freedom and comforts of a home can be had in an English family.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ONE large and two small Rooms, third floor, to let, to single gentlemen, with or without Board; house and location first class.

232 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—A PARTY OF two or four can have Board and excellent accommodations at a moderate price. Genteel cottage and first class neighborhood.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; private family.

271 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO A PARTY of gentlemen and their wives, Rooms, with Board. Terms: gentlemen, $7 per week; gentlemen and wives, $[illegible].

307 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO [illegible] or two genteel young ladies employed during the day can obtain good Board at reasonable terms.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; references.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEgant front Parlor and two Bedrooms, with ample closets, bath, &c., on second floor, to let; superior Board; unexceptionable private table. References.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR TO LET TO gentleman and wife or single gentleman; also other pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family; terms very moderate. 130 West Twentieth street.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES TO TAKE ONE OR two children to Board; will give them a mother's care; the best reference given. Address 409 West Thirty-ninth street, in the store.

A NEATLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR AND Room adjoining, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife; private table preferred; no other boarders. Address S. WHITEHEAD, 212 East Fortieth street.

A FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOUSE, NEAR Central Park, will take a gentleman and wife to board; all the comforts of a home. Address box 2,9?5 Post office.

A.—HANDSOME ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, ON Lexington avenue, near Fifty-first street, with Board; private family. Address O. OWENS, Herald office. References [illegible].

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first class Board by a small, refined family, [illegible] Fifth avenue. Address B. B., box 1?? Herald office. No other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, will let two or three elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single, with or without Board; terms moderate to parties who will suit. References exchanged. 116 Waverley place.

A COSEY PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman and wife, with or without Board for lady; also single Room; two in family. At 276 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for single gentlemen or for gentlemen and wives, at 41 West Twenty-sixth street; prices reasonable; location first class.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, wanted, by two gentlemen; must not be above Twenty-fifth street. Address, stating terms, MOUND CITY, Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A SINGLE ROOM, with Board; east side, above Fourteenth street preferred; terms not to exceed $8 per week. Address G. W. P., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; must have home comforts; terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, RESPONSIBILITY, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a private family; second story front room and bedroom; at a moderate price; location between Madison and Sixth avenues and Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets. Address W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHERE French is spoken; where lessons can be taken preferred. Address, stating terms, E. H. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN THE immediate vicinity of Forty-second street and Broadway. References unexceptionable. Address BOARD, station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children and nurse; three rooms, on second or third floor preferred, and private table; situation above Thirtieth street and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box [illegible] Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child of four years, in the city or in the country, or a neighboring town not more than three hours' ride by cars; one Room. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, O. R. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEman, wife, infant and nurse, in a strictly private family, in Harlem, west side of Third avenue, near boat and cars. Address J. E. F., box 143 Herald office.

[illegible] where the reception room could be used as an office; location Fourteenth to Thirtieth street and Third to Sixth avenues; references given and required. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., which must be reasonable, PHYSICIAN, box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman, with Board. Terms $7 per week. Address A. O., Herald office.

HOTELS.

FRENCH HOTEL, 53 BOND STREET.—ELEGANT FURnished Parlor and Bedroom, with first class Board, for gentlemen; also other large Rooms and single Rooms for gentlemen, with Board.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, TWENTY-SECOND STREET and Fifth avenue.—Two Suits and a few single Rooms on Fifth avenue, newly and splendidly furnished; table d'hôte or European plan.
WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Good, clean, lighted Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 and $3 a week; Family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $8 a week.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—SEVERAL LARGE HOUSES TO LEASE, FOR business purposes, on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-[illegible] street, running three or four corners. Apply to E. H. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A SPLENDID LITTLE STORE TO LET ON THE west side of Sixth avenue, 60 feet deep, with water and water closets, gas fixtures and [illegible] on window [illegible] of window, 6 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, in one pane, [illegible]. This is the best block on the avenue for hairdressing or gentlemen's furnishing goods. Also one large store suitable for [illegible] goods, [illegible], or boot and shoe store; and one Corner Store, 25x75 feet. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 990 Sixth avenue.

DRY BASEMENT TO LET—AT 55 WEST EIGHTEENTH street, near Sixth avenue. Apply there. $25 per month.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY, FOUR stories, [illegible]; 15 City Lots, 40 Horse Engine, on East Forty and Ashbridge streets, Newark, or 2?4 Bowery, N. Y.

MOST PROMINENT LOCATION, JUNCTION, ONE door from Broadway, corner of Sixth avenue, store and Upper Part of house, or divided for business; rent cheap. 56 West Thirty-second street.

OFFICE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR TO LET—SUITED for commission business; possession forthwith. Apply at No. 5 [illegible] street, first loft.

STORE TO LET—8 COURTLANDT STREET, AT REAsonable rent. Apply at 107 Fulton street to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE 112 GRAND STREET, EXTENDING FOR MANY years occupied by Lake & McCreery as their silk department, will be to let very low; 125 feet. Room on railway. Address CLOVER, office, 15 West Thirty-[illegible] street.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS, SINGLY, TO LET [illegible] separate in the [illegible] building [illegible] Inquire at 218 West Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR CLUB HOUSE, IN ELEGANT [illegible] for a term of years [illegible], a large [illegible] House, on [illegible] avenue and Thirty-[illegible] street. Address box 2,842 Post office.

TO LET—A WELL LIGHTED BACK [illegible] [illegible]

TO LET—THE FINE CORNER STORE, EAST BROADWAY [illegible] street.

TO LET—STORE 404 CANAL STREET, RUNS [illegible]
[illegible] CONDIT, 1?2 East [illegible] street.

TO LET—1?12 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street [illegible]

TO RENT—A VERY [illegible] MARBLE FRONT STORE [illegible]

THE NEW BUILDING, [illegible] FIFTH AVENUE AND [illegible]

T[illegible]
JAMES [illegible] street.

$2,000.—[illegible] FOURTEENTH STREET, BROADWAY [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible] Take [illegible]

TO LET [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT House to let, 134 West Twenty-seventh street; immediate possession; rent $1,600 a year. Apply at 100 Sixth av.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, containing City Map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

TO LET FROM NOW TILL MAY, 1873, A NEW brown stone House, with all modern improvements, desirably located in Harlem; rent to be paid by boarding a lady without children. Address L. P., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FRENCH FLAT TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN improvements, partly furnished, and Furniture for sale cheap. Inquire of Mr. ADAIR, at 256 West Thirty-first street.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT FOR ONE or two gentlemen; bath and gas, family private, references exchanged; terms moderate. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

A LADY HAS A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom, with gas, to let to a gentleman, in a private family, without board. Call for two days at 450 Sixth avenue, first door from Twenty-eighth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, A small Room on first floor, hot and cold water and gas, suitable for a gentleman, very cheap. 62 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 86 EAST [illegible] street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO let. En suite or singly; suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also Hall Rooms. 51 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, FROM $2 to $5 per week, at 45 Renwick street, near Spring.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN FIND PLEASANT furnished Rooms at 64 Amity street, corner South Fifth avenue.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED, IN A PRIvate house occupied by owner; contains water and gas; convenient to Broadway and Bowery. 62 Third [illegible].

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, IN A first class private house, fine location, the Third and, if required, a part of the Fourth floor; rent $480. 27 Beekman place, between Forty-fiftieth and Fifty-first streets.

TO LET, FURNISHED, TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, without board, on second floor, a large alcove Room; hot and cold water; grate fire; $8 per week. Also a large Room on third floor. 223 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to a family of adults, the larger part of a three story House, with all improvements. Apply at 222 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND HALL Rooms, with grate and gas, hot and cold water; board if good. Apply 1?0 West Twentieth street.

8 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, TWO DOORS from Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, in perfect order; references exchanged.

20 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—DESIRABLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen, at $3 per week; one hall Room, $2 50; also large double Room, suitable for two.

28 CHARLTON STREET.—TWO NICELY FURnished Rooms, on third floor, for one or two gentlemen; good location; private family; terms moderate.

37 UNION SQUARE.—A NICE ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, just vacated; may be had furnished for $6 per week. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on fourth floor.

45 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Bedroom, with bathroom adjoining, to let to a gentleman.

128 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—To let, furnished Rooms, on second floor, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

257 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED second story front Room to let, with hot and cold water in, bath and gas, and pantries, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—Neatly furnished Rooms and Bedrooms, for housekeeping, or for a single gentleman or lady, in a private house; all improvements; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—UNfurnished, until May 1, 1872. Inquire from 2 to 4 P. M. at 51 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS. INQUIRE OF the owner of the house, at 155 West Twenty-fifth street. $30 per month.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FULLY FURNISHED SMALL COTTAGE OR PART of a House wanted, by a private family, in New York, Brooklyn, or near, for good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $1,000; first class references. Address HOUSEKEEPING, box 167 Herald office.

CHEAP LOFTS WANTED—WITH STEAM POWER, BEtween Fulton and Canal streets. Address N. F. CO., box 141 Herald office.

[illegible] square feet of surface room, one or two rooms, well lighted. Address W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A LOT TO RENT OR PURCHASE, FOR manufacturing purposes, either in city or Hoboken, at a low price. Apply at dyeing establishment 270 Fourth av.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; rent not over $40 per month; located between Broadway, Fourth street, Seventh avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Address FARMER, box 129 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, SECOND OR third Floor, unfurnished or partly furnished, with conveniences for light housekeeping, in a private house. Address MADISON, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping, between Lexington and Seventh avenues; rent must be moderate. Address E. S., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, IN A NEAT, PRIVATE house, Parlor Floor and Basement or a nice First Floor, with Kitchen; location below Twenty-fifth street, east of Broadway. Address A. C. K., box 141 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PORK PACKING HOUSE, IN a good locality for retail trade. Address G. H., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL House [illegible] PHYSICIAN, box 1?? Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suit, cost $475, for $1?5; [illegible] walnut Parlor suits, in reps, for $[illegible]; Suits rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, Curtains, Carpets, [illegible] Chamber Furniture, [illegible] Extension Table, [illegible] 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL dispose of all their Furniture and Contents of private residence 129 West 2?th street, viz.: [illegible], Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Carpets, &c., at half original cost, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALL THE FIRST CLASS FURNITURE OF PRIVATE mansion 121 West 2?th st., to be [illegible] for cash.—Parlor Suits in satin brocade, $75; reps, $40; Bedroom Suits, $40; [illegible], cheap.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 190 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture for sale.—Piano [illegible]. Superb Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered with brocatel, cost $[illegible], for $200; Etagere, Pianoforte, Paintings, Statuary, Bronzes, Chamber, Dining, Furniture, Silverware; sacrifice. M. H. ISAACS, [illegible] W. 12th st., near 5th av.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.,
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-[illegible] street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING—AN IMmense stock and low prices at R. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, [illegible] Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

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DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
[illegible]

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE WANTED.—FAMILIES [illegible] Address [illegible]

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R[illegible]

MACHINERY.

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FOR SALE [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE WANTED [illegible] POWER [illegible]

WANTED [illegible] ENGINE AND [illegible]

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FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
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as BRUTUS,
In JULIUS CÆSAR.
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MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
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Directors, R. Mulder, W. Formes and Th. Habelmann.
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AT THE STADT THEATRE,
L'AFRICAINE,
with an extraordinary cast. Chorus of 50; orchestra of 40.
GREAT MISE EN SCENE.
Seats at Schirmer's Music Store and at the Theatre.

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ALL THE TABLEAUX AND SONGS ENCORED.
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A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABlished Boot and Shoe Store, in Jersey City; reasons given for selling. Inquire of WM. EATON, 152 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR AND CIGAR STORE, PRINCIpal avenue; must be sold this week for less than half its value. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., Auctioneers, 275 Bowery.

A HOTEL AND BARROOM FOR SALE—AT A LOW price; also Restaurants, Corner Liquor Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, Confectioneries, Candy Stores, Coffee and Cake Saloons, Bakeries, Sample Rooms, Lunch Rooms, Cigar and Tobacco Stores, at low prices.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS PAYING CORNER Grocery Store, on a principal business corner in Jersey City; splendidly fitted up; Lease, Stock, Fixtures, Horse and Wagon; worth $8,000; will sell for one-half its value, or at a fair valuation; also the Butcher's Fixtures connected; first class; this is a chance. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auc[illegible].

A GOOD [illegible] until sold [illegible] seven years. For particulars address K. S., box 11? Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE—Excellent business location; extensive cash trade; on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE—UNSURpassed [illegible] doing a good paying business; Roomy, low rent; will be sold very cheap.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

A SPLENDID OYSTER SALOON ON FIRST AVEnue, doing splendid business; sacrificed on account of owner going South; rare chance for oystermen.
L. J. SWARSKOPH, Auctioneer, 273 Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL FOR SALE. TERMS easy. Apply to WILLIAM MORRISON, Middletown, N. Y.

A BAKERY FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATION UNsurpassed; extensively patronized; low rent; rare chance to make money; must sell. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. G. W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE AT 241 WEST Fifty-[illegible] street, grocery.

A.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Liquor Store, one of the best locations in the city; [illegible] cheap rent; must be sold. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., [illegible] Bowery.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS MAN.—FIRST class Grocery, Stock, Lease and Fixtures for sale; [illegible] will sell cheap for cash this week; other business to attend to. Actual worth $5,000; will sell for cash $[illegible]. Inquire at 3?? Second avenue.

BAKERY FOR SALE, NO. 174 SIXTH AVENUE, doing a strictly cash business; will be sold low for cash, as the owner has other business.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—WITH FIXTURES, LEASE, [illegible], &c., all in perfect order. Apply at 534 West Eighteenth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—SEVEN YEARS' LEASE; low rent, elegantly fitted up, marble floor, rescued, &c.; we [illegible] average business $20 daily. For sale at a very low figure for cash. Apply at the store, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DYE HOUSE, now doing a large, profitable business; good cause for selling. Address DYER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A HERRING SAFE, IN GOOD ORDER; size, [illegible] feet high, 3 feet 8 wide, 2 feet 4 deep; double doors. Can be seen at No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer street.

FOR SALE—OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, ON Third avenue, doing a good business. Apply, until 12 M., [illegible] Third avenue.

FOR SALE—CORNER DRUG STORE, DOWN TOWN; good location, suitable for physician; lease of [illegible] years for five years. Apply to Mr. M. J. McCLOSKEY, 2?? Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BAR, BILLIARD AND OYSTER Saloon [illegible] Sixth avenue [illegible] on Thursday, January 18, at 12 o'clock. Particulars of M. DOUGHTY, 79 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF HAT STORE No. 8 Bowery, and the Lease [illegible] with very liberal terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STATIONERY BUSINESS, ESTABlished [illegible] years; price $1,200; will take a mortgage on real estate for $1,000 in part payment. Address STATIONER, box 1?2 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A well established retail [illegible] Store; stock from $5,000 to $8,000. Apply to GEORGE SILVER, 32 Murray st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS, AND part of a Store to let. 625 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME LITTLE OYSTER [illegible] doing a good business. For particulars address BUSINESS, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE, IN [illegible]

FOR SALE—TO A COMPETENT MAN, A COMMERCIAL College [illegible] Address J. C. FILKIN, [illegible] Bowery.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] THE STOCK AND FIXTURES [illegible] Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE [illegible] A STEAM LAUNDRY, WITH [illegible] Newark, N. J.

H[illegible]

L[illegible]

RESTAURANT FOR SALE [illegible]

S[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY (TO-DAY), JAN. 17,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Grand Complimentary Testimonial to
MATILDA HERON,
when the most attractive programme ever presented to the public will be offered, embracing the names of the
GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE PROFESSION.
NEARLY EVERY MANAGER OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THEATRES HAS TENDERED HIS SERVICES, WITH THOSE OF THEIR SEVERAL COMPANIES.
The entertainment presented will in every respect be one of the most novel and attractive that can be offered wherein so many great artists can appear in one afternoon.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as Petruchio in "Katherine and Petruchio," assisted by his dramatic company.
WALLACK'S COMPANY
will play one act of a sterling comedy.
THE THIRD ACT OF DIVORCE
will be given by Augustin Daly's dramatic company.
The third and fourth acts of
CAMILLE
will introduce two young lady débutantes, pupils of Miss Heron.
The first act of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
will be presented, introducing Laura Keene, John Jack and others.
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM
in a favorite ballad.
MARK SMITH
WILL SING "FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN."
J. LEVY
will perform one of his select Cornet Solos.
MASTER PERCY ROSELLE
in the celebrated scene from King John.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THE ST. FELIX BALLET TROUPE,
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
and ROLLIN HOWARD.
The beneficiary will address the audience at the termination of the performance.
Doors open at 12 o'clock. Performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, ONE DOLLAR; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50.
NOTICE.—Owing to the refusal on the part of one of the profession, at the eleventh hour, to play the part of Armand, Miss Heron will not appear as Camille.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
Last week but Two of the Season.
MONDAY—"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."
TUESDAY—"LA PERICHOLE."
WEDNESDAY—"BARBE BLEUE."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
West Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.

EVERY NIGHT will be noted for the twentieth week Mr. Augustin Daly's new [illegible] drama of the times, entitled "DIVORCE." Characters, including Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Nellie Mortimer, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. Lemoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, D. Whiting, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, Edmund Pierce, John Burnett, G. Godfrey, W. Beekman and others.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

The box sheet is open daily from 8 to 6, and seats may be secured for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.

25TH "DIVORCE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
150th performance of "DIVORCE," Saturday, January 27.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART......................................Manager
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL FEMALE DANSEUSES,
THE CHARMING EARL-INI SISTERS,
Mlle. TOOLLY-INI,
Mlle. WILO-INI, AT MATINEE,
Mlle. WHITE-INI,
assisted by Mlle. DE VERE and the HOLT SISTERS,
PROFESSOR HILTON
and his Three Talking and Singing Heads.

WHITE CROOK. WHITE CROOK. WHITE CROOK.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
An entire New Olio, introducing all the Mammoth Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.

TIME TABLE.

7:45—Curtain rises.
7:55—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:02—Bridone Woodman's Sabot Dance.
8:25—Carlina's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crows," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:50—The Fairy Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
8:50—Quartet, "We Come, Strangers of Earth."
8:55—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. Persia Sassi.
9:00—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:20—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:31—Pas de Creoles, by Adrienne, Bambina, Felicita, Marchesi.
9:?2—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
9:55—The Infant Ballet Troupe. [illegible] Sassi.
9:57—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:02—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:?—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:?7—Professor Samwell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:?—The Astonishing Egyptian Jugglers.
10:?—Grand and Imposing Amazon March.
11:?—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
in consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,
JOHN GARTH,
now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—Herald.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
FAIRY PANTOMIME AND COMIC HARLEQUINADE
of GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and Mr. CHARLES W. FISH.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY.
Twenty-third street and Sixth av., near Booth's Theatre.
Success of SHOO FLY and THE BRIGANDS.
First appearance of Mr. G. W. ROCKEFELLER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
Seats secured in advance. Matinee Saturday at 2.

PAUL FALK'S
POPULAR CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING,
at the PAVILION,
6?? BROADWAY 6??,
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
The world renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

"NINTH REGIMENT QUICKSTEP," BY D. L. DOWNING, with lithograph portrait of the late Colonel Fisk; [illegible] Grand Duke Alexis Galop; [illegible] Waltz; [illegible] Polka; Turner, [illegible] J. R. Thomas, 50c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. COLTON will give the fourth Lecture and Exhibition, for a lady only, in the large Hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 18. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

CARD.—MUSICAL—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORgan, Guitar, Violin, Singing, Harmony. 92 Clinton place [illegible]. Day and evening.
J. JAY WATSON, Director. Circulars mailed free.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY, WITH BEST REFERences, [illegible] piano at their residences. [illegible]

A HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR ORGAN, FOR sale cheap [illegible] BATTERSON, 62? [illegible] avenue, near Fo[illegible] street.

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN OF GREAT ABILITY [illegible] Call on or address [illegible], Fifth avenue, fourth door [illegible]

A LADY OF THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION [illegible] Address J. C. G., [illegible] Broadway.

TO BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA LEADERS.—A [illegible] can be obtained by [illegible] Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST, FOR A CHURCH IN [illegible] Address, with particulars, W. G. [illegible], New York.

WANTED—A CONTRALTO, FOR AN EPISCOPAL [illegible]

431 WEST [illegible] STREET.—PIANO [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. [illegible] DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC [illegible] private academy, 2? East [illegible]

J. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—Last nights of the New Play of MONALDI, with
Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and
Miss GROSWOLD,
supported by a complete company.
In active preparation, and shortly to be produced, a New Society Play entitled
MARRIAGE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
FAREWELL TO THE FLORENCES.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
The engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
positively closes with the present week. It is therefore respectfully suggested by the management that advantage should be taken of the few nights afforded to witness Mr. FLORENCE'S wonderful representation of the character of OBENREIZER, in Dickens' romantic Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE.
The piece, which is deeply interesting, is produced with new scenery, accessories and a powerful distribution of parts.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. FLORENCE FOR THE LAST TIME BUT TWO AS OBENREIZER.
SATURDAY, AT 2,
LAST NO THOROUGHFARE MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
In grateful recognition of the brilliant success which has attended the protracted engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
the management have offered them the compliment of a
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
the acceptance of which has been courteously acknowledged, and
FRIDAY EVENING
announced as the one selected for the occasion. Mr. FLORENCE will appear, for the last time but two, as OBENREIZER, the Swiss, in Dickens' romantic Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTEENTH CONCERT BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
with Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violinist and Violoncello.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..................Musical Director
Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, [illegible].
Tickets for sale at 701 Broadway and Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM
CLOSED
in consequence of
THE DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE WOOD.
REOPENS THURSDAY MORNING,
January 18, 1872.
Tickets purchased for Monday reserved good on Thursday.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..R. W. BUTLER
STILL MORE NEW NOVELTY.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
MATINEE.
AN IMMENSE BILL WILL BE PRESENTED.
LORD DUNDREARY PANTOMIME,
by the great Laurel troupe.
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
the funniest man living. Valentine Vox, ventriloquist.
The wonderful MATHEWS FAMILY. GRAND BALLET,
Hughey Dougherty, Ashcroft, Coes, Wambold.
Afternoon, doors open at 1. Evening at 7 o'clock.
Children half price. Seats reserved in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..............................Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
Last nights of the great drama of the

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.	MISS KATE RAYMOND.	HOUSES CROWDED.
WAIFS OF NEW YORK.	MISS KATE RAYMOND.	GREAT HIT. EVERY ACT ENCORED.

THE BROTHERS DEVERE. BRIGANDS OF CALABRIA.
Friday evening, farewell benefit of Miss
KATE RAYMOND.
The celebrated eccentric comedian and Ethiopian delineator, Mr. G. SWAINE BUCKLEY, will shortly appear in a new drama written expressly for him, entitled
ZIP.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.—
RECONSTRUCTED,
REINFORCED WITH GENUINE
WIT AND HUMOR.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
THE ROOSTER.
BROADWAY MILLINERS.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
FOOLING WITH THE WRONG MAN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

PALETTE.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 18, at 8.
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor,
Sig. P. FERRANTI, Baritone, and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.
Seats secured at the Academy and 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY
begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the Java, on the 24th inst., to fulfil engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give his
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW YORK TO-NIGHT,
JANUARY 17.
Vocalists,
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
and
Mr. SANTLEY.
Pianoforte,
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.

The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.

Admission, one dollar.
Reserved seats, fifty cents and one dollar extra.
Tickets now on sale at Schirmer & Co.'s, 701 Broadway, and at the Box Office at Steinway Hall.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 2,000 objects of interest just added. The "Phrenatascope," the great optical illusion, by which you see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SKATING.
Grand Carnival and Illumination at Hoboken Skating Park, foot of Ninth street, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. Engagement of John Engler, the Skatorial King. Afternoon and evening. Fancy skating by members of the New York and Jersey City Skating Clubs. Grand [illegible] race in the afternoon. Splendid fireworks. A fine band of music will be in attendance. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. If weather should prove unfavorable next fair day.

HARRINGTON'S OPERA HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CORRY & HARRINGTON, Proprietors. The largest theatre in the State. Stars and Combinations having vacant dates can arrange on favorable terms for six or more nights at the above named Opera House, by applying to or addressing the undersigned, MORRIS SIMMONDS, Dramatic Agency, 6?9 Broadway, or the Proprietors.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."—MAIRES' Gymnasium, 20 St. Mark's place, the best institution for physical culture in the city. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS,
"The [illegible] of pure fun."
AT ST. PETER'S HALL, WEST TWENTIETH STREET, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17, and THURSDAY EVENING, January 18. No reserved seats. Admission $1; children under 14 half price. The choicest of humorous entertainments. Come and laugh.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street,
CONTAINS [illegible] OBJECTS OF WONDER.
[illegible] the most wonderful freaks of nature, the strangest [illegible], the most astonishing phases of [illegible] works of art; the [illegible] and other curious [illegible]. 745. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. 745.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent [illegible]
W. M. [illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL DISpose of their elegant 7⅓ octave rosewood case Pianoforte, [illegible] for $[illegible]; stool and cover, [illegible]. Call at residence 120 West [illegible] street.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO, [illegible] can be seen at 2?? West Thirty-[illegible] street, between [illegible].

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SQUARE ROSEwood Pianoforte [illegible] $[illegible]. Apply at residence 1?? West [illegible] street.

A SPLENDID UPRIGHT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIano for sale [illegible]
A. H. BATTERSON.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, $[illegible], A STEINWAY Pianoforte [illegible] overstrung bass, every improvement [illegible]
J. [illegible] near Broadway.

A DUNHAM PIANO, ONLY $[illegible]; A SEVEN OCTAVE [illegible] improvement [illegible]
F. [illegible] street.

A BARGAIN AT $2?? [illegible]

AN EXCELLENT 7 OCTAVE PIANO TO RENT [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible]

BEA[illegible] PIANO, $2?? [illegible]

CHICKERING [illegible] BARGAINS [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible] N,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WASHINGTON.

Putting Down the Tariff in the Senate.

Travelling Round the World in a House Debate.

THE SYNDICATE MANAGEMENT.

Californian Charges Against Judge Field.

England After Russian Treaty Intrigues—Cuban Belligerency—Wildcat Money in Georgia—The Labor Inquiry—United States Court House Jobs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

A Teetotal Sixteenth Amendment—The Duties on Salt and Coal—Refunding Taxes.

A new means of agitation was developed in the Senate this morning, creating in its advent considerable amusement. After the usual prayer and journal reading a funny interlude was begun by the presentation of a number of petitions from the "American Temperance Commission" asking that Congress "hereafter prohibit within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage," and also a memorial asking that an amendment to the constitution of the United States be adopted and submitted to the States for ratification, providing that no candidate shall hereafter be eligible to any federal office who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that drunkenness in any incumbent of such office shall be deemed at any time sufficient cause for immediate impeachment and deposition. Reference of these was moved to the Judiciary Committee, which was resisted by Mr. Trumbull, its chairman. He thought the first properly belonged to the Finance Committee, and the last to that on "Elections and Privileges," because it was only a question of privilege, but whether to the committee or others, the Senator did not explain. The Michigan Senator and one or two others looked as if they did not desire their privileges abridged, while the Vice President and Mr. Wilson, who is President of the Congressional Temperance Society, grew more and more smiling at the funny comments this little fanaticism excited. The impeachment proposition was stated to be urged as a real, not simply jocular, idea. Messrs. Wilson, Fenton, Pomeroy and Scott were the Senators interested on the temperance side. Those who would have naturally objected discreetly kept silent, Nye smiling more than usual and Chandler looking fiercer and grimmer than commonly. Trumbull succeeded in his motion of reference, and then Mr. Fenton got it reconsidered, amid considerable laughter, and finally the Judiciary were charged with the whole business, which is, of course, the end of it.

After this was disposed of Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Finance an elaborate Tariff bill, the effect of which would be to largely reduce all duties—on manufactures of iron and steel ten per cent—and to place about five hundred additional articles on the free list, bituminous coal to be reduced to fifty cents per ton and salt about one half of present rates. It will be remembered that the bill passed last session by the House, repealing the duties on salt and coal, was referred to this committee by the Senate. This bill is the result of their labors. Its appearance reverses the old adage of the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse. In this case the mouse produces a mountain. Mr. Trumbull charged that the intent was to prevent the repeal of the duty on salt, and animated debate arose. Mr. Sherman moving to recommit, Mr. Trumbull called for the yeas and nays, as he desired to bring a vote direct on the simpler proposition. The result was deemed by some a test, but must be regarded as only causing delay. The vote stood 32 to 18. Messrs. Alcorn and Sumner were present, but did not vote. Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, and Vickers, of Maryland, voted with the majority. In the one State, the Kanawha salt works exercise great influence, and the other is affected by the Cumberland coal mines. Messrs. Cole, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Logan, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and Trumbull, republicans, voted with the minority.

General Logan then delivered a set speech in support of a bill relative to restoring the records lost by the Chicago fire. A bill reported by the Finance Committee and advocated by Senator Scott proposes—

That all taxes upon dividends, interests and undivided profits heretofore assessed or collected from the corporations mentioned in section 15 of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," for the time between the 1st day of August, 1870, and the 1st day of January, 1871, shall be remitted or refunded upon claim made therefor, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to remit or refund the same, as in cases of other taxes improperly assessed or collected, but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the collection or authorize the return of any taxes upon such dividends interest or undivided profits for that part of the year 1870 prior to the 1st of August, and assessed or collected at the rate of five per centum.

This is the same question on which General Pleasonton and Secretary Boutwell had their first difference, and the appointment of which and the enforcement of which will take about two million dollars from the Treasury. Senator Edmunds opposed the bill, and Messrs. Scott and Sherman defended. Pending a vote the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

The House Going Round the World—Circular Debate About Consuls and Everything Else—The Great American Traveller.

The very small number of members occupying their seats during the reading of the Journal in the House of Representatives this morning were industriously devoting themselves to their constituents in answering letters. Tuesday's members linger by the way willing to reach their seats after the reading of the Journal, which is neither novel or interesting. In compliance with a resolution adopted yesterday, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Scofield, McCrary, Smith, Voorhees and Marshall a committee to go on a voyage of discovery having for its objective point the New Orleans disorders.

Mr. Garfield from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to expend an appropriation already made for the employment of men at the life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey. Mr. Cox, of New York, embraced this opportunity to compliment, in an easy and graceful manner peculiar to that gentleman when in his pleasant moods, the member from Massachusetts, and to arraign the republican party for dereliction of duty generally, and particularly in the matter of securing the aid now asked, in giving protection to life along the seacoast. He claimed credit for the democratic side of the House in taking the initiative in this matter. He commended the proposed action and expressed pleasure in being able to act for once with the party in power. Mr. Dawes quite surprised the floor and galleries by offering a bill for relief to Chicago sufferers from the late fire—a benevolent [illegible] quite new to the chairman of Ways and Means, but the provisions of the bill explained the unusual step when it was found not to consist of an appropriation, but in admitting gifts from abroad free of duty and allowing a drawback upon building materials imported at Chicago for one year to date from October, 1871, which passed.

Mr. Packard, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the proper officers of the Treasury Department to settle the accounts of F. M. Cordero, late Consul at Rio Janeiro, and Mr. Banks, from the same committee, reported a bill to fix the salary of the United States Consul at [illegible], China, at $[illegible] per annum.

Upon these two bills sprung a debate embracing the tariff, free trade, decline of American commerce, civil service reform and Mr. Keim's report upon the condition of the consulates of the United States abroad. Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, gave a tribute of praise to Mr. Cordero, a gentleman he said who considered his greatest misfortune in life to lie in the fact that he was not an American citizen, and whose brightest hope was in prospect after death of being able to go to America. Mr. Shellabarger spoke upon the subject of the meagre pay given to our consular service and denouncing it as "penny wise and pound foolish." He declared it was high time that the whole system was changed and put upon a basis more fitting the dignity of a great nation. Mr. Dawes, ever on the alert to show why this sort of thing should not be done, with characteristic inconsistency dragged Keim forward as a refutation of Mr. Shellabarger's aspersions against the meagre pay given to our foreign consuls abroad. He followed Keim through his travels "around the world" and for which he said, in dolorous accents, he drew mileage at the rate of ten cents a mile for 54,411 miles and a fraction of a mile. "This," Mr. Dawes triumphantly exclaimed, "is a specimen of the poor compensation paid in our consular service." Mr. Banks facetiously asked if he thought the agent could have done any more than he had if he had tried his best. Mr. Dawes thought not, and suggested for him the title of "The Great American Traveller." Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, having always a liking for the "under dog in a fight," came to the rescue of this accused peregrinator, and he also took occasion to speak of the base slanders put in circulation by the newspapers upon the Consul General at Alexandria, and was pleased to say that an agent had been sent to examine him and his work. Mr. Brooks, of New York, in speaking of the importance of the Consulate in China which had been the subject of Mr. Banks' resolution, took occasion to make a speech on the tariff and utilized the information gained by him when in Europe to show that the ascendancy gained by Americans in Chinese waters before the war was to be attributed to the peculiar skill, industry and enterprise of the American shipbuilders and workmen, the latter of whom had been taken to the shipyards in Great Britain and even to China, to work on British vessels, and charged the present decline of American commerce in Chinese waters to the high duties which had been imposed by this country on shipbuilding materials. Mr. Farnsworth asked if that was the way the high protectionists protected the interests of labor—by exporting it. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, promptly took up the issue made by Mr. Brooks, and defended with his usual ability, the imperilled tariff. Mr. Brooks' history of the rise and fall of American commerce had not fallen on fertile soil, in Mr. Kelley's comprehension, who claimed that the introduction of iron vessels had caused the decline, and not the tariff. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, attempted an inquiry in regard to cheap labor affecting the question under discussion, but failed to have it considered. Mr. Banks, seeing from the interest manifested in the debate that his consulate was being lost sight of in the midst of the running debate on the tariff, reclaimed the floor and said the pyrotechnic display was quite to his taste, but as the committee had something to do he could not listen to it, as he would like to do all day. He therefore moved the previous question which was ordered. After some further discussion, in which the civil service question came in for a mere mention, Mr. Butler took occasion to ventilate his opinion upon its merits by declaring that he considered himself quite as competent to select good men for office as a board of broken down schoolmasters. Mr. Dawes said, upon this subject that if the presentation of a letter from a member of Congress recommending an applicant for office had the effect to cut him off such a provision would do more to reform the service than any code of rules that could be adopted. After some further discussion the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and had under consideration the joint resolution authorizing the survey of the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and was discussed by Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Banks, and amended by reducing the appropriation from $100,000 to $50,000, when the bill passed.

Specie Payments—Issue of Wild-Cat Money in Georgia.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting to-day, when the bills providing for the resumption of specie payment, some six in number, were talked over, but nothing definite was determined upon. All the bills on this subject have been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Cox, Waldron and Monroe. The bill of Mr. Merriam to punish bank examiners or officers for taking bribes or loans, &c., framed with the special view of punishing such crimes as is alleged against Callender, was referred to the sub-committee already appointed to inquire into the cause of the suspension of the national banks in New York and Philadelphia. This committee is prosecuting its investigations and has called for statements from the officers of the suspended banks. The Committee on Banking and Currency has received from the Comptroller of the Currency a note marked "twenty," of the shape of currency, and issued by the Georgia Central Railroad as currency, but without anything to indicate its value except that it will be received as fare on the railroad. It is doubtful whether the company is a banking corporation and authorized by the State of Georgia to issue notes but they have already issued notes which to the company is equivalent to $40,000, and have been used in the purchase of exchange on New York. Accompanying this note was a communication from the Internal Revenue Collectors of Georgia asking for the passage of a law preventing the circulation of this species of wild cat money. It is not certain that the law of the United States, which fixes a tax of ten per cent on all currency issued by State banks, will be sufficient to suppress this kind of currency. As it is intended to issue four or five millions of the notes in Georgia, it is supposed the company can pay the tax of ten per cent with profit to the concern. Neither do the committee show whether the laws of Georgia authorize the issuance of this species of currency as money. If there is such authority, the currency is subject to a tax of ten per cent, and if not, the officers of the railroad are amenable to the criminal laws of Georgia. The matter has been referred to a sub-committee to examine the subject and report what further legislation is necessary to make the currency of the country uniform. The pretext by which the railroad or banking company expects to escape the penalties or forfeitures under the laws of Georgia or the United States is this—that they have not used the words dollars or money in the similitude of the bank note but that they have issued their notes for the payment of fares as a device to escape the penalties of the law.

Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.

Cuban agents are here in force and propose an active campaign with the view of securing belligerent recognition, but have as yet developed no plan of action. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is relied upon by them to report favorably on the proposition. At its meeting to-day the subject was not referred to, nor was the bill of General Banks for the enforcement of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington taken up as was expected. The committee agreed to report in favor of raising the St. Petersburg and Berlin Missions to the first rank. The Cubans confidently expect a majority report in their favor and even intimate that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is favorably disposed. Senor Ruiz, who has been here and in South American capitals for the past three years as an agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has just returned to this city. Colonel Macias, who has been in London in the same capacity for the past year, arrived to-night, accompanied by General McMahon, of New York. Colonel Cespedes, brother of the Cuban Chief, and one of the Commissioners recently arrived from Cuba, has been here for some days past. These gentlemen are quite elated over the intelligence brought by Colonel Macias of the good feeling manifested, it is claimed, towards their cause by the British government.

The Public Lands and the Public Schools.

The House Committee on Education and Labor meet to-morrow to prepare an important bill recently reported and recommitted which, if it should pass, will provide that the public lands shall hereafter be devoted to educational purposes, one half to be divided equally among the States and the other half in proportion to the number of common schools they organize. Several requests for a hearing on this subject have been asked from this city among others by Aaron M. Powell, of the Reform League of New York.

A Swarm of Court House Jobs.

There has been large diminution in the number and amount of land bills before Congress this session but there is much activity in pressing appropriations for government buildings all over the country. Hartford wants $300,000, Brooklyn, $500,000; Albany, $150,000; Syracuse, $80,000; Charleston, West Virginia, $150,000; Parkersburg, in the same State, the same amount; Cincinnati, a sum in blank; Quincy, Ill., $100,000; St. Louis, $1,000,000; Oshkosh, Wis., $300,000; La Crosse, $200,000; Lynchburg, Va., $300,000; Nashville, Tenn., $400,000; Brunswick, Ga., $100,000; Huntsville, Ala., $80,000; Key West, Jacksonville and Cedar Keys, in Florida, $50,000 each; Austin, Texas, $100,000, and Tyler, Texas, twice that sum, and many other large and small towns are down for big or little Court House jobs. These bills will all be pressed with great pertinacity by interested Congressmen before the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds, but the whole business is likely to break down by over weight, especially as past experience has clearly shown that the first appropriation is always used to open the doors to many subsequent ones for repairs, preservation and completion of the buildings. But there are sanguine expectations that with such court house and river and harbor appropriations as can be got out of Congress for each State the party funds can be considerably aided for the great election.

The Labor Inquiry Bill Before the Senate Committee—Candidates for the Commission.

The selected Senate committee have the act for a labor commission passed by the House before them. The proposition is regarded favorably, and will become law in some shape. Senator Wilson proposes to increase the commissioners to five, extend the time from one to two years and reduce the salaries to about three thousand five hundred dollars. A great deal of interest is manifested in the measure throughout the country, not only by labor reformers, but by others. Among those urged for appointment as representatives of the wages or mechanic classes are the names of Ira Steward, President of the New England Eight Hour League; O'Neal, of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics; J. H. Finney, of the Anthracite Miners' Union, also Mr. W. J. Jessup, of New York. Hons. George W. Julian and Benjamin F. Wade and President Barnard, of Columbia College, are among those named for chairman of the commission, while Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Elder are also mentioned.

England and Russian Intrigues.

It is stated in well informed diplomatic circles that the English government, which has of course had even a larger interest than our own in the unimpeded and peaceful relations of the two nations, some time ago instituted inquiries into the matter of Russian diplomatic intrigues to prevent the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington. The result of these inquiries has established, it is claimed, not only the truth of Mr. Fish's charges against Mr. Catacazy as to the latter's intrigue, but also that Russian agents were at work elsewhere for the same end. The English diplomats are congratulating themselves and their country on what is regarded by them as the virtual end of the much-talked of cordiality of feeling between the Great Republic and the Sclavonian empire.

The Syndicate Inquiry—The Report of the Committee—Probable Condemnation of the Scheme.

The Syndicate transactions have been made a matter of close investigation by the Committee of Ways and Means. The exact nature of the conclusions arrived at by the committee has not reached the public, but the report will soon appear. The HERALD is enabled to anticipate this report in a general way. The resolution under which this inquiry was made was offered by Mr. Cox, of New York. This resolution asked whether the Secretary had, in defiance of law, increased the public debt for a time to the extent of $130,000,000, or to any amount, and whether he had expended more than one-half of one per cent in commissions and expenses of placing the said loan. When the Committee of Ways and Means assembled Mr. Cox, as the author of the resolution, was requested to attend for the purpose of asking Mr. Boutwell certain questions. These interrogatories were submitted in writing by Mr. Cox. He asked the Secretary whether, in the first place, he had made any increase in the public debt. Mr. Boutwell replied that the debt had been increased to the extent of $130,000,000. It was impossible to place the loan without this temporary increase of the debt. The law as written was impossible of execution, and he construed it for the best interests of the country, as he was bound by express enactment to construe it so as to insure the success of the loan. He excused himself unqualifiedly for this temporary increase of the debt. Mr. Cox then asked whether the Secretary, by his action, had not made a precedent under which he could, if he pleased, increase the debt six hundred or a thousand millions for three months or for any time. The Secretary replied that, as he understood the law, it gave him this discretion. Mr. Cox then questioned the Secretary as to whether he had increased the expenses of the Syndicate to any sum above the one-half of one per cent allowed by law. The Secretary replied that although $7,000,000 had been appropriated for the purpose of placing the whole $1,500,000,000, he had a right, under the law, to use any portion of the $7,000,000 for the expenses of any portion of the whole loan, and that on this point the law gave him a sound and liberal discretion. Mr. Cox then asked the Secretary whether or not he had increased the interest of the public debt in any manner. The Secretary replied that there was an increase for three months, that during this time the Treasury really paid eleven per cent upon the $130,000,000. Mr. Cox then asked how much the government had lost in this increase. The Secretary replied that he did not see that the government had lost anything, considering the ultimate gain to the people in the ultimate reduction of the interest. Time upon the $130,000,000 interest was lost for three months. This gain remained to the Syndicate. It was under their option and control, and was in excess of the amount allowed to the Syndicate under the law as expenses. At least one or one and a half of the whole amount had been realized as a profit by the Syndicate. The reason of the uncertainty as to the real amount of the gain was from the testimony of Jay Cooke, who would not undertake to say how much had been gained in the negotiation.

The result of the inquiry, many members hold, is that Mr. Cox is justified in his resolution. The government has lost the interest on $130,000,000 for three months. During that time the money was in the hands of the Syndicate, under their option and absolute control thoroughly out of the reach of the government, which had no security for the money whatever. The contract was extremely partial to the Syndicate and as a business experiment assumed an unnecessary risk. The Secretary, it is understood, does not seek any further credit in the matter of funding the loan, until the whole matter is approved by Congress, nor will he seek to place the remainder until this approval is given, and [illegible] all further syndicates.

Interest on the New Loan.

The transfer books of the registered bonds of the new loan were closed to-day in order to give the Treasurer time to prepare checks for the third quarterly interest due on the 1st of February. The checks will be mailed to holders of this class of bonds in the latter part of this month.

Counting the Cash.

The committee entrusted with the examination of the funds in the vaults of the United States Treasury have so far progressed with their work as to announce that they have not discovered any evidence of defalcations other than those of Marden and Johnson. The committee are now overhauling the sealed packages, and unless these have been tampered with, which is very doubtful, the aggregate amount stolen will not exceed the sum already reported.

Massachusetts and Republican Policy.

The presence of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, here is attributed to his anxiety for harmony in the party. The Governor is understood not to be in favor of the renomination of General Grant.

A reporter of the HERALD called on General Butler and asked him if it were true, as stated in New York papers that he had declared that he would oppose Grant if Senator Wilson were put on the ticket with him for Vice President.

"Well," said the General, "if I never oppose Grant until Wilson is nominated with him I shall be supporting him as long as I live."

The Charges Against Judge Field.

The House Judiciary Committee at its session this morning, directed Mr. Hastings, the petitioner for the impeachment of Associate Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and United States District Judge Hoffman, on the charge of malfeasance and corrupt practices in the California United States courts, to submit his charges to writing and present them on Saturday next. This complainant has been here for the last two years and probably has no better chance than before for success. The petition is too diffuse and vague to impress upon indifferent persons the necessity of so severe a remedy. California appears to be a fruitful field for such accusations. They grow out of similar transactions to one that the Hon. George W. Julian is now engaged in managing on the part of settlers affected thereby. The General Land Office have under consideration a case involving the title of 18,000 acres of land in California, which is claimed as swamp land, and has been taken possession of by speculators under a State title. Instead of the land being swamp or overflowed it is situated 4,000 feet above tide water, and is occupied by over fifteen hundred persons. The region and the soil are so dry as to require irrigation to enable the farmers to produce grain crops. It is for sustaining frauds as charged in Mexican land grants, swamp land, &c., that the impeachment of Judge Field is asked.

Democratic Caucus.

The democratic members of Congress met in caucus this evening in the hall of the House of Representatives, Fernando Wood presiding. The object was to determine upon the policy to be adopted by the democrats in shaping legislation for the remainder of the session. It was deemed inexpedient, after some debate, to mark out at this time a definite line of policy, and it was therefore deferred until some future time.

The Printing Paper Contracts.

The awards for supplying the government printing office with printing paper were made to-day by the Joint Committee on Printing. There are 30,000 reams of Class 1 to be furnished, and the quantity was equally distributed between Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., Hoffman, and H. M. Clark & Co., at prices ranging from $13 80 to $14 19. Seventeen thousand reams of Class 2 were divided between Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., H. M. Clark & Co., Smith, Crosby & Co. and Jessup & Moore, at from $16 34 to $16 62. Class 3, 3,600 reams, was all taken by Jessup & Moore at $16 62. McGarghie took all of Class 4, and the small quantities of the three other classes were awarded to Campbell, Hall & Co., Woolworth & Graham, Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., the Seymour Paper Company, Smith, Crosby & Co., and Jessup & Moore.

The Elgee Cotton Case.

In the Court of Claims to-day it was decided to allow the counsel for Woodruff and Burchard in what is known as the Elgee cotton case, until the 5th of March next to prove the genuineness of the contract submitted as evidence yesterday, and to which the Assistant Attorney General objected, as was stated in these despatches yesterday.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—Charles E. Brown, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati; John S. Boyer, Receiver of Public Moneys at Walla Walla, W. T.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Consuls.—Adolphus G. Studer, of Iowa, at Singapore; Daniel Turner, of Pennsylvania, at Osaca; James Faulkner, at Tumbes; Arthur Morrell, Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—William J. Davis, First District, Mississippi; D. C. Lamb, Third District, Wisconsin; Charles C. Brown, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati; J. H. Wing, Receiver at Bayfield, Wis.

Columbus Dunham, Postmaster at San Diego, Cal.

Registers of Land Offices.—James Sibley, at Huntsville, Ala.; C. S. Jane, at Springfield, Ill.; John C. Holdman, at Vancouver, W. T.

Navy and Revenue Marine.—Captain William B. Whiting, now on the retired list, to be a commodore in the navy, on the retired list; William J. Herring and William Hand, of New York, to be second lieutenants in revenue marine; William L. Baldwin, of New York, and Edward Burke, of Wisconsin, to be third lieutenants in revenue marine.

Army.—The following were confirmed as second lieutenants in the army:—Edward P. Turner, late a private in the Fifth regiment cavalry; William Lewis Pitcher, of the District of Columbia; Morris C. Wessel, of Connecticut; Jacob R. Pierce, of Illinois, and John L. Clemm, of Illinois. The last named is known as the Drummer Boy of Shiloh. He has recently been an assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, which office he to-day resigned after his confirmation.

Immigration Legislation.

Secretary Boutwell has received memorials from several of the State Legislatures urging a rigid enforcement of all laws on the subject of immigration, and to recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary. Mr. Boutwell says that the bill already introduced in the House providing for the establishment of a bureau of immigration, if passed, will remedy existing evils.

Rebellious Clerks Executed.

The insubordinate clerks in the Third Auditor's office, who accused Auditor Rutherford of ordering accounts to be closed that lacked, in their opinion, documentary evidence to warrant the order, and refused to comply, were to-day informed by Secretary Boutwell that their services were no longer required. The Secretary has also dismissed the charges preferred against the Auditor.

Steamboat Inspectors.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats begin their annual session in this city to-morrow, when the reports of operations of the supervisors of the ten districts for the past year will be submitted. The result of tests of inventions adopted at the previous session will also be submitted.

Steam Gauges.

To-day the House Committee on Commerce heard the argument of Mr. Edson against striking out of the Steamboat bill the clause requiring the use of his recording gauge. O. W. Copeland, of New York, on behalf of the steamboat men, advocated its rejection. On Thursday the committee will hear arguments for and against the Ashcroft gauge.

The Diamond State Protesting.

J. H. Riley, Consul General of the Orange Free State, has received the proclamation of President Brand, protesting against the act of the Governor of Cape Colony in occupying a portion of the diamond fields in that State as a violation of the convention recognizing its independence and as an encroachment upon the rights and territory of that republic.

The Scott Statue.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress to appropriate $4,000 to complete the marble statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, with its pediment, &c., in accordance with a unanimous joint resolution of Congress of 1867.

What Salt Has to Say.

On Thursday, February 1, at half past ten o'clock, the Committee on Ways and Means will give a hearing to the salt men.

Agricultural College Land Scrip.

All the States entitled to Agricultural College Land scrip have received the same, except Arkansas and Florida.

"Unwrung Withers."

There is no foundation for the rumors that the officers on duty at the Executive Mansion will resign in consequence of statements growing out of the Custom House investigation in New York city.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Carl H. Meyer as Consul of the German Empire at Philadelphia.

The Honesty of the Executive.

[From the Providence Journal (republican Senator Anthony), Jan. 16.]

The President has disposed at once and effectually of all discussion as to the faithfulness of government officials in the Custom House at New York or elsewhere. When he says that a tainted officer—not officials legally convicted of wrongdoing—shall be summarily dismissed there can be no doubt as to the purity of the Executive. There always have been, there always will be, dishonest men who get into public position, just as there are hypocrites in the Church. All that can be asked of any administration is that it shall take due care to keep such men out, and that if they get in they shall as soon as they are found out, be dismissed.

Civil Rights and Civil Service.

[From the Boston Advertiser (republican), Jan. 16.]

* * * Not because we entertain any unfriendliness to the bill Mr. Sumner is urging, but because we wish no hindrances to be put in the way of a second general amnesty, we regret that he thinks it necessary to shackle the two things together. If the Amnesty bill can be passed without the Civil Rights bill it will be well. If the Civil Rights bill can be passed without the Amnesty bill that, too, will be gratifying. If both can be passed that will be better still, but if both are defeated by insisting that they shall not be disunited where will be the advantage? We may concede that the Civil Rights bill is in its principle a more important measure than the Amnesty bill, but as the case stands, the Civil Rights bill is no more likely to succeed in connection with the Amnesty bill than on its own merits, while the latter is pretty certain to be weakened by the union.

THE TARIFF.

Senator Sherman's Bill to Regulate Import Duties.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS PROPOSED.

Duties on Coal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Cotton and Woollen Fabrics To Be Reduced—Five Hundred Articles To Be Placed on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

The following is the important bill reported today by Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, as a substitute for the House bill repealing duties on coal, iron and salt:—

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1872, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty that is to say:—On teas of all kinds, ten cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, two cents per pound; on chicory and succory roots, burnt or prepared, three cents per pound; on acorn coffee and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, two cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee, fifty cents per pound; on all bituminous coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on salt in bulk and on all rock salt or mineral salt, nine cents per hundred pounds; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, twelve cents per hundred pounds; on cleaned rice, including rice commonly called Patna rice, one and one-fourth cent per pound; on uncleaned rice, including Patna rice, one cent per pound; on paddy, three-fourths of a cent per pound; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white wood and basswood, $1 per thousand feet, board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, $2 per thousand feet, board measure—provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished $1 per thousand feet, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $2 per thousand feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per thousand feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed, only twenty per cent ad valorem; on pickets, palings and laths, twenty five per cent ad valorem; on all shingles fifty cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, $2 per thousand; on spruce clapboards, $1 50 per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough and not finished, thirty per cent ad valorem; on casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar box shooks and packing boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, five per cent ad valorem—provided that casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported containing American produce, and declaration is made of intent to return the same empty, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2.—That on and after the 1st day of July next, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per cent of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per cent of such duties, that is to say, on all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value; on all wools of the alpaca goat and other like animals, and on all manufactures of which wool or such hair as the component part of chief value; on all the manufactures of silk which are now subject to a duty of sixty per cent ad valorem; on all iron and steel and on all manufactures of iron and steel of which either of such metals is the component part of chief value, excepting pig iron and steel rails; on all metals other than iron and steel, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value; on all earthenware and glassware; on all hides, skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather and on manufactures of either of said articles, or of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value; on all India rubber, gutta percha or straw, and on oilcloths of all descriptions.

SEC. 3.—That on and after the 1st day of July next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty—that is to say: agates unmanufactured, ammonia shells, asphaltum and manufactures of the same, asbestos, bass, or bast, for matting, Bath brick and Bristol stones, Brazil pebbles for spectacles, bluing, stuffed birds, bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for, bristles, brooms, brass, old, and fit only for remanufacture, bulbs and bulbous roots, cement, roman and water lime, chalk, white, French and all other, coal, stores of American vessels provided that none shall be unloaded, [illegible] pipe clay, fire clay and kaolin, fuller's earth, crucibles of sand or earth, or pots of black lead or plumbago, in whole or in part, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, amber beads, angelica root, antimony, crude or regulus, aniline, Armenian stone, ammonium and carbonate of ammonium, salammoniac, annatto extract, aquafortis, argol dust, arrowroot, citric and chromic acids, Peruvian chincona, Lima, calisaya and all chincona barks, bleaching powders or chloride of lime, St. Johns beans, Bezoar stones, black salts, black tans, Brazil paste, Burgundy pitch, copaiva, fir, Peruvian and Tolu balsams, borax, cinnabar, calomel, cobalt, ore and oxide, charcoal, crude camphor, cow or pine pox or vaccine virus, curry and curry powders, cream of tartar, tartar emetic, carbolic crystals, chamomile flowers, cocoa root, coleothar, dry or oxide of iron, coltsfoot, crude drugs, contrayerva root, cowage, down cyanite, dried bugs, elecampane root, nitric ether, ergot, farina, finishing powder, galanga, gentian root, oxide of gold, guinea grains, glycerine gold size, glucose, ginseng root, hellebore root, liquor of indigo, carmined, iodine, all extracts of iron, japstick, matures leaf, crude musk, oxide and ore of manganese, marsh mallows, sugar of milk, marcode muriates of gold or strontium, orange buds and flowers, pellitory root, polypodium, pulu, red precipitate, phosphorus, bicarbonate and hydrate of potash (not being medicine), pearlash, saleratus and calcium, crude potash and salts of potash not otherwise provided for, putty, raw and prepared rennets, Rochelle salts, resin or rosin, seneca root, stavacre, storax, strontia, succinic acid, spunk, sulphate of magnesia, epsom salts, salacine, sassafras, sealing wax, sumac, snake root, sponges, crude pica, tripoli, Turkish red salts, Tyrian dye, talc, terra alba crystals, Tonqua beans, tannin, tin liquor, oxide of tin, oxide of uranium, Venice turpentine, beeswax, bay or myrtle and shoemakers' wax, citron, green, dried and preserved in sugar, butter fibre, leaves, shells, rocahoot and wine of cocoa, coir, box and ship chronometers and parts of the same, old copper, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, prepared or manufactured dulce, pulverized emery, firewood, flints, raw or unmanufactured fish skins, enamel, meerschaum, palm leaf fans, feathers and down for beds, feather beds, French sand, filtering and polishing felt for marble cutters' use, manufactured or unmanufactured filtering stones, bananas, pine apples, plantains, all kinds of currants, gelatine, ginger root, gum, gum substitutes, sifting cuts, goldbeaters' moulds and skins, old or refuse gunny bags, hair of hogs, curled hair for beds or mattresses, hones, honey, harness liquid, hop roots for cultivation, hides, Angora goat skins, raw without the wool, and raw and manufactured asses' skins, isinglass or fish glue, Istle or Tampico fibre, insect powder, India or Malacca joints, indiarubber yarn or thread, jellies of all kinds, kieserite, lithographic stones not engraved, scrap leather, lemon or lime juice, Dutch metal, mica, mineral waters, magnets, moss, seaweed and all vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, maccaroni and vermicelli, gut strings for musical instruments, Bologna sausage, sausage skins, saur krout, venison, natural flowers, the following named oils:—Almond, essential, crude and rectified, amber, anise or aniseed, fixed or expressed almonds, ambergris, alhos or rosemary, expressed bay or laurel, bergamot, cajeput, cekrat, carraway, cinnamon, citronella or lemon, grass cives, cubeba, cassia, cloves, fennel, jessamine, juniper, juglan, dium, lavender, mace, neatsfoot, poppy, ottar of roses (red and white), thyme, sesame, valerian, osseum, rhodium, oilcake, oxydizing paste; also the following paints and colors:—Frankfort black, mineral blue, mineral and French green, mineral kermes, smalts and frostings, sienna (dry and in oil), palladium metal, parchment, rough pebbles for spectacles, old pewter, plumbago, prepared or unprepared quills, quick grass root, root flour, rail road ties of wood, sago, sago flour, the following seeds:—Anise, anise star, caraway, chia, sugarcane and sesamum, sparterre for making or ornamenting hats, soap stocks and soap stuffs, round and unmanufactured timber, teazles, tin in pigs, bars or blocks, and yeast cakes.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

Proposal of the Union Trust Company to Compound the State Debt at Fifty Cents on the Dollar—The Governor in Favor of the Scheme.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16, 1872.

Mr. Wesley, on behalf of the Union Trust Company, proposes to accept the financial agency of the State in New York, if it is arranged by the Legislature to compound the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar. He recommends the issue of new bonds, which the Trust Company will guarantee to arrange on this basis, and advance the necessary money for the payment of interest and the redemption of the stock hypothecated by Kimpton.

Governor Scott is said to entertain the proposal. Mr. Wesley leaves for New York to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP M'GILL.

RICHMOND, Jan. [illegible], 1872.

The funeral of the Right Rev. John McGill, Catholic Bishop of Virginia, took place to-day, Bishop James J. Wood, of Philadelphia, officiating. Bishop P. N. Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., delivered the funeral discourse. The ceremonies were of a most impressive and solemn character, and were witnessed by an immense congregation, while thousands were unable to gain admittance to the Cathedral. Bishops Becker, of Wilmington, Del., and Gibbons, of North Carolina, together with a number of priests of the diocese, participated.

The remains of the deceased Bishop were interred under the Cathedral.

THE VETERANS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 16, 1872.

The New Hampshire Veteran Union held their annual reunion at the City Hall this afternoon, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, General M. T. Donohue, of Concord; Vice President, General Walter Harriman.

A banquet was given by the citizens of Manchester at Smyth's Hall, and about two hundred of the veterans, with ladies, were present.

A few able speeches were made by General A. F. Stevens, of Nashua; ex Senator Daniel Clark, ex-Governor Weston, ex-Governor Smith and others.

A grand ball is to be given to the veterans to-night.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Warmoth's Fondness for the Military Rebuked.

The President Will Not Interfere in the Louisiana Muddle—Attorney General Williams on the Situation—All Quiet on the Mississippi and No Carpet-Bagger Molested—Murder for Practice Only.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

The President received a telegram from Governor Warmoth last night transmitting a resolution passed by the Louisiana Legislature, requesting the President to place the military forces in the vicinity of New Orleans at the disposal of the Governor. The latter, therefore asked that the request of the Legislature be complied with. The President referred the telegram, with instructions, to Attorney General Williams, who forwarded the following reply:—

GRANT'S HEAD LEVEL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1872.

His Excellency H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:—

SIR—The President has referred to me your despatch of this date, representing that the Legislature of the State has asked to have the military forces of the United States placed at your disposal to preserve the public peace, &c.

There is a contest as to the legality of the election of the Lieutenant Governor, and also as to the existence of the lower branch of the Legislature, despatches having been received here from two persons, each claiming to be Speaker thereof, and the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding those questions at this time and under existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters with the military power of the government, except in a clear case of legal right and overruling necessity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

A despatch was received from New Orleans to-day stating that, in view of the repeal of the obnoxious laws by the Legislature yesterday, it is hoped harmony will be restored.

A Disturbed State of Affairs—Who is Who?—Murder by a Lunatic.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Legislative trouble continues in about the same condition. The Metropolitan Police, armed with Winchester rifles, still occupy the approaches to the State House.

When the Senate met this morning there was no quorum. This is looked upon as unfavorable to the Warmothites. The session of the House was boisterous and disorderly.

In the Carterite House the members appear to have spent their fury. They failed to put in an appearance in force to-day.

The Senate is holding a caucus; but nothing as yet has been learned regarding it.

The President's refusal to interfere gives very general satisfaction.

Mat Logan, of the firm of Logan & Patterson, shot and killed Clarence Johnson in an altercation this afternoon.

All Quiet on the Mississippi—Harmony at Last and No Further Difficulties Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Despatches received at the Executive Mansion tonight from General Emory report affairs quiet in New Orleans, and it was supposed there would be no further difficulties.

The absent members of the Senate were returning and legislative proceedings were progressing harmoniously.

Protest of the Wayward Senators—They Don't Like the Gleam of Uncle Sam's Bayonets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1872.

The absent Senators have addressed a communication to the Senators assembled at the Mechanics' Institute, protesting against the presence there of an armed body of men. They state that Senator Pinchback is not nor has he ever been the legal President of the Senate, and refuse to recognize his authority as such.

The document concludes as follows:—"When these armed forces are removed, and not until then, we will voluntarily consent to take our seats in your body and participate in your proceedings." This is signed by sixteen members, who, with one absent sick, constitute one-half of the present Senators.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

The area of low barometer which was Monday night on Lake Huron and Erie has moved eastward to Connecticut, and light snow is now reported on the New England coast. A subsidiary area having developed in Western Virginia has moved eastward beyond our stations. Cloudy weather has prevailed very generally during Tuesday, with occasional light snow from North Carolina to Michigan and eastward. Clear weather has continued in the Southern and Gulf States. The area of highest barometer extends from Tennessee to Lake Superior, and light southeast winds are reported on its western edge. Cloudy weather and falling barometer have continued at the Rocky Mountain stations.

Probabilities.

Rising barometer and clear or clearing weather, with light winds from the north and west, will probably prevail on Wednesday east of Michigan and Tennessee; falling barometer and increasing winds from the south and west prevail to the west of that line; clear weather, with light winds, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; an area of low barometer move eastward into Minnesota and Iowa, with cloud and possibly snow in those States by Wednesday night.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Snow continued to fall last night at Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind., Toledo, Ohio and Port Stanley, Canada. Snow was also reported from Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Davenport, Iowa, Rochester, N. Y.; Toronto and Port Dover, Canada. There was a very light fall of snow in this city, between ten and eleven o'clock, last night. At St. Louis the weather was cloudy, with a brisk westerly wind. Upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., the weather was cloudy and the temperature four degrees above zero, while it was perfectly calm. Light snow continued to fall this morning at Cleveland, Ohio, Rochester, N. Y.; Toledo, Ohio and Toronto, Canada. It was also snowing at Knoxville, Tenn., New York city, and Philadelphia, Pa. The temperature at Duluth, Minn., was 3 degrees above; at Kingston, Canada, 7 degrees above, at Key West, Fla., 61 degrees above, and at San Francisco it was 50 degrees above zero. It was still snowing this evening at Toronto, Canada. Snow was also reported from Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, New London, Conn., and Pittsburg, Pa. The temperature was 56 degrees above zero at Galveston, Texas, Lake City, Fla., and San Francisco, Cal.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	53	23	3 P. M.	50	29
6 A. M.	52	26	6 P. M.	41	27
9 A. M.	51½	25	9 P. M.	38	27
12 M.	52	29	12 P. M.	34	27

Average temperature yesterday 26¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year 45⅝

NOVA SCOTIA.

New Line of Ocean Steamers Proposed to Run Between Halifax, the United States and Great Britain.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16, 1872.

A meeting was held here yesterday to consider the expediency of organizing a company to establish steam communication between the United States and Halifax by a boat touching the principal ports of the western shore.

The company was organized and [illegible] [illegible] towards purchasing a powerful steamer to run between Halifax, Portland and Boston, calling at Liverpool and Yarmouth.

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BOARD [illegible] WANTED.

1 BLOCK [illegible] SQUARE, HURON House, Broadway, [illegible] Twenty-sixth street.—Rooms, single or [illegible] Board, lodging, $1.

1 BLOCK AND A HALF FROM FIFTH AVENUE Hotel.—To [illegible] Board, two elegantly furnished Rooms [illegible] unquestionable references given and required. [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] street.

2 [illegible], NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECOND [illegible] floors, with excellent Board; ample closet [illegible]. 45 St. Mark's place.

2 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, second floor, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; first class table, &c.; terms moderate. [illegible] Fourth street.

2D FLOOR, FRONT.—TWO ROOMS, COMMUNICATING, may be had, with Board, at 50 West Thirty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

2 LARGE HALL ROOMS AND LARGE SQUARE Rooms, [illegible] desirable, with fine Board; a rare opportunity; references required. 23 Clinton place.

2D DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 3 EAST THIRtieth street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on first or second floor; one on third; table first class; home comforts realized; references.

3 BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY, 136 BLEECKER street.—$6 and $7—Furnished Rooms, large and small, to let, with Board, to families or single persons; table board $4 50. 136 Bleecker street.

$1 EACH UP.—SELECT BOARD AND A COMFORTAble Room for husband and wife or two persons, near Central Park. 65 East Ninety-second street, near Fourth av.

5TH AVENUE, 603.—A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON third floor, with all modern improvements, to rent, with Board, at a moderate price.

5TH AVENUE, 291.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS to let, with private table; best references given and required.

$5 AND UPWARDS PER WEEK FOR GOOD BOARD, with single Rooms; Day Board, with Room, $1 25; Lodgings [illegible]; Meals, [illegible]; watchman all night. Dupont House, 165 Hudson street.

5TH AVENUE.—JUST VACATED, A SUPERIOR SUIT of three or four Rooms, on the parlor floor of the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue. Private table only.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—CLEAN, WELL FURNISHED Rooms, with excellent Board, single or en suite; pleasant home, with home comforts. Apply at 180 Bleecker st.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 175 Bleecker street, six doors west of Broadway; Table Board, $5.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—GENTLEMAN OR GENTLEmen and wife can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, either with or without Board, to families or gentlemen; terms moderate.

9 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A HANDSOME suite of Rooms on second floor to let, with or without private table; also other Rooms; for gentlemen.

9TH STREET, 51 WEST, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, brown stone house.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, sunny exposure, with first class board and few boarders.

12 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired; references.

12TH STREET, EAST, 137.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or two gentlemen wanting the comforts of a home in a private family, cosey Rooms, southern exposure, bay window, all modern improvements, clean house, plentiful, excellent table, good attendance, no other boarders in the house (would let without board if preferred), 10 minutes from the City Hall, may call at 137 East Twelfth street.

14TH STREET, 312, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE.—A large square Room, front, for two gentlemen, with good table, for $14; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 252 WEST, BETWEEN SEVENTH and Eighth avenues.—Elegant Rooms to let, to families or single gentlemen, with or without Board; also Table Boarders accommodated.

15TH STREET, 142 WEST.—A NICELY FURNISHED front Room and Hall Bedroom; southern exposure; to let, together or separately, with good Board.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE Madison Avenue Park.—To let, furnished, with Board, one Suit elegant Rooms, third floor, front.

18 WEST FOURTH STREET.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished double and single Room on second floor; also back Parlor, with or without Board. House and table first class.

18 WEST 124TH STREET.—A NEATLY FURNISHED extension Room and Room adjoining, with good Board, to gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Vacancies for two or three gentlemen on fourth floor, with superior Board; also handsome Room on first floor; location unexceptionable; references.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—AN UNusually desirable on its Second Floor (Parlor and Bedroom), with Board, in a private family of culture, near Madison square.

20 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE FURnished Room, with extension, on second story, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; also a single Room.

22D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—LARGE PLEA[illegible]

23 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON SECond and third floors, with or without Board.

23 AND 25 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND block east of Broadway.—Pleasant large and single Rooms, with first class table; terms $10 to $22.

24 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE Gilsey House.—Two Rooms to rent, with or without Board.

27 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A small Room on the fourth floor, with first class Board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

29 CLINTON PLACE (EIGHTH STREET), NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished front Parlor and front Rooms, south side, with or without Board.

31 MADISON AVENUE (MADISON SQUARE).—THIRD floor large Room, also single Room, with Board.

32 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished Room on first floor, also one on third, in a small, quiet family, with or without Board; would suit one or two gentlemen; terms moderate to a good party.

33 CLINTON PLACE.—LARGE FAMILY ROOMS TO let, with Board; terms reasonable.

34TH STREET, WEST, [illegible].—VERY FINE FRONT Room, third floor, with first class Board, hot and cold water, large closets, bath, at very reasonable price.

36 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—A suit of Rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished; also hall Room to rent, with first class Board.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with Board, one large Room, suitable for gentleman and wife; Rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated; references exchanged.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Table; also single Rooms for gentlemen; references.

42 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TO RENT, with or without Board, two handsomely furnished third story front Rooms; hot and cold water; in a first class house; references exchanged.

46 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—TO LET, WITH GOOD Board, newly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; ample closets, hot and cold water, two bathrooms; references.

46 THIRD STREET, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Möblirte Zimmer, mit erster classe Board, für herren und ehepaare; gas und bad. Respectable nachbarschaft. Preise mässig. Haus robust.

50 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Parlor and Bedroom on first floor; sunny exposure, with first class Board for family or party of gentlemen. Terms moderate.

61 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE Reservoir Park.—Rooms, en suite and singly, for gentlemen, with Board; references given and required.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO LARGE and [illegible] small Room, on third floor, [illegible] in a first class house, with superior table; references exchanged.

107 EAST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to a private [illegible].

109 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—[illegible] Floor to let, with Board, en suite or singly [illegible] small family; [illegible]; references.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen [illegible]; house and table first class; terms [illegible].

112 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished [illegible] Board. [illegible]

113 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—[illegible] without Board, in a cottage, to gentleman [illegible]

114 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—[illegible]

115 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—[illegible]

117 EAST [illegible]

136 [illegible]

136 [illegible]

138 [illegible]

131 LEXINGTON AVENUE, [illegible]

150 [illegible]

151 WEST TENTH STREET.—HANDSOME [illegible]

BOARDERS WANTED.

159 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large, handsome Room, with ample closets and all improvements, suitable for gentleman and wife; family small; house first class.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Neatly furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board, where the freedom and comforts of a home can be had in an English family.

213 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—ONE large and two small Rooms, third floor, to let, to single gentlemen, with or without Board; house and location first class.

232 WEST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—A PARTY OF two or four can have Board and excellent accommodations at moderate price. Genteel cottage and first class neighborhood.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; private family.

271 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO A PARTY of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, Rooms, with Board. Terms: [illegible] gentlemen, $7 per week; gentlemen and wives, $[illegible].

307 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen or two genteel young ladies employed during the day can obtain good Board at reasonable terms.

343 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to married couples or gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; references.

400 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEgant front Parlor and two Bedrooms, with ample closets, bath, &c., on second floor, to let; superior Board; unexceptionable private table. References.

A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR TO LET TO gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; also other pleasant Rooms, with or without Board, in a private family; terms very moderate. [illegible] West Twenty-fifth street.

AN AMERICAN LADY WISHES TO TAKE ONE OR two children to Board; will give them a mother's care, the best reference given. Address 409 West Thirty-ninth street, in the store.

A NEATLY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR AND Room adjoining, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wife; private house (references); no other boarders. Address N. WHITEHEAD, 212 East Fortieth street.

A FAMILY LIVING IN THEIR OWN HOUSE, NEAR Central Park, will take a gentleman and wife to Board; all the comforts of a home. Address box 2[illegible] Post office.

A.—HANDSOME ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, ON Lexington avenue, near Thirty-first street, with Board; private table. Address G. OWENS, Herald office. References [illegible].

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first class Board in a small American family; [illegible] street, near Fifth avenue. Address B. B., box [illegible] Herald office. No other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, will let two or three elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or single, with or without Board. Terms moderate to parties who will suit. References exchanged. 116 Waverley place.

A COSEY PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman and wife, with or without Board for lady; also single Room; private family. At 275 Fourth avenue.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD for single gentlemen or for gentlemen and wives, at 41 West Twenty-sixth street; prices reasonable; location first class.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, wanted, by two gentlemen; must not be above Twenty-fifth street. Address, stating terms, MOUND CITY, Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WISHES A SINGLE ROOM, with Board; east side, above Fourteenth street, preferred; price not to exceed $8 per week. Address G. W. P., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; must have home comforts; terms must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars RESPONSIBILITY, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a private family; second story; front room and bedroom; at a moderate price; location between Madison and Sixth avenues and Thirtieth and Fiftieth streets. Address W., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHERE French is spoken; where lessons can be taken preferred. Address, stating terms, E. H. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN THE immediate vicinity of Forty-second street and Broadway. References unexceptionable. Address BOARD, station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children and nurse; three rooms, on second or third floor preferred, and private table; situation above Thirtieth street and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box [illegible] Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND child, of four years, in the city or in the country, or a neighboring town not more than three hours' ride by cars; one Room. Address, stating terms which must be moderate, O. R. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEman, wife, infant and nurse, in a strictly private family, in Harlem, west side of Third avenue, near boat and cars. Address J. E. F., box 143 Herald office.

[illegible] suite and reception room could be had or [illegible] location, Fourteenth to Thirtieth street and Third to Sixth avenues; references given and required. Address, with particulars, terms, &c., which must be reasonable, PHYSICIAN, box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM BY A SINGLE gentleman, with Board. Terms $7 per week. Address A. O., Herald office.

HOTELS.

FRENCH HOTEL, 53 BOND STREET.—ELEGANT FURnished Parlor and Bedroom, with first class Board, for gentlemen; also other large Rooms and single Rooms for gentlemen, with Board.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, TWENTY-SECOND STREET and Fifth avenue.—Two Suits and a few single Rooms on Fifth avenue, newly and splendidly furnished; table d'hôte or European plan.
WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS, Proprietor.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway.—Good, clean, lighted Rooms, 50c. a day, $2 50 to $3 a week; Family Rooms, $1 and $1 50 a day, $4 to $6 a week.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—SEVERAL LARGE HOUSES TO LEASE, FOR business purposes, on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street. Building large or four [illegible]. Apply to H. S. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A SPLENDID LITTLE STORE TO LET ON THE west side of Sixth avenue, 60 feet deep, with water and water closets, gas fixtures and [illegible] with large size of window, 6 feet 6 inches by 12 feet in one plate, not insured. It is the best block on the avenue for hairdressing or gentlemen's furnishing goods. Also one large store suitable for drugs, dry goods, groceries, or boot and shoe store; and one Corner store, 25x76 feet. Apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 299 Sixth avenue.

DRY BASEMENT TO LET—AT 53 WEST EIGHTEENTH street, near Sixth avenue. Apply there. $25 per month.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BRICK FACTORY, FOUR stories, 125x50; 18 City Lots, 40 Horse Engine, on East Ferry and Asbury streets, Newark, or 254 Bowery, N. Y.

MOST PROMINENT LOCATION, JUNCTION, ONE door from Broadway, corner of Sixth avenue, store and Upper Part of house, or divided for business; rent cheap. 56 West Thirty-second street.

OFFICE OR PART OF FIRST FLOOR TO LET—SUITED for commission business; possession forthwith. Apply at No. [illegible] Pearl street, first loft.

STORE TO LET—48 COURTLANDT STREET, AT REAsonable rent. Apply at 107 Fulton street to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORE 112 GRAND STREET, EMPTY, FOR MANY years occupied by Lane & McGreery as their silk [illegible] Address CLOVER, owner, 18 West Thirty-[illegible] street.

STEAM POWER AND FLOORS [illegible] LET TO [illegible] separate, in the most [illegible] in the city. Inquire at 118 West Twenty-sixth street.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR CLUB HOUSE, IN ELEGANT [illegible] for a term of years, possession immediately, a large corner House on Fifth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Address box 2,612 Post office.

TO LET, A WELL LIGHTED BACK OFFICE, CON[illegible] Apply at [illegible]

TO LET, THE FINE CORNER STORE, EAST BROAD[illegible] street.

TO LET—STORE 464 CANAL STREET; RUNS [illegible] $1,000 a year. Revised rent.
[illegible] M. CONDIT, [illegible] East Twelfth street.

TO LET, 1142 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street and Store [illegible] owner's case. [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible] street.

TO RENT, A FIRST CLASS MARBLE FRONT STORE, [illegible] street, near Pearl street. Apply to J. H. [illegible]

THE NEW BUILDING, SIXTH [illegible] AVENUE AND [illegible]

T[illegible] SUBSTANTIAL [illegible]
JAMES [illegible] street.

$2,000.—[illegible] THIRTEENTH STREET, [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A [illegible] Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible]

A [illegible] Take Fifth avenue [illegible]

TO LET [illegible]

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP AND BASEMENT House to let, 121 West Twenty-seventh street; immediate possession; rent $1,800 a year. Apply at 160 Sixth av.

A FREE REGISTER—WITH PARTICULARS OF 2,000 Houses and Building Lots for sale and to let, corner of City Map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

TO LET FROM NOW TILL MAY, 1873, A NEW brown stone House, with all modern improvements, desirably located in [illegible]; rent to be paid by boarding a lady without children. Address L. P., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FRENCH FLAT TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN improvements, partly furnished, and Furniture for sale cheap. Inquire of Mr. ADAIR, at 256 West Thirty-first street.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT FOR ONE or two gentlemen; bath and gas; family private; reference exchanged; terms moderate. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

A LADY HAS A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT BEDroom, with gas, to let to a gentleman, in a private family, without board. Call for two days at 469 Sixth avenue, first door from Twenty-eighth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, A small front Room, first floor, hot and cold water and bath, to a gentleman, very cheap. 62 West Twelfth street, near Broadway.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS AT 86 EAST [illegible] street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR TO let. Single or en suite; suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also Hall Rooms. [illegible] Twenty-[illegible] street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, FROM $1 to $3 per week, at 43 Renwick street, near Spring.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES CAN FIND PLEASANT furnished Rooms at 64 Amity street, corner South Fifth avenue.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED, IN A PRIvate house occupied by owner; contains water and gas; convenient to Broadway and Bowery. 61 Third street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, IN A first class private house, fine location, the Third and [illegible] required, [illegible] the Fourth [illegible] $40. 27 Beekman place, between East Fiftieth and [illegible] streets.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen, without board, on second floor, a large alcove Room; hot and cold water; rent $20 per week. Also a large Room on third floor. 223 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET, PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to a family of adults, the upper part of a three story House, with all improvements. Apply at 222 West Forty-seventh street, near Broadway.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND HALL Rooms, with fire and gas, hot and cold water; location good. Apply 120 West Twentieth street.

8 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, TWO DOORS from Broadway.—Newly furnished Rooms, in perfect order; references exchanged.

20 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—DESIRABLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, to gentlemen, at $3 per week; one Hall Room, $3 50; also large double Room, suitable for two.

28 CHARLTON STREET.—TWO NICELY FURnished Rooms, on third floor, for one or two gentlemen; good location; private family; terms moderate.

37 UNION SQUARE.—A NICE ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, just vacated; may be had furnished for $6 per week. Apply to Mrs. LAWRENCE, on fourth floor.

45 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Bedroom, with bathroom adjoining, to let to a gentleman.

128 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Lexington and Fourth avenues.—To let, furnished Rooms, on second floor, to gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

257 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED second story front Room to let, with hot and cold water in, bath and gas, and pantries, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

666 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—Neatly furnished Rooms and Bedrooms, for housekeeping or for a single gentleman or lady, in a private house; all improvements; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS TO LET—UNfurnished, until May 1, 1872. Inquire from 2 to 4 P. M. at 51 St. Mark's place.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS. INQUIRE OF the owner of the house, at 155 West Twenty-fifth street. $30 per month.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A FULLY FURNISHED SMALL COTTAGE OR PART of a House wanted, by a private family in New York, Brooklyn, or near by; good neighborhood; rent not to exceed $1,000; first class references. Address HOUSEKEEPING, box 147 Herald office.

CHEAP LOFTS WANTED—WITH STEAM POWER, BEtween Fulton and Canal streets. Address N. F. CO., box 144 Herald office.

[illegible] feet of surface room, one or two rooms, well lighted. Address W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A LOT TO RENT OR PURCHASE, FOR manufacturing purposes, either in city or Hoboken, at a low price. Apply at dyeing establishment 279 Fourth av.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping; rent not over $40 per month; located between Broadway, Fourth street, Seventh avenue and Twenty-first street. Address FATHER, box 210 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, SECOND OR third floor, unfurnished or partly furnished, with conveniences for light housekeeping, in a private house. Address MADISON, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for light housekeeping, between Lexington and Seventh avenues; rent must be moderate. Address E. K., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED, IN A NEAT, PRIVATE house, Parlor Floor and Basement of a nice First Floor, with Kitchen; location below Twenty-[illegible] street, east of [illegible]. Address A. C. K., box 143 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PORK PACKING HOUSE, IN a good locality for retail trade. Address G. B., Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT, IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL, [illegible] House, centrally located, [illegible] Address [illegible]

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT LATEST STYLE SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suit, cost $450, for $[illegible]; two walnut Parlor suits, in reps, for $[illegible]; Rosewood Pianoforte, Mirrors, [illegible] Chamber Furniture, [illegible] Extension Table, at a sacrifice. Call at residence 252 West Forty-second street, near Seventh avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL dispose of all their Furniture and contents of private residence 129 West 2[illegible] street, viz.: Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Carpets, &c., at half original cost, in lots to suit purchasers.

ALL THE FIRST CLASS FURNITURE OF PRIVATE [illegible] West 2[illegible] st., [illegible] each.—Parlor Suits in satin brocatel, $75; reps, $[illegible]; Bedroom Suits, $40; [illegible] cheap.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at [illegible] Warerooms, [illegible] Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-[illegible] street.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT HOUSEHOLD FURniture, of a first class family leaving the city. Superb Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered in brocatel, cost $350, for $[illegible]; Etageres, Pianoforte, Paintings, [illegible] Bronzes, Chamber, Dining Furniture, Silverware; sacrifice. M. H. DRAKE, [illegible] W. [illegible] st., near 5th av.

CARPETS,
Furniture,
Beds, Bedding, &c.
Payments taken
by the week or month.
Terms easy.
KELLY & CO.,
corner of Twenty-[illegible] street and Sixth avenue.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING—AN IMmense stock and low prices, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, [illegible] Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
[illegible]

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE WANTED—FAMILIES [illegible] Address [illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

CONSULT PROF. MARS FOR STUDY, MARRIAGES, [illegible] 61 [illegible] street.

MME. ROSA [illegible] CLAIRVOYANT, RE[illegible] 472 [illegible]

MADAME [illegible] West Forty-[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

R[illegible]

MACHINERY.

BRICK [illegible]

F[illegible]

STEAM ENGINE WANTED [illegible] POWER; [illegible]

WANTED [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH.
FOURTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS,
in JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT ONE.
Box book open six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? HAVE YOU SEEN IT ? ?
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?
? ? Have you seen the Elephant?
? ? Have you seen the Martens?
? ? Have you heard the Russian Gypsy Song?
? ? Have you heard the Cat Duet?
? ? Have you seen the Warrior Dance?
? ? Have you seen the Shield Fable of [illegible]?
? ? Have you seen the Carroll Militia?
? ? Have you seen Fox's new tricks?
? ? Have you seen Humpty Dumpty in his new shape?
! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! ! !
! ! First week of the WILSON BROTHERS in their great "Trick Pantomime." ! !
! ! First week of Signor CASSELLI'S astounding Aerial Juggling and his great "Cataract of Fire." ! !
! ! First week of Miss YEAMAN'S "Celestial Chant." ! !

SEE WHAT	THE HERALD. "The ballet is entirely original and extremely beautiful. Fox is in a new 'Humpty Dumpty' is more droll than ever."
THE PRESS SAYS	THE TRIBUNE. "It is brighter than it was in its [illegible] character, more compact in form, and more lavishly provided with effective incidental features."
OF	THE TIMES. "Fox's 'Original Humpty Dumpty' [illegible] the nursery, and [illegible] constructed pantomime, more than [illegible] all our fairy tales."
G. L. FOX'S	THE TELEGRAM. "The new 'Humpty Dumpty' has the finest and best trained ballet in the city, and all sets one of the most original spectacles ever witnessed. As for Fox—well, Nature has made him the American Grimaldi."
RECONSTRUCTED	THE MAIL. "Fox's second volume of 'Humpty Dumpty' is even more [illegible] than the first."
HUMPTY	
DUMPTY.	

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

OPERA. THE FABBRI SEASON.
Professor MULDER FABBRI'S OPERA
Directors—R. Mulder, W. Formes and Th. Habelmann.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 17,
AT THE STADT THEATRE,
L'AFRICAINE,
with an extraordinary cast. Chorus of 50; orchestra of 40.
GREAT MISE EN SCENE.
Seats at Schirmer's Music Store and at the Theatre.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S
BROOKLYN THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The world renowned Comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.

THE SENSATION,	A	THE SLAVE'S DREAM.
THE SENSATION,	GREAT	THE SLAVE'S DREAM.
THE SENSATION,	HIT.	THE SLAVE'S DREAM.

ALL THE TABLEAUX AND SONGS ENCORED.

BENDLEY, THE MUSICAL WONDER. THE LOPEZ FAMILY, MOST EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTS. TONY PASTOR, JENNY ENGEL, MARY LA WREN. JAS. COLLINS, &c.	MATINEES ON TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

FOR SALE, A BROADWAY CONCERT SALOON; ONE of the best paying saloons in the city; cost over $5,000; will be sold at a great sacrifice, on account of other business. TRAVERS & HASTINGS, 59 Great Jones st.

FOR SALE.

AN OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE FOR SALE—GOOD business locality; will be sold cheap. Inquire at 6[illegible] Hudson street, Abingdon square.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABlished Boot and Shoe Store, in Jersey City; reasons given for selling. Inquire of WM. EATON, 132 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

A SPLENDID LIQUOR AND CIGAR STORE, PRINcipal avenue; must be sold this week for less than half its value. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., Auctioneers, 375 Bowery.

A HOTEL AND BARROOM FOR SALE AT A LOW price; also Restaurants, Corner Liquor Stores, Groceries, Meat Markets, Confectioneries, Candy Stores, Coffee and Cake Saloons, Bakeries, Sample Rooms, Lunch Rooms, Cigar and Tobacco Stores, at low prices.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS PAYING CORNER Grocery Store, on a principal business corner in Jersey City; splendidly fitted up; Lease, Stock, Fixtures, Horse and Wagon; worth $3,000; will sell for one-half its value, or at a fair valuation; also the Butcher's Fixtures connected; first class; this is a chance. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., Auc[illegible]

A GOOD [illegible] to sell.
[illegible] years. For particulars address K. S., box 117 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER GROCERY FOR SALE—Excellent business location; extensive cash trade; unquestionably very cheap. Apply immediately at 29 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE—[illegible] good paying business; house, low rent; will be sold very cheap.
LLOYD, 28 Broadway, first floor.

A SPLENDID OYSTER SALOON ON FIRST AVEnue, doing splendid business; sacrificed on account of owner going South; rare chance for oysterman.
J. J. SWARBROUGH, Auctioneer, 285 Bowery.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL FOR SALE—TERMS easy. Apply to WILLIAM MORRISON, Middletown, N. Y.

A BAKERY FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATION UNsurpassed; extensively patronized; low rent; rare chance to make money; must sell. Particulars at 29 Chambers street. G. W. SIMERS' Store Agency.

A MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—INQUIRE AT 241 WEST Forty-first street, grocery.

A.—FOR SALE, AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Liquor Store; one of the best locations in the city; [illegible] must be sold. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 267 Bowery.

A CHANCE FOR A GOOD BUSINESS MAN. FIRST class Grocery, Stock, Lease and Fixtures for sale; [illegible] will sell cheap for cash this week; other business to attend to. Actual worth $3,000; will sell for cash $[illegible]. Inquire at 323 Second avenue.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—NO. 124 SIXTH AVENUE, doing a strictly cash business; will be sold low for cash, as the owner has other business.

COAL YARD FOR SALE—WITH FIXTURES, LEASE [illegible] &c., all in perfect order. Apply at 234 West Eighteenth street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE. SEVEN YEARS' LEASE; low rent, elegantly fitted up; marble front, [illegible] well stocked; average business $20 daily. For sale at a very low figure for cash. Apply at the store, corner of Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DYE HOUSE, now doing a large, profitable business; good cause for selling. Address DYER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A HERRING SAFE IN GOOD ORDER; size, [illegible] high, [illegible] wide, 2 feet 4 deep; double doors. Can be seen at No. 7 Washington place, corner Mercer street.

FOR SALE—OYSTER AND DINING SALOON, ON [illegible] avenue, doing a good business. Apply, until [illegible] inst., to owner, 1[illegible] avenue.

FOR SALE—CORNER DRUG STORE, DOWN TOWN; good location; established for [illegible] years; lease of whole house for five years. Apply to Mr. M. J. McCLOSKEY, 2[illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BAR, BILLIARD AND OYSTER Saloon [illegible] will be sold [illegible] on Thursday, January 18, at 12 o'clock. Particulars of M. DOUGHTY, 29 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF HAT STORE No. 8 Bowery, and the lease of the [illegible] preference; [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A STATIONERY BUSINESS, ESTABlished [illegible] years; price $1,000; will take a mortgage on real estate for $2,000 in part payment. Address STATIONER, box 152 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A well established [illegible] stock from $2,000 to $3,000. Apply to GEORGE SILVER, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS AND part of a store to let. [illegible] Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME LITTLE OYSTER [illegible] BUSINESS [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE, IN [illegible] Apply to JULIUS [illegible]

FOR SALE—TO A COMPETENT MAN, A COMMERCIAL College, [illegible] and [illegible] Address J. G. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT [illegible] Jersey City [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] THE STOCK AND FIXTURES [illegible] Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—[illegible] STEAM LAUNDRY [illegible] Newark, N. J.

H[illegible]

L[illegible]

RESTAURANT FOR SALE [illegible]

SALES [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY (TO-DAY), JAN. 17,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Grand Complimentary Testimonial to
MATILDA HERON,
when the most attractive programme ever presented to the public will be offered, embracing the names of the
GREATEST ARTISTS IN THE PROFESSION.
NEARLY EVERY MANAGER OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THEATRES HAS TENDERED HIS SERVICES, WITH THOSE OF THEIR SEVERAL COMPANIES.
The entertainment presented will in every respect be one of the most novel and attractive that ever has been offered wherein so many great artists can appear in one afternoon.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as Petruchio in "Katherine and Petruchio," assisted by his dramatic company.
WALLACK'S COMPANY
will play one act of a sterling comedy.
THE THIRD ACT OF DIVORCE
will be given by Augustin Daly's dramatic company.
The third and fourth acts of
CAMILLE
will introduce two young lady debutantes, pupils of Miss Heron.
The first act of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
will be presented, introducing Laura Keene, John Jack and others.
MISS PAULINE MARKHAM
in a favorite ballad.
MARK SMITH
WILL SING "FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN."
J. LEVY
will perform one of his select Cornet Solos.
MASTER PERCY ROSELLE
in the celebrated scene from King John.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
THE ST. FELIX BALLET TROUPE.
SHERIDAN AND MACK,
and ROLLIN HOWARD.
The [illegible] will address the audience at the termination of the performance.
Doors open at 12 o'clock. Performance will commence at 1 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE, ONE DOLLAR; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50.
NOTICE.—Owing to the [illegible] on the part of one of the profession, at the [illegible] to play the part of Armand, Miss Heron will not appear in Camille.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 BROADWAY.
Last week but two of the Season!
MONDAY—"LA GRANDE DUCHESSE."
TUESDAY—"LA PERICHOLE."
WEDNESDAY—"BARBE BLEUE."

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
West Twenty-fourth street, next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE.	EVERY NIGHT will be acted (for the twentieth week) Mr. Augustin Daly's comedy of the times, entitled "DIVORCE." Characters, including Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Mrs. Gilbert, Linda Dietz, Mary Cary, Kate Mortimer, Ida Vernon; Mr. D. H. Harkins, W. J. LeMoyne, James Lewis, W. Davidge, Louis James, Henry Crisp, D. Whiting, Owen Fawcett, George De Vere, Edmund Pierce, John Burnett, G. Godfrey, W. Beekman and others. The box sheet is open daily from 8 till 6, and seats may be secured for any of the remaining LAST NIGHTS of DIVORCE.

24TH "DIVORCE" MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1½ o'clock.
150th performance of "DIVORCE," Saturday, January 27.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
JOSH HART..........Manager
GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
WHITE CROOK.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
ALL THE BEAUTIFUL FEMALE DANSEUSES.
THE CHARMING BARTINI SISTERS.
Mlle. TOOLEINI, }
Mlle. WILDINI, } AT MATINEE.
Mlle. WHITEINI, }
assisted by Mlle. DE VERE and the HOLT SISTERS.
PROFESSOR HILTON
and his Three Talking and Singing Heads.
WHITE CROOK. WHITE CROOK. WHITE CROOK.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
An entire New Olio, introducing all the Mammoth Company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING WITH THE ELITE AND FASHION OF THE CITY.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great sensational spectacular drama, the
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SENSATION OF THE CENTURY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—CURTAIN RISES AT A QUARTER TO 8 PRECISELY.

TIME TABLE.
7:45—Curtain rises.
[illegible]—Pas de Fleurs, Coryphees and Corps de Ballet.
8:[illegible]—Erstone Woodhams' Satin Dance.
8:35—Carline's Songs, "The Nice Little Man" and "The Three Crows," by Miss Jenny Lee.
8:45—Grand Incantation Scene.
8:[illegible]—The Fairies' Grotto, with Stalacta's Song, "Love's Mischief," by Miss Kate Santley.
8:[illegible]—Quartet, "We Come, Strangers of Earth."
8:55—Grand Demon Dance, led by the great Premiere Danseuse, Mlle. [illegible] Sassi.
9:00—The Crystal Cascade and Silver Fountain.
9:20—Illuminated Golden Terrace.
9:25—Bacchanalian Dance, by the great Corps de Ballet.
9:24—Pas de Creols, by Adrienne, Bambina, Felicita, Marchesi.
9:[illegible]—Pas Espagnol, by the eight second Premieres.
9:[illegible]—The Infant Ballet Troupe [illegible] Premiere Sassi.
9:[illegible]—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:[illegible]—The Jockey Song and Hornpipe, "Carline."
10:[illegible]—Professor Schmidt and Pupils.
10:[illegible]—Professor Snowell's Troupe of Trained Animals.
10:[illegible]—The [illegible] Egyptian Jugglers.
10:[illegible]—Grand [illegible] Amazon March.
11:[illegible]—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the Palace of Dew Drops.
In conclusion the Management confidently assert that, both in its details and in its entirety,
THE BLACK CROOK,
as presented at this Theatre, is
THE MOST VARIED, COMPLETE, ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING, BEWITCHINGLY ATTRACTIVE, PERFECTLY PRESENTED BALLET SPECTACLE
EVER BEHELD IN AMERICA.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.
ALL THE MUSIC PUBLISHED BY POND & CO.

WALLACK'S.
ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED
in consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play.
JOHN GARTH,
now in the
SIXTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—Herald.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Fourth week and increased success of the
FAIRY PANTOMIME AND JOCOSE HARLEQUINADE
of GOODY TWO SHOES.
PHENOMENAL EQUESTRIANISM BY
Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND
and Mr. CHARLES W. FISH.
First week of the comical
BLIND MAN'S BUFF ENTREE.
THE BEST CIRCUS TROUPE IN THE WORLD.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. SHOO FLY.
Twenty-third street and Sixth av., near Booth's Theatre.
Success of SHOO FLY and THE BRIGANDS.
First appearance of Mr. G. W. ROCKEFELLER.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
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BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, SHOO FLY, THE BRIGANDS.
Seats secured in advance. Matinee Saturday at 2.

PAUL FALK'S
POPULAR CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING,
at the PAVILION,
6[illegible] BROADWAY 6[illegible],
between Great Jones and Fourth streets.
The world renowned
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA
every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. PAUL FALK.

"NINTH REGIMENT QUICKSTEP," BY D. L. DOWNing, with [illegible] portrait of the late Colonel Fisk; [illegible] Grand Duke Alexis Galop; [illegible] Mignon Waltz; [illegible] Knight, [illegible] Polka, Turner, [illegible] J. R. Thomas, 50c.
DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

LAUGHING GAS.
Dr. COLTON will give the fourth Lecture and Exhibition, for ladies only, in the large hall of the COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, January 18. Doors open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

CARD MUSICAL.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORgan, Guitar, Violin, Singing, Harmony. 92 Clinton [illegible] J. JAY WATSON, Director. Circulars mailed free.

MUSICAL.

A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY, WITH BEST REFERences, [illegible]

A HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR ORGAN FOR [illegible] BATTLESON, [illegible]

A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN [illegible] Call on or [illegible] FIFTH [illegible] First avenue, fourth door above [illegible]

A LADY OF THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION [illegible] Address J. C. [illegible]

TO BRASS BAND AND ORCHESTRA LEADERS.—A [illegible] can be obtained by [illegible] W. [illegible]

WANTED—AN ORGANIST, FOR A CHURCH [illegible] New York.

WANTED—A CONTRALTO FOR AN EPISCOPAL [illegible]

131 WEST [illegible] STREET.—PIANO, [illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A. [illegible] MASONIC [illegible]

J. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET and Broadway.—Last nights of the New Play of
MONALDI, with
Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and
Mrs. GRISWOLD,
supported by a complete company.
In active preparation, and shortly to be produced, a New Society Play entitled
MARRIAGE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
FAREWELL TO THE FLORENCES,
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
The engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
positively closes with the present week. It is therefore respectfully suggested by the management that advantage should be taken of the few nights afforded to witness Mr. FLORENCE'S wonderful representation of the character of OBENREIZER, in Dickens' romantic Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE.
The piece, which is doing a tremendous business, is produced with new scenery, accessories and a perfect cast of parts.
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
MR. FLORENCE FOR THE LAST TIME BUT TWO AS OBENREIZER.
SATURDAY, AT 2,
LAST NO THOROUGHFARE MATINEE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
In grateful recognition of the brilliant success which has attended the protracted engagement of
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE
the management have offered them the compliment of a
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
the acceptance of which has been courteously acknowledged, and
FRIDAY EVENING
announced as the one selected for the occasion. Mr. FLORENCE will appear, on the last time but two, as OBENREIZER, the Swiss, in Dickens' romantic Christmas story,
NO THOROUGHFARE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOURTEENTH CONCERT BY COL. JAMES FISK, JR.'S
NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
assisted by the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE,
with Miles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violinist and Violoncello.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Reserved Seats, $1. Admission, 50c.
Tickets for sale at 701 Broadway and Erie Ticket Office, corner Broadway and Twenty-third street.

WOOD'S MUSEUM
CLOSED
in consequence of
THE DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE WOOD.
REOPENS THURSDAY MORNING,
January 18, 1872.
Tickets purchased for Monday renewable on Thursday.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Manager..........R. W. BUTLER
STILL MORE NEW NOVELTY.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK,
MATINEE.
AN IMMENSE BILL WILL BE PRESENTED.
LORD DUNDREARY PANTOMIME,
by the great Lanri troupe.
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS, E. D. DAVIS,
the funniest man living. Valentine Vox, the ventriloquist.
The wonderful MATTHEWS FAMILY. GRAND BALLET.
Hughey Dougherty, Ashcroft, Coes, Wambold.
Afternoon, doors open at 1. Evening at 7 o'clock.
Children half price. Seats reserved in advance.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager..........Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH.
Last nights of the great drama of the

WAIFS OF NEW YORK.	MISS KATE RAYMOND.	HOUSES CROWDED.
WAIFS OF NEW YORK.	MISS KATE RAYMOND.	GREAT HIT. EVERY ACT ENCORED.

THE BROTHERS DEVERE. BRIGANDS OF CALABRIA.
Friday evening farewell benefit of Miss
KATE RAYMOND.
The celebrated eccentric comedian and Ethiopian delineator, Mr. G. SWAINE BUCKLEY, will shortly appear in a new drama written expressly for him, entitled
ZIP.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.—
RECONSTRUCTED,
REINFORCED WITH GENUINE
WIT AND HUMOR.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
THE ROOSTER.
BROADWAY MILLINERS.
THE CLODOCHE BURLESQUE.
FOOLING WITH THE WRONG MAN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
DAY AND EVENING,
LEAVITT ART ROOMS, 817 BROADWAY.
Admission 25c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
ONE GRAND MOULTON CONCERT,
THURSDAY EVENING, January 18, at 8.
Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON, assisted by
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor,
Sig. P. FERRANTI, Baritone, and
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Pianist.
Seats secured at the Academy on 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. GEORGE DOLBY
begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the Java, on the 24th inst., to fulfil engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give his
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW YORK TO-NIGHT, JANUARY 17.
Vocalists,
Miss EDITH WYNNE,
Mme. PATEY,
Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS,
and
Mr. SANTLEY.
Pianoforte,
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER.
The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.
Admission, one dollar.
Reserved seats, fifty cents and one dollar extra.
Tickets now on sale at Schirmer & Co.'s, 701 Broadway, and at the Box office at Steinway Hall.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADway.—Above 1,000 objects of interest just added. The "Phantasmagoria," the great optical illusion, by which you see through a man's body. A grand model of the famous Bendigo Gold Diggings of Australia. Galvanic Batteries in full working order, for the free use of visitors. Admission to the whole, 50 cents. Open daily. New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

SKATING.
Grand Carnival and Illumination at Hoboken Skating Park, foot of Ninth street, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17. Engagement of John Engler, the Skatorial King. Afternoon and evening. Fancy skating by members of the New York and Jersey City Skating Clubs. Grand promenade in the afternoon. Splendid fireworks. A fine band of music will be in attendance. Admission—Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. If weather should prove unfavorable next fair day.

HARRINGTON'S OPERA HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—CORRY & HARRINGTON, Proprietors. The largest theatre in the State. Stars and Combinations having exact dates can arrange on favorable terms for six or more nights at the above named Opera House, by applying to or addressing the undersigned. MORRIS SIMMONDS,
Dramatic Agency, 909 Broadway, or the Proprietors.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO." MAIRES' Gymnasium, 29 St. Mark's place, the best institution for physical culture in the city. Open daily from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

METROPOLITAN
THEATRICAL AND
SHOW PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT,
HERALD BUILDING,
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL,
MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.
"The cream of pure fun!!"
AT ST. PETER'S HALL, WEST TWENTIETH STREET, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 17, and THURSDAY EVENING, January 18. No reserved seats. Admission, $1; children under 14, half price. The choicest of humorous entertainments. Come and laugh.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PLACE IN NEW YORK,
Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY. 745 BROADWAY,
near Eighth street.
CONTAINS [illegible] OBJECTS OF WONDER.
The [illegible] the most wonderful freaks of nature, [illegible] works of art [illegible] 745. ADMISSION 50 CENTS. 745.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent [illegible] M. M. MERRELL'S, No. [illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL DISpose of their elegant 7⅓ octave rosewood case Pianoforte, [illegible] $[illegible] for $[illegible], stool and cover. [illegible] Call at residence of 129 West 2[illegible] street.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD SQUARE PIANO, [illegible] at a reasonable price [illegible] West Thirty-ninth street, between [illegible]

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCT. GRAND SQUARE ROSEwood [illegible] by first makers [illegible] $[illegible] Apply at private residence 1[illegible] West [illegible]

A SPLENDID [illegible] OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIano [illegible]
A. L. BATTLESON.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, [illegible] A STEINWAY [illegible] every improvement [illegible]
J. [illegible] av., near Broadway.

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A BARGAIN AT $2[illegible]

A [illegible] PIANOS TO RENT [illegible] West Twenty-[illegible]

B[illegible] PIANOS [illegible]

C[illegible] PIANOS AT BARGAINS [illegible]
[illegible]

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WASHINGTON.

Putting Down the Tariff in the Senate.

Travelling Round the World in a House Debate.

THE SYNDICATE MANAGEMENT.

Californian Charges Against Judge Field.

England After Russian Treaty Intrigues—Cuban Belligerency—Wildcat Money in Georgia—The Labor Inquiry—United States Court House Jobs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

A Teetotal Sixteenth Amendment—The Duties on Salt and Coal—Refunding Taxes.

A new means of agitation was developed in the Senate this morning, creating in its advent considerable amusement. After the usual prayer and journal reading a funny interlude was begun by the presentation of a number of petitions from the "American Temperance Commission," asking that Congress "hereafter prohibit within the jurisdiction of the government of the United States the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage;" and also a memorial asking that an amendment to the constitution of the United States be adopted and submitted to the States for ratification, providing that no candidate shall hereafter be eligible to any federal office who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that drunkenness in any incumbent of such office shall be deemed at any time sufficient cause for immediate impeachment and deposition. Reference of these was moved to the Judiciary Committee, which was resisted by Mr. Trumbull, its chairman. He thought the first properly belonged to the Finance Committee, and the last to that on "Elections and Privileges," because it was only a question of privilege, but whether to the committee or others, the Senator did not explain. The Michigan Senator and one or two others looked as if they did not desire their privileges abridged, while the Vice President and Mr. Wilson, who is President of the Congressional Temperance Society, grew more and more smiling at the funny comments this little fanaticism excited. The impeachment proposition was stated to be urged as a real, not simply jocular, idea. Messrs. Wilson, Fenton, Pomeroy and Scott were the Senators interested on the temperance side. Those who would have naturally objected discreetly kept silent, Nye smiling more than usual and Chandler looking fiercer and grimmer than commonly. Trumbull succeeded in his motion of reference, and then Mr. Fenton got it reconsidered, amid considerable laughter, and finally the Judiciary were charged with the whole business, which is, of course, the end of it.

After this was disposed of Mr. Sherman reported from the Committee on Finance an elaborate Tariff bill, the effect of which would be to largely reduce all duties—on manufactures of iron and steel ten per cent—and to place about five hundred additional articles on the free list; bituminous coal to be reduced to fifty cents per ton and salt about one-half of present rates. It will be remembered that the bill passed last session by the House, repealing the duties on salt and coal, was referred to this committee by the Senate. This bill is the result of their labors. Its appearance reverses the old adage of the mountain laboring and bringing forth a mouse. In this case the mouse produces a mountain. Mr. Trumbull charged that the intent was to prevent the repeal of the duty on salt, and animated debate arose, Mr. Sherman moving to recommit, Mr. Trumbull called for the yeas and nays, as he desired to bring a vote direct on the simpler proposition. The result was deemed by some a test, but must be regarded as only causing delay. The vote stood 32 to 18. Messrs. Alcorn and Sumner were present, but did not vote. Messrs. Davis, of West Virginia, and Vickers, of Maryland, voted with the majority. In the one State, the Kanawha salt works exercise great influence, and the other is affected by the Cumberland coal mines. Messrs. Cole, Ferry of Connecticut, Flanagan, Logan, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton and Trumbull, republicans, voted with the minority.

General Logan then delivered a set speech in support of a bill relative to restoring the records lost by the Chicago fire. A bill reported by the Finance Committee and advocated by Senator Scott proposes:—

That all taxes upon dividends, interests and undivided profits heretofore assessed or collected from the corporations mentioned in section 15 of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled, "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," for the time between the 1st day of August, 1870, and the 1st day of January, 1871, shall be remitted or refunded upon claim made therefor, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and directed to remit or refund the same, as in cases of other taxes improperly assessed or collected; but nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the collection or authorize the return of any taxes upon such dividends, interest or undivided profits for that part of the year 1870 prior to the 1st of August, and assessed or collected at the rate of five per centum.

This is the same question on which General Pleasonton and Secretary Boutwell had their first difference, and the appointment of which and the enforcement of which will take about two million dollars from the Treasury. Senator Edmunds opposed the bill, and Messrs. Scott and Sherman defended. Pending a vote the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

The House Going Round the World—Circular Debate About Consuls and Everything Else—The Great American Traveller.

The very small number of members occupying their seats during the reading of the Journal in the House of Representatives this morning were industriously devoting themselves to their constituents in answering letters. Tuesday's members linger by the way willing to reach their seats after the reading of the Journal, which is neither novel or interesting. In compliance with a resolution adopted yesterday, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Scofield, McCrary, Smith, Voorhees and Marshall a committee to go on a voyage of discovery, having for its objective point the New Orleans disorders.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to expend an appropriation already made for the employment of men at the life-saving stations on the coast of New Jersey. Mr. Cox, of New York, embraced this opportunity to compliment, in an easy and graceful manner peculiar to that gentleman when in his pleasant moods, the member from Massachusetts, and to arraign the republican party for dereliction of duty generally, and particularly in the matter of securing the aid now asked, in giving protection to life along the seacoast. He claimed credit for the democratic side of the House in taking the initiative in this matter. He commended the proposed action and expressed pleasure in being able to act for once with the party in power. Mr. Dawes quite surprised the floor and galleries by offering a bill for relief to Chicago sufferers from the late fire—a benevolent role quite new to the chairman of Ways and Means; but the provisions of the bill explained the unusual step when it was found not to consist of an appropriation, but in admitting gifts from abroad free of duty and allowing a drawback upon building materials imported at Chicago for one year, to date from October, 1871, which passed.

Mr. Packard, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the proper officers of the Treasury Department to settle the accounts of F. M. Cordero, late Consul at Rio Janeiro, and Mr. Banks, from the same committee, reported a bill to fix the salary of the United States Consul at Tien-tsin, China, at $3,000 per annum.

Upon these two bills sprung a debate embodying the tariff, free trade, decline of American commerce, civil service reform, and Mr. Keim's report upon the condition of the consulates of the United States abroad. Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, gave a tribute of praise to Mr. Cordero, a gentleman he said who considered his greatest misfortune in life to lie in the fact that he was not an American citizen, and whose brightest hope was in prospect after death of being able to go to America. Mr. Shellabarger spoke upon the subject of the meagre pay given to our consular service, and denouncing it as "penny wise and pound foolish." He declared it was high time that the whole system was changed and put upon a basis more fitting the dignity of a great nation. Mr. Dawes, ever on the alert to show why this sort of thing should not be done, with characteristic inconsistency dragged Keim forward as a refutation of Mr. Shellabarger's aspersions against the meagre pay given to our foreign consuls abroad. He followed Keim through his travels "around the world," and for which he said, in dolorous accents, he drew mileage at the rate of ten cents a mile for 54,441 miles and a fraction of a mile. "This," Mr. Dawes triumphantly exclaimed, "is a specimen of the poor compensation paid in our consular service." Mr. Banks facetiously asked if he thought the agent could have done any more than he had if he had tried his best. Mr. Dawes thought not, and suggested for him the title of "The Great American Traveller." Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, having always a liking for the "under dog in a fight," came to the rescue of this accused peregrinator, and he also took occasion to speak of the base slanders put in circulation by the newspapers upon the Consul General at Alexandria, and was pleased to say that an agent had been sent to examine him and his work. Mr. Brooks, of New York, in speaking of the importance of the Consulate in China, which had been the subject of Mr. Banks' resolution, took occasion to make a speech on the tariff, and utilized the information gained by him when in Europe to show that the ascendancy gained by Americans in Chinese waters before the war was to be attributed to the peculiar skill, industry and enterprise of the American shipbuilders and workmen, the latter of whom had been taken to the shipyards in Great Britain, and even to China, to work on British vessels, and charged the present decline of American commerce in Chinese waters to the high duties which had been imposed by this country on shipbuilding materials. Mr. Farnsworth asked if that was the way the high protectionists protected the interests of labor—by exporting it. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, promptly took up the issue made by Mr. Brooks, and defended, with his usual ability, the imperilled tariff. Mr. Brooks' history of the rise and fall of American commerce had not fallen on fertile soil, in Mr. Kelley's comprehension, who claimed that the introduction of iron vessels had caused the decline, and not the tariff. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, attempted an inquiry in regard to cheap labor affecting the question under discussion, but failed to have it considered. Mr. Banks, seeing from the interest manifested in the debate that his consulate was being lost sight of in the midst of the running debate on the tariff, reclaimed the floor and said the pyrotechnic display was quite to his taste, but as the committee had something to do he could not listen to it, as he would like to do all day. He, therefore, moved the previous question, which was ordered. After some further discussion, in which the civil service question came in for a mere mention, Mr. Butler took occasion to ventilate his opinion upon its merits by declaring that he considered himself quite as competent to select good men for office as a board of broken down schoolmasters. Mr. Dawes said, upon this subject, that if the presentation of a letter from a member of Congress recommending an applicant for office had the effect to cut him off such a provision would do more to reform the service than any code of rules that could be adopted. After some further discussion the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and had under consideration the joint resolution authorizing the survey of the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and was discussed by Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Banks, and amended by reducing the appropriation from $100,000 to $50,000, when the bill passed.

Specie Payments—Issue of Wild-Cat Money in Georgia.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting to-day, when the bills providing for the resumption of specie payment, some six in number, were talked over, but nothing definite was determined upon. All the bills on this subject have been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Hooper, Cox, Waldron and Monroe. The bill of Mr. Merriam to punish bank examiners or officers for taking bribes or loans, &c., framed with the special view of punishing such crimes as is alleged against Callender, was referred to the sub-committee already appointed to inquire into the cause of the suspension of the national banks in New York and Philadelphia. This committee is prosecuting its investigations and has called for statements from the officers of the suspended banks. The Committee on Banking and Currency has received from the Comptroller of the Currency a note marked "twenty," of the shape of currency, and issued by the Georgia Central Railroad as currency, but without anything to indicate its value except that it will be received as fare on the railroad. It is doubtful whether the company is a banking corporation and authorized by the State of Georgia to issue notes, but they have already issued notes which to the company is equivalent to $40,000, and have been used in the purchase of exchange on New York. Accompanying this note was a communication from the Internal Revenue Collectors of Georgia asking for the passage of a law preventing the circulation of this species of wild-cat money. It is not certain that the law of the United States, which fixes a tax of ten per cent on all currency issued by State banks, will be sufficient to suppress this kind of currency. As it is intended to issue four or five millions of the notes in Georgia, it is supposed the company can pay the tax of ten per cent with profit to the concern. Neither do the committee show whether the laws of Georgia authorize the issuance of this species of currency as money. If there is such authority, the currency is subject to a tax of ten per cent, and if not, the officers of the railroad are amenable to the criminal laws of Georgia. The matter has been referred to a sub-committee to examine the subject and report what further legislation is necessary to make the currency of the country uniform. The pretext by which the railroad or banking company expects to escape the penalties or forfeitures under the laws of Georgia or the United States is this—that they have not used the words dollars or money in the similitude of the bank note, but that they have issued their notes for the payment of fares as a device to escape the penalties of the law.

Recognition of Cuban Belligerency.

Cuban agents are here in force and propose an active campaign, with the view of securing belligerent recognition, but have as yet developed no plan of action. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is relied upon by them to report favorably on the proposition. At its meeting to-day the subject was not referred to, nor was the bill of General Banks for the enforcement of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington taken up, as was expected. The committee agreed to report in favor of raising the St. Petersburg and Berlin Missions to the first rank. The Cubans confidently expect a majority report in their favor, and even intimate that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is favorably disposed. Señor Ruiz, who has been here and in South American capitals for the past three years as an agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has just returned to this city. Colonel Macias, who has been in London in the same capacity for the past year, arrived to-night, accompanied by General McMahon, of New York. Colonel Cespedes, brother of the Cuban Chief, and one of the Commissioners recently arrived from Cuba, has been here for some days past. These gentlemen are quite elated over the intelligence brought by Colonel Macias of the good feeling manifested, it is claimed, towards their cause by the British government.

The Public Lands and the Public Schools.

The House Committee on Education and Labor meet to-morrow to perfect an important bill recently reported and recommitted, which, if it should pass, will provide that the public lands shall hereafter be devoted to educational purposes, one-half to be divided equally among the States and the other half in proportion to the number of common schools they organize. Several requests for a hearing on this subject have been asked from this city among others by Aaron M. Powell, of the Reform League of New York.

A Swarm of Court House Jobs.

There has been large diminution in the number and amount of land-grab schemes before Congress this session, but there is much activity in pressing appropriations for government buildings all over the country. Hartford wants $300,000; Brooklyn, $500,000; Albany, $350,000; Syracuse, $80,000; Charleston, West Virginia, $150,000; Parkersburg, in the same State, the same amount; Cincinnati, a sum in blank; Quincy, Ill., $150,000; St. Louis, $1,000,000; Oshkosh, Wis., $300,000; La Crosse, $200,000; Lynchburg, Va., $200,000; Nashville, Tenn., $400,000; Brunswick, Ga., $100,000; Huntsville, Ala., $80,000; Key West, Jacksonville and Cedar Keys, in Florida, $50,000 each; Austin, Texas, $100,000, and Tyler, Texas, twice that sum; and many other large and small towns are down for big or little Court House jobs. These bills will all be pressed with great pertinacity by interested Congressmen before the Senate and House Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds; but the whole business is likely to break down by over weight, especially as past experience has clearly shown that the first appropriation is always used to open the doors to many subsequent ones for repairs, preservation and completion of the buildings. But there are sanguine expectations that with such court house and river and harbor appropriations as can be got out of Congress for each State the party funds can be considerably aided for the great election.

The Labor Inquiry Bill Before the Senate Committee—Candidates for the Commission.

The selected Senate committee have the act for a labor commission passed by the House before them. The proposition is regarded favorably, and will become law in some shape. Senator Wilson proposes to increase the commissioners to five, extend the time from one to two years and reduce the salaries to about three thousand five hundred dollars. A great deal of interest is manifested in the measure throughout the country, not only by labor reformers, but by others. Among those urged for appointment as representatives of the wages or mechanic classes are the names of Ira Steward, President of the New England Eight Hour League; O'Neal, of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics; J. H. Finney, of the Anthracite Miners' Union; also Mr. W. J. Jessup, of New York. Hons. George W. Julian and Benjamin F. Wade and President Barnard, of Columbia College, are among those named for chairman of the commission, while Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Elder are also mentioned.

England and Russian Intrigues.

It is stated in well-informed diplomatic circles that the English government, which has of course had even a larger interest than our own in the unimpeded and peaceful relations of the two nations, some time ago instituted inquiries into the matter of Russian diplomatic intrigues to prevent the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington. The result of these inquiries has established, it is claimed, not only the truth of Mr. Fish's charges against Mr. Catacazy as to the latter's intrigue, but also that Russian agents were at work elsewhere for the same end. The English diplomats are congratulating themselves and their country on what is regarded by them as the virtual end of the much-talked-of cordiality of feeling between the Great Republic and the Sclavonian empire.

The Syndicate Inquiry—The Report of the Committee—Probable Condemnation of the Scheme.

The Syndicate transactions have been made a matter of close investigation by the Committee of Ways and Means. The exact nature of the conclusions arrived at by the committee has not reached the public, but the report will soon appear. The HERALD is enabled to anticipate this report in a general way. The resolution under which this inquiry was made was offered by Mr. Cox, of New York. This resolution asked whether the Secretary had, in defiance of law, increased the public debt for a time to the extent of $150,000,000, or to any amount, and whether he had expended more than one-half of one per cent in commissions and expenses of placing the said loan. When the Committee of Ways and Means assembled Mr. Cox, as the author of the resolution, was requested to attend for the purpose of asking Mr. Boutwell certain questions. These interrogatories were submitted in writing by Mr. Cox. He asked the Secretary whether, in the first place, he had made any increase in the public debt. Mr. Boutwell replied that the debt had been increased to the extent of $130,000,000. It was impossible to place the loan without this temporary increase of the debt. The law as written was impossible of execution, and he construed it for the best interests of the country, as he was bound by express enactment to construe it so as to insure the success of the loan. He excused himself unqualifiedly for this temporary increase of the debt. Mr. Cox then asked whether the Secretary, by his action, had not made a precedent under which he could, if he pleased, increase the debt six hundred or a thousand millions for three months or for any time. The Secretary replied that, as he understood the law, it gave him this discretion. Mr. Cox then questioned the Secretary as to whether he had increased the expenses of the Syndicate to any sum above the one-half of one per cent allowed by law. The Secretary replied that although $7,000,000 had been appropriated for the purpose of placing the whole $1,500,000,000, he had a right, under the law, to use any portion of the $7,000,000 for the expenses of any portion of the whole loan, and that on this point the law gave him a sound and liberal discretion. Mr. Cox then asked the Secretary whether or not he had increased the interest of the public debt in any manner. The Secretary replied that there was an increase for three months; that during this time the Treasury really paid eleven per cent upon the $130,000,000. Mr. Cox then asked how much the government had lost in this increase. The Secretary replied that he did not see that the government had lost anything, considering the ultimate gain to the people in the ultimate reduction of the interest. Time upon the $130,000,000 interest was lost for three months. This gain remained to the Syndicate. It was under their option and control, and was in excess of the amount allowed to the Syndicate under the law as expenses. At least one or one and a half of the whole amount had been realized as a profit by the Syndicate. The reason of the uncertainty as to the real amount of the gain was from the testimony of Jay Cooke, who would not undertake to say how much had been gained in the negotiation.

The result of the inquiry, many members hold, is that Mr. Cox is justified in his resolution. The government has lost the interest on $130,000,000 for three months. During that time the money was in the hands of the Syndicate, under their option and absolute control, thoroughly out of the reach of the government, which had no security for the money whatever. The contract was extremely partial to the Syndicate, and as a business experiment assumed an unnecessary risk. The Secretary, it is understood, does not seek any further credit in the matter of funding the loan, until the whole matter is approved by Congress; nor will he seek to place the remainder until this approval is given, and so end all further syndicates.

Interest on the New Loan.

The transfer books of the registered bonds of the new loan were closed to-day in order to give the Treasurer time to prepare checks for the third quarterly interest due on the 1st of February. The checks will be mailed to holders of this class of bonds in the latter part of this month.

Counting the Cash.

The committee entrusted with the examination of the funds in the vaults of the United States Treasury have so far progressed with their work as to announce that they have not discovered any evidence of defalcations other than those of Marden and Johnson. The committee are now overhauling the sealed packages, and unless these have been tampered with, which is very doubtful, the aggregate amount stolen will not exceed the sum already reported.

Massachusetts and Republican Unity.

The presence of Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, here is attributed to his anxiety for harmony in the party. The Governor is understood not to be in favor of the renomination of General Grant.

A reporter of the HERALD called on General Butler and asked him if it were true, as stated in New York papers, that he had declared that he would oppose Grant if Senator Wilson were put on the ticket with him for Vice President.

"Well," said the General, "if I never oppose Grant until Wilson is nominated with him I shall be supporting him as long as I live."

The Charges Against Judge Field.

The House Judiciary Committee, at its session this morning, directed Mr. Hastings, the petitioner for the impeachment of Associate Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, and United States District Judge Hoffman, on the charge of malfeasance and corrupt practices in the California United States courts, to submit his charges to writing and present them on Saturday next. This complainant has been here for the last two years and probably has no better chance than before for success. The petition is too diffuse and vague to impress upon indifferent persons the necessity of so severe a remedy. California appears to be a fruitful field for such accusations. They grow out of similar transactions to one that the Hon. George W. Julian is now engaged in managing on the part of settlers affected thereby. The General Land Office have under consideration a case involving the title of 18,000 acres of land in California, which is claimed as swamp land, and has been taken possession of by speculators under a State title. Instead of the land being swamp or overflowed it is situated 4,000 feet above tide water, and is occupied by over fifteen hundred persons. The region and the soil are so dry as to require irrigation to enable the farmers to produce grain crops. It is for sustaining frauds as charged in Mexican land grants, swamp land, &c., that the impeachment of Judge Field is asked.

Democratic Caucus.

The democratic members of Congress met in caucus this evening in the hall of the House of Representatives, Fernando Wood presiding. The object was to determine upon the policy to be adopted by the democrats in shaping legislation for the remainder of the session. It was deemed inexpedient, after some debate, to mark out at this time a definite line of policy, and it was therefore deferred until some future time.

The Printing Paper Contracts.

The awards for supplying the government printing office with printing paper were made to-day by the Joint Committee on Printing. There are 30,000 reams of Class 1 to be furnished, and the quantity was equally distributed between Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., Hoffman, and H. M. Clark & Co., at prices ranging from $13 80 to $14 19. Seventeen thousand reams of Class 2 were divided between Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., H. M. Clark & Co., Smith, Crosby & Co. and Jessup & Moore, at from $15 24 to $16 62. Class 3, 8,600 reams, was all taken by Jessup & Moore at $16 62. McGarghie took all of Class 4, and the small quantities of the three other classes were awarded to Campbell, Hall & Co., Woolworth & Graham, Wheelwright, Mudge & Co., the Seymour Paper Company, Smith, Crosby & Co., and Jessup & Moore.

The Elgee Cotton Case.

In the Court of Claims to-day it was decided to allow the counsel for Woodruff and Burchard in what is known as the Elgee cotton case, until the 5th of March next to prove the genuineness of the contract submitted as evidence yesterday, and to which the Assistant Attorney General objected, as was stated in these despatches yesterday.

Presidential Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:—Charles E. Brown, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati; John S. Boyer, Receiver of Public Moneys at Walla Walla, W. T.

Senatorial Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Consuls.—Adolphus G. Studer, of Iowa, at Singapore; Daniel Turner, of Pennsylvania, at Osaca; James Faulkner, at Tomoes; Arthur Morrell, Vice Consul at San José, Costa Rica.

Assessors of Internal Revenue.—William J. Davis, First District, Mississippi; D. C. Lamb, Third District, Wisconsin; Charles C. Brown, to be Pension Agent at Cincinnati; J. H. Wing, Receiver at Bayfield, Wis.

Columbus Dunham, Postmaster at San Diego, Cal.

Registers of Land Offices.—James Sibley, at Huntsville, Ala.; C. S. Zane, at Springfield, Ill.; John C. Holdman, at Vancouver, W. T.

Navy and Revenue Marine.—Captain William B. Whiting, now on the retired list, to be a commodore in the navy, on the retired list; William J. Herring and William Hand, of New York, to be second lieutenants in revenue marine; William L. Baldwin, of New York, and Edward Burke, of Wisconsin, to be third lieutenants in revenue marine.

Army.—The following were confirmed as second lieutenants in the army:—Edward P. Turner, late a private in the Fifth regiment cavalry; William Lewis Pitcher, of the District of Columbia; Morris C. Wessel, of Connecticut; Jacob R. Pierce, of Illinois, and John L. Clemm, of Illinois. The last named is known as the Drummer Boy of Shiloh. He has recently been an assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, which office he to-day resigned after his confirmation.

Immigration Legislation.

Secretary Boutwell has received memorials from several of the State Legislatures urging a rigid enforcement of all laws on the subject of immigration, and to recommend such additional legislation as may be necessary. Mr. Boutwell says that the bill already introduced in the House providing for the establishment of a bureau of immigration, if passed, will remedy existing evils.

Rebellious Clerks Executed.

The insubordinate clerks in the Third Auditor's office, who accused Auditor Rutherford of ordering accounts to be closed that lacked, in their opinion, documentary evidence to warrant the order, and refused to comply, were to-day informed by Secretary Boutwell that their services were no longer required. The Secretary has also dismissed the charges preferred against the Auditor.

Steamboat Inspectors.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats begin their annual session in this city to-morrow, when the reports of operations of the Supervisors of the ten districts for the past year will be submitted. The result of tests of inventions adopted at the previous session will also be submitted.

Steam Gauges.

To-day the House Committee on Commerce heard the argument of Mr. Edson against striking out of the Steamboat bill the clause requiring the use of his recording gauge. O. W. Copeland, of New York, on behalf of the steamboat men, advocated its rejection. On Thursday the committee will hear arguments for and against the Ashcraft gauge.

The Diamond State Protesting.

J. H. Riley, Consul General of the Orange Free State, has received the proclamation of President Brand, protesting against the act of the Governor of Cape Colony in occupying a portion of the diamond fields in that State as a violation of the Convention recognizing its independence and as an encroachment upon the rights and territory of that republic.

The Scott Statue.

The Secretary of War has asked Congress to appropriate $4,000 to complete the marble statue of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, with its pediment, &c., in accordance with a unanimous joint resolution of Congress of 1867.

What Salt Has to Say.

On Thursday, February 1, at half-past ten o'clock, the Committee on Ways and Means will give a hearing to the salt men.

Agricultural College Land Scrip.

All the States entitled to Agricultural College Land scrip have received the same, except Arkansas and Florida.

"Unwrung Withers."

There is no foundation for the rumors that the officers on duty at the Executive Mansion will resign in consequence of statements growing out of the Custom House investigation in New York city.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Carl H. Meyer as Consul of the German Empire at Philadelphia.

The Honesty of the Executive.

[From the Providence Journal (republican, Senator Anthony), Jan. 16.]

The President has disposed at once and effectually of all discussion as to the faithfulness of government officials in the Custom House at New York or elsewhere. When he says that attainted officers—not officials legally convicted of wrongdoing—shall be summarily dismissed there can be no doubt as to the purity of the Executive. There always have been, there always will be, dishonest men who get into public position, just as there are hypocrites in the Church. All that can be asked of any administration is that it shall take due care to keep such men out, and that if they get in they shall, as soon as they are found out, be dismissed.

Civil Rights and Civil Service.

[From the Boston Advertiser (republican), Jan. 16.]

* * * Not because we entertain any unfriendliness to the bill Mr. Sumner is urging; but because we wish no hindrances to be put in the way of a ready general amnesty, we regret that he thinks it necessary to shackle the two things together. If the Amnesty bill can be passed without the Civil Rights bill, it will be well. If the Civil Rights bill can be passed without the Amnesty bill, that, too, will be gratifying. If both can be passed, that will be better still; but if both are defeated by insisting that they shall not be disunited, where will be the advantage? We may concede that the Civil Rights bill is in its principle a more important measure than the Amnesty bill; but as the case stands, the Civil Rights bill is no more likely to succeed in connection with the Amnesty bill than on its own merits, while the latter is pretty certain to be weakened by the union.

THE TARIFF.

Senator Sherman's Bill to Regulate Import Duties.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS PROPOSED.

Duties on Coal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Cotton and Woollen Fabrics To Be Reduced—Five Hundred Articles To Be Placed on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

The following is the important bill reported to-day by Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, as a substitute for the House bill repealing duties on coal, iron and salt:—

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1872, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on the articles mentioned in this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated, imported from foreign countries, the following duties and rates of duty, that is to say:—On teas of all kinds, ten cents per pound; on coffee of all kinds, two cents per pound; on chicory and succory roots, burnt or prepared, three cents per pound; on acorn coffee and dandelion root, raw or prepared, and on all substitutes for coffee, two cents per pound; on all extracts or essences of coffee, fifty cents per pound; on all bituminous coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on salt in bulk and on all rock salt or mineral salt, nine cents per hundred pounds; on salt in bags, sacks, barrels or other packages, twelve cents per hundred pounds; on cleaned rice, including rice commonly called Patna rice, one and one-fourth cent per pound; on uncleaned rice, including Patna rice, one cent per pound; on paddy, three-fourths of a cent per pound; on potatoes, ten cents per bushel; on all timber, squared or sided, not otherwise provided for, one cent per cubic foot; on sawed boards, plank, deals and other lumber of spruce, hemlock, white wood and basswood, $1 per thousand feet, board measure; on all other varieties of sawed lumber, $2 per thousand feet, board measure—provided that when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished $1 per thousand feet, and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, $2 per thousand feet, and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, $2 50 per thousand feet; on hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun-heading blocks and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed, only twenty per cent ad valorem; on pickets, palings and laths, twenty-five per cent ad valorem; on all shingles fifty cents per thousand; on pine clapboards, $2 per thousand; on spruce clapboards, $1 50 per thousand; on house or cabinet furniture, in pieces or rough and not finished, thirty per cent ad valorem; on casks and barrels, empty, and on sugar box shooks and packing boxes of wood, not otherwise provided for, five per cent, ad valorem—provided that casks, barrels or carboys, and other vessels and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, if exported containing American produce, and declaration is made of intent to return the same empty, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as shall be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2.—That on and after the 1st day of July next, in lieu of the duties imposed by law on the articles in this section enumerated, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the goods, wares and merchandise in this section enumerated and provided for, imported from foreign countries, ninety per cent of the several duties and rates of duty now imposed by law upon said articles severally, it being the intent of this section to reduce existing duties on said articles ten per cent of such duties; that is to say, on all manufactures of cotton of which cotton is the component part of chief value; on all wools of the alpaca goat and other like animals, and on all manufactures of which wool or such hair is the component part of chief value; on all the manufactures of silk which are now subject to a duty of sixty per cent ad valorem; on all iron and steel and on all manufactures of iron and steel of which either of such metals is the component part of chief value, excepting pig iron and steel rails; on all metals other than iron and steel, and on all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value; on all earthenware and glassware; on all hides, skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather, and on manufactures of either of said articles, or of which either of said articles is the component part of chief value; on all India rubber, gutta percha or straw, and on oilcloths of all descriptions.

SEC. 3.—That on and after the 1st day of July next the importation of the articles enumerated and described in this section shall be exempt from duty—that is to say: agates unmanufactured, almond shells, asphaltum and manufactures of the same, asbestos, bass, or bast, for matting, Bath brick and Bristol stones, Brazil pebbles for spectacles, bluing, stuffed birds, bladders, crude, and all integuments of animals not otherwise provided for; bristles, brooms, brass, old, and fit only for remanufacture; bulbs and bulbous roots, cement, roman and water lime; chalk, white, French and all other; coal, stores of American vessels provided that none shall be unloaded; unwrought pipe clay, fire clay and kaolin, fuller's earth, crucibles of sand or earth, or pots of black lead or plumbago, in whole or in part, chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, amber beads, angelica root, antimony, crude or regulus; aniline, Armenian stone, ammonium and carbonate of ammonium, salammoniac, annatto extract, aquafortis, argot dust, arrowroot, citric and chromic acids, Peruvian chincona, Lima, calisaya and all chincona barks; bleaching powders or chloride of lime. St. Johns beans, Bezoar stones, black salts, black tang, Brazil paste, Burgundy pitch, copaiva, fir, Peruvian and Tolu balsams; borax, cinnabar, calomel, cobalt ore and oxide, charcoal, crude camphor, cow or pine pox or vaccine virus, curry and curry powders, cream of tartar, tartar emetic, carbolic crystals, chamomile flowers, cincona root, colcotha, dry or oxide of iron, coltsfoot, crude drugs, contrayerva root, cowage, down, cyanite, dried bugs, elecampane root, nitric ether, ergot, farina, finishing powder, galanga, gentian root, oxide of gold, guinea grains, glycerine, gold size, glucose, ginseng root, hellebore root, liquor of indigo, carmined, including all extracts of iron, japstick, matches leaf, crude musk, oxide and ore of manganese, marsh mallows, sugar of milk, maronde muriates of gold or strontium, orange buds and flowers, pellitory root, polypodium, pular root, red precipitate, phosphorus, bicarbonate and hydrate of potash (not being medicine), pearlash, saleratus and calcium, crude potash and salts of potash not otherwise provided for, putty, raw and prepared rennets, Rochelle salts, resin or rosin, seneca root, stavacre, storax, strontia, succinic acid, spunk, sulphate of magnesia, epsom salts, salacine, sassafras, sealing wax, sumac, snake root, sponges, crude pica, tripoli, Turkish, red salts, Tyrian dye, talc, terra alba crystals, Tonqua beans, tannin, tin liquor, oxide of tin, oxide of uranium, Venice turpentine, beeswax, bay or myrtle and shoemakers' wax, citron, green, dried and preserved in sugar; butter fibre, leaves, shells, rocahout and wine of cocoa, coir, box and ship chronometers and parts of the same, old copper, dried blood, dried and prepared flowers, prepared or manufactured dulce, pulverized emery, firewood, flints, raw or unmanufactured fish skins, enamel, meerschaum, palm leaf fans, feathers and down for beds, leather beds, French sand, filtering and polishing felt for marble cutters' use, manufactured or unmanufactured filtering stones, bananas, pine apples, plantains, all kinds of currants, gelatine, ginger root, gum, gum substitutes, sifting cuts, goldbeaters' moulds and skins, old or refuse gunny bags, hair of hogs, curled hair for beds or mattresses, bones, honey, harness liquid, hop roots for cultivation, hides, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool; and raw and manufactured asses' skins, isinglass or fish glue, Jotle or Tampico fibre, insect powder, India or Malacca joints, indiarubber, yarn or thread, jellies of all kinds, kieserite, lithographic stones not engraved, scrap leather, lemon or lime juice, Dutch metal, mica, mineral waters, magnets, moss, seaweed and all vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, maccaroni and vermicelli, gut strings for musical instruments, Bologna sausage, sausage skins, saur krout, venison, natural flowers, the following named oils:—Almond, essential, crude and rectified; amber, anise or aniseed, fixed or expressed almonds, ambergris, athos or rosemary, expressed bay or laurel, bergamot, cajeput, cekrat, carraway, cinnamon, citronella or lemon, grass civet, cubebs, cassia, cloves, fennel, jessamine, juniper, juglan, ditto, lavender, mace, neatsfoot, poppy, ottar of roses (red and white), thyme, sesame, valerian, osennum, in vidium, oilcake, oxydizing paste; also the following paints and colors:—Frankfort black, mineral blue, mineral and French green, mineral kermes, smalts and frostings, sienna (dry and in oil), paladium metal, parchment, rough pebbles for spectacles, old pewter, plumbago, prepared or unprepared quills, quick grass root, root flour, railroad ties of wood, sago, sago flour; the following seeds:—Anise, anise star, caraway, chia sugarcane and sesamum, sparterre for making or ornamenting hats, soap stocks and soap stuffs, round and unmanufactured timber, teazles, tin in pigs, bars or blocks, and yeast cakes.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

Proposal of the Union Trust Company to Compound the State Debt at Fifty Cents on the Dollar—The Governor in Favor of the Scheme.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16, 1872.

Mr. Wesley, on behalf of the Union Trust Company, proposes to accept the financial agency of the State in New York, if it is arranged by the Legislature to compound the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar. He recommends the issue of new bonds, which the Trust Company will guarantee to arrange on this basis, and advance the necessary money for the payment of interest and the redemption of the stock hypothecated by Kimpton.

Governor Scott is said to entertain the proposal. Mr. Wesley leaves for New York to-morrow.

FUNERAL OF BISHOP M'GILL.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15, 1872.

The funeral of the Right Rev. John McGill, Catholic Bishop of Virginia, took place to-day, Bishop James J. Wood, of Philadelphia, officiating. Bishop P. N. Lynch, of Charleston, S. C., delivered the funeral discourse. The ceremonies were of a most impressive and solemn character, and were witnessed by an immense congregation, while thousands were unable to gain admittance to the Cathedral. Bishops Becker, of Wilmington, Del., and Gibbons, of North Carolina, together with a number of priests of the diocese, participated.

The remains of the deceased Bishop were interred under the Cathedral.

THE VETERANS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 16, 1872.

The New Hampshire Veteran Union held their annual reunion at the City Hall this afternoon, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, General M. T. Donohoe, of Concord; Vice President, General Walter Harriman.

A banquet was given by the citizens of Manchester at Smyth's Hall, and about two hundred of the veterans, with ladies, were present.

After the dinner speeches were made by General A. F. Stevens, of Nashua; ex-Senator Daniel Clark, Governor Weston, ex-Governor Smyth and others.

A grand ball is to be given to the veterans to-night.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

Warmoth's Fondness for the Military Rebuked.

The President Will Not Interfere in the Louisiana Muddle—Attorney General Williams on the Situation—All Quiet on the Mississippi and No Carpet-Bagger Molested—Murder for Practice Only.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

The President received a telegram from Governor Warmoth last night transmitting a resolution passed by the Louisiana Legislature, requesting the President to place the military forces in the vicinity of New Orleans at the disposal of the Governor. The latter, therefore, asked that the request of the Legislature be complied with. The President referred the telegram, with instructions, to Attorney General Williams, who forwarded the following reply:—

GRANT'S HEAD LEVEL.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1872.

His Excellency H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans:—

SIR—The President has referred to me your despatch of this date, representing that the Legislature of the State has asked to have the military forces of the United States placed at your disposal to preserve the public peace, &c.

There is a contest as to the legality of the election of the Lieutenant Governor, and also as to the existence of the lower branch of the Legislature, despatches having been received here from two persons, each claiming to be Speaker thereof, and the President does not feel that he would be justified in deciding those questions at this time and under existing circumstances, and is unwilling to interfere in State matters with the military power of the government, except in a clear case of legal right and overruling necessity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, Attorney General.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

A despatch was received from New Orleans to-day stating that, in view of the repeal of the obnoxious laws by the Legislature yesterday, it is hoped harmony will be restored.

A Disturbed State of Affairs—Who is Who?—Murder by a Lunatic.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1872.

The Legislative trouble continues in about the same condition. The Metropolitan Police, armed with Winchester rifles, still occupy the approaches to the State House.

When the Senate met this morning there was no quorum. This is looked upon as unfavorable to the Warmothites. The session of the House was boisterous and disorderly.

In the Carterite House the members appear to have spent their fury. They failed to put in an appearance in force to-day.

The Senate is holding a caucus; but nothing as yet has been learned regarding it.

The President's refusal to interfere gives very general satisfaction.

Mat Logan, of the firm of Logan & Patterson, shot and killed Clarence Johnson in an altercation this afternoon.

All Quiet on the Mississippi—Harmony at Last and No Further Difficulties Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Despatches received at the Executive Mansion to-night from General Emory report affairs quiet in New New Orleans, and it was supposed there would be no further difficulties.

The absent members of the Senate were returning and legislative proceedings were progressing harmoniously.

Protest of the Wayward Senators—They Don't Like the Gleam of Uncle Sam's Bayonets.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1872.

The absent Senators have addressed a communication to the Senators assembled at the Mechanics' Institute, protesting against the presence there of an armed body of men. They state that Senator Pinchback is not nor has he ever been the legal President of the Senate, and refuse to recognize his authority as such.

The document concludes as follows:—"When these armed forces are removed, and not until then, we will voluntarily consent to take our seats in your body and participate in your proceedings." This is signed by sixteen members, who, with one absent sick, constitute one-half of the present Senators.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of low barometer which was Monday night on Lake Huron and Erie has moved eastward to Connecticut, and light snow is now reported on the New England coast. A subsidiary area having developed in Western Virginia has moved eastward beyond our stations. Cloudy weather has prevailed very generally during Tuesday, with occasional light snow from North Carolina to Michigan and eastward. Clear weather has continued in the Southern and Gulf States. The area of highest barometer extends from Tennessee to Lake Superior, and light southeast winds are reported on its western edge. Cloudy weather and falling barometer have continued at the Rocky Mountain stations.

Probabilities.

Rising barometer and clear or clearing weather, with light winds from the north and west, will probably prevail on Wednesday east of Michigan and Tennessee; falling barometer and increasing winds from the south and west prevail to the west of that line; clear weather, with light winds, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; an area of low barometer move eastward into Minnesota and Iowa, with cloud and possibly snow in those States by Wednesday night.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Snow continued to fall last night at Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio, and Port Stanley, Canada. Snow was also reported from Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Davenport, Iowa; Rochester, N. Y.; Toronto and Port Dover, Canada. There was a very light fall of snow in this city, between ten and eleven o'clock, last night. At St. Louis the weather was cloudy, with a brisk westerly wind. Upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., the weather was cloudy and the temperature four degrees above zero, while it was perfectly calm. Light snow continued to fall this morning at Cleveland, Ohio; Rochester, N. Y.; Toledo, Ohio, and Toronto, Canada. It was also snowing at Knoxville, Tenn.; New York city, and Philadelphia, Pa. The temperature at Duluth, Minn., was 3 degrees above; at Kingston, Canada, 7 degrees above; at Key West, Fla., 61 degrees above, and at San Francisco it was 50 degrees above zero. It was still snowing this evening at Toronto, Canada. Snow was also reported from Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; New London, Conn., and Pittsburg, Pa. The temperature was 56 degrees above zero at Galveston, Texas; Lake City, Fla., and San Francisco, Cal.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.	53	23	3 P. M.	50	28
6 A. M.	52	24	6 P. M.	41	27
9 A. M.	51½	25	9 P. M.	38	27
12 M.	52	28	12 P. M.	34	27

Average temperature yesterday 26¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 46⅛

NOVA SCOTIA.

New Line of Ocean Steamers Proposed to Run Between Halifax, the United States and Great Britain.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 16, 1872.

A meeting was held here yesterday to consider the expediency of organizing a company to establish steam communication between the United States and Halifax by a boat touching the principal ports of the western shore.

The company was organized and $40,000 subscribed towards purchasing a powerful steamer to run between Halifax, Portland and Boston, calling at Liverpool and Yarmouth.

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CONGRESS.

An Anti-Cakes-and-Ale Amendment.

Salt and Coal Duties in the Senate.

HELPING PLUCKY CHICAGO.

The House Louisiana Committee Appointed.

A Wandering Debate on Consuls, Wooden and Iron Ships and Civil Service Appointments.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

Surfmen for the New Jersey Coast.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions for a National Prohibitory law, and one asking for an amendment of the constitution to secure temperance.

Also a memorial of the Reform League of New York for a national system of public schools.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., presented seventeen petitions for the repeal of the duty on salt.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., presented petitions against the manufacture and sale by the government of stamped envelopes.

DISQUALIFYING DRINKERS.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., presented a memorial for an amendment of the constitution forbidding the election to office of any person who drinks intoxicating liquors, and asked its reference to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, suggested that it had better go to the Committee on Disabilities. (Laughter.)

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to refer it to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Carried.

Mr. SCOTT also presented the petition of citizens of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, against the repeal of the duty on pig iron.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the petition of citizens of Chicago asking that building material imported for that city be allowed to come in free of duty.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented several petitions for a constitutional amendment making drinkers of alcoholic liquors ineligible to office under the United States, and moved their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Carried.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., presented petitions against the manufacture of stamped envelopes by the government and their sale under cost, to the injury of private manufacturers, and said that the petitioners were in error, because the government did not manufacture stamped envelopes at all, and did not sell them under cost. It contracted with private parties for the manufacture of the envelopes and sold them at about ten per cent above cost.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of citizens of Boston for a national prohibitory law.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev.—Authorizing an increase of the United States mail steamship service between San Francisco and China. It empowers the Postmaster General to contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for carrying a semi-monthly mail on said route at a compensation not to exceed the rate now paid for the monthly service, and upon the same conditions and limitations now in force; provided that the steamships hereafter accepted for said service shall be of not less than four thousand tons register each. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis.—To further the administration of justice, being a bill reintroduced from the last Congress.

By Mr. SPENCER, (rep.) of Ala.—Readjusting the pay and offices of the consular service.

By Mr. BLAIR, (dem.) of Mo.—Amendatory of the act to provide artificial limbs for disabled soldiers.

By Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y.—To incorporate the Continental General Agency, composed of Woodruff L. Barnes, W. T. Whitmore and others, for the purpose of carrying on a general financial, commercial and exchange business, with its principal office in New York or Washington, and with power to establish agencies at pleasure throughout the United States and Europe; also a bill for extending the patent of Alexander Smith and H. Skinner for an improvement upon power looms.

Mr. CONKLING, in introducing the bill, stated that he did so by request only.

By Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn.—Allowing the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company to change the direction of its road in Dakota Territory.

By Mr. CALDWELL, (rep.) of Kansas—Directing that terms of United States courts be held at Leavenworth.

By Mr. FENTON—To establish a general registry of shipping and promote the interests of commerce.

By Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La.—To declare the time, intent and meaning of the act of July 28, 1866, relating to the United States Provisional Court of Louisiana.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill authorizing the postponement for a time not exceeding five years of the enforced collection of the purchase money due for government real estate at Harper's Ferry, sold under authority of act of December 10, 1868.

DUTY ON SALT AND COAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repeal the duty on iron and salt, with amendments, which he asked to have printed, and moved its recommittal.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the motion and hoped the bill to repeal the duty on salt and coal now before the Senate would be acted upon without recommittal.

Mr. SHERMAN said the object of the committee was to let the people see the amendment proposed, and also to give certain representative men from New York, Ohio and Michigan an opportunity to be heard on the subject of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that the subject was not a new one; that it has long been before Congress, and that the interests concerned had been repeatedly heard, and that if Congress was to wait without acting on the bill until all persons could be heard by the Committee on Finance there would be no action on it this session. He also thought it questionable whether the Committee had a right to introduce by way of amendment to this bill what was substantially a general tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN said the committee proposed to put into this bill all the other similar bills that were before them.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that that would defeat the object of the House of Representatives in passing those several bills. He was as anxious as anybody for the revision and amendment of the whole tariff, so as to collect duties on only a few articles, instead of on a great number, as at present, and he believed that this would be the most efficient means of purifying the Custom House system; but he was opposed to attempting that great work by amending this little bill. This bill had passed the House on its own merits, and he hoped the Senate would be allowed to act upon it unincumbered by a general tariff bill.

After further discussion the bill was recommitted by the following vote:—

YEAS—Ames, Anthony, Brownlow, Caldwell, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Davis of W. Va., Fenton, Ferry of Mich., Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamilton of Md., Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Wilson, Windom, Wright—31.

NAYS—Blair, Cole, Cooper, Davis of Ky., Ferry of Conn., Flanagan, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Logan, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, Trumbull—19.

VENEZUELAN OUTRAGE.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a resolution asking the President to give the Senate any information in his possession in relation to the seizure by the revolutionary government of Venezuela of the steamer of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company, an American corporation, and the virtual imprisonment of certain American citizens. Adopted.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate when General McCook was appointed Governor of Colorado Territory, whether he has been absent in Europe, and if so, whether his salary has been paid during such absence.

Mr. POMEROY objected to its consideration and it went over.

PRACTICAL CHICAGO RELIEF.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill to provide for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The bill, he said, provided for two things—a remission or refunding of all import duties on building material used, or to be used, in the ground burned over, for one year from the 9th of October, 1871; second, a suspension or remission of internal revenue taxes upon sufferers by the fire until the close of the next regular session of Congress. In advocating the bill he spoke of the wonderful growth of Chicago and of its great importance as a commercial centre, and urged the necessity of such action by Congress as would help to give confidence in the future of the city. He compared the Chicago fire with the great fires of history—those of Rome, Moscow and London—and said that in the area burned over and the amount of valuable property destroyed it exceeded them all. In conclusion he gave a vivid description of the conflagration as he had seen it.

No action was taken on the bill.

TAXES ON CORPORATIONS.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill amendatory of an act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes, passed in July, 1870.

The bill as amended by the Committee on Finance provides that all taxes upon dividends, interest and [illegible] heretofore assessed or collected from certain corporations shall be remitted or refunded, upon claim being [illegible], except such taxes as were levied [illegible] months of 1870, at the rate of five per cent. Mr. SCOTT explained and advocated the bill. Mr. EDMUNDS thought there might be a pretty strong argument made in favor of taxing corporations at a higher rate than private individuals [illegible] were monopolies, and enjoyed [illegible] making money, and therefore it might be [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., was not ready to proceed with his remarks on the [illegible], and the Senate went into executive session at three o'clock, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1872.

Messrs. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., [illegible] presented petitions of the [illegible] of New York [illegible] against the present [illegible]

THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. [illegible] [illegible] the select committee on the [illegible] affairs [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. GARFIELD, [illegible] reported [illegible] the New Jersey coast. A [illegible] by Mr. GARFIELD.

Mr. COX took the floor, and claimed for the Democrats the credit of the [illegible] [illegible] the proper and necessary measures [illegible] Mr. DAWES [illegible] measure [illegible]

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass. Yes, and you thus managed to defeat the bill. (Laughter.)

After some further interchange of amusing civilities the bill was passed.

HELPING CHICAGO.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of sufferers by the fire at Chicago. Passed without objection.

The first section provides that all goods, wares and merchandise that may be sent from places without the limits of the United States as contributions for the relief of sufferers by the Chicago fires of October 7, 8 and 9, 1871, and that shall be received at the port of Chicago and consigned to the proper authority for distribution, shall be admitted free of duty. The second section provides that a drawback of import duties shall be allowed under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury on all merchandise actually used in the repair or construction of the buildings to be erected on the burned ground.

CONSULAR SALARIES.

Mr. FAULKNER, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to pay F. M. Carbero for his services as Acting Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro at the rate of compensation allowed to the Consul there. After explanation by Mr. MONROE, who had introduced the bill, it was passed.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill fixing the salary of the United States Consul at Tientsin, China, at $3,000 a year. After explanation by Mr. Banks, which was confirmed by Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., the bill was passed.

THE DECLINE OF SHIPBUILDING.

In connection with the subject Mr. BROOKS spoke of the only American steam vessel plying between Shanghae and Tien-Tsin, and said he deeply regretted that that class of steamers which had been hitherto built largely in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and which had done so much for American commerce and American credit throughout the whole North of China, could no longer be built in either of those States or in any part of the United States in consequence of the enormous taxation on iron, copper and cordage, and that the whole of that great manufacture of shipbuilding was lost to New England. The building of those ships had been transferred from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine to Glasgow on the Clyde. He would also state that, as another interesting fact, the Glasgow shipcarpenters were unable to construct that light class of river steamers which did so much credit to the United States. The ships which had been hitherto built in America for the great rivers of China, and had contributed so much to the wealth of America, had now to be built in Glasgow or some other British port, where the carpenters were unwilling to adopt that light style of ship building which prevailed in this country, and which was preferred for the great rivers and waters of China, so that they had been importing into Great Britain carpenters from New York and Connecticut, which carpenters were alone able to construct that desirable class of vessels. He mentioned these interesting facts to show the necessity for that Consul at Tien Tsien.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill.—Is that what is meant by the claim that the high tariff improves the condition of American mechanics?

Mr. BROOKS—That question answers itself.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. The American mechanic, I suppose, is improved by being exported.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., said it was to be regretted that American commerce had suffered so much during the past ten or twelve years; but many causes had contributed to its general prostration beside those alluded to by Mr. Brooks. No one regretted the fact more than he (Mr. Banks) did, and no one would be more hearty in accord with any general movement that would lead to the restoration of American commerce as it existed prior to 1860. This, however, was not the time to discuss that question. It would be before the House for discussion at this session, and he believed and hoped that measures would be adopted which would re-establish American commerce in all its prosperity and power.

OUR WRETCHED CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, (rep.) of Ohio, followed Mr. Banks. He remarked that no part of the public service more demanded attention than the consular branch of it. No gentleman who had investigated the subject would fail to admit that the pay allowed to a great part of the United States consuls was simply and utterly disgraceful. Consulates that were not merely sinecures required intelligence and ability of a very high character; they required high legal and business qualifications. Consuls were brought in contact with duties of the most responsible, most delicate and most perplexing kind. The question to be decided by them often involved enormous interests, and unless the offices were filled with competent persons they had better not be filled at all. That was the kind of consular force which every other great nation had and which this country must have. Those officers were established for the purpose of aiding and defending the great commercial affairs of the country. No one would fail to perceive that consuls at ports where there were duties to be performed ought to be high-up men, and yet be had seen, as every gentleman who had travelled abroad had seen, United States consuls living in third and fourth rate garrets, almost literally starving for want of pay. The pitiful sum of $1,500 a year, where there were wife and children to be maintained, only permitted consuls to eke out a miserable and disgraceful subsistence. Such American consulates were

THE SCOFF OF NATIONS.

It was time that this thing was stopped. It was a "penny wise and pound foolish" policy. He hoped that the Committee on Foreign Affairs would revise the whole matter of the pay of consuls abroad, and provide reasonable compensation for them. He would like to know whether that committee had any views on the subject.

Mr. BANKS replied that a bill for that purpose had passed the Senate at the last Congress, but had failed in the House for want of time. He had no doubt that it would be considered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs this session, and that a bill would be presented which would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., endorsed cordially what had been said by Mr. Shellabarger. He thought the United States consular system a disgrace to the country, and it was so principally on account of the unwise economy attempted in fixing the rates of consular salaries. He had known consuls abroad to have to apply to their friends at home for means to bring themselves and their families back again as a matter of charity alone. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) had seized upon the bill as an occasion to speak on the tariff, and to say that American shipbuilders were now driven to the Clyde to build vessels for the China waters. He thought Mr. Brooks was mistaken in that. Wooden shipbuilding had sustained a greater decline in England and the British provinces than in the United States. Three years ago five thousand skilled shipbuilders of wooden ships had been on the poor rates at one time in London, and those who had not gone on the poor rates had been employed in breaking stone on the government works. One year afterward the wooden shipbuilders at Quebec had made bread riots by reason of their want of employment. The change from wooden vessels to iron and from sail to steam, had reduced to pauperism more Britons than any other recent change. Under these circumstances it could not be that the shipbuilders of the Clyde were importing American carpenters to do this work.

Mr. BROOKS explained that the work for which American carpenters were employed in Scotland was that light,

AERIAL SHIP JOINER WORK

erected over the hulls of steamboats, as on the Hudson, the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Sound. But shipbuilding had become too expensive in America, and therefore the vessels required for the great rivers of China were now built on the Clyde.

Mr. KELLEY inquired whether iron vessels had ever been built in America for the Chinese rivers?

Mr. BROOKS replied that iron vessels were built here now for coastwise trade, and would be built also for the China trade if they could be built as cheaply as in Great Britain; but the coastwise trade was exclusively in American hands. No vessel built in Glasgow or elsewhere than in the United States could sail from New York to Charleston or New Orleans; hence iron ships were built in America for that trade. There was no competition with them; but they could not be built here for the China trade because of the competition from England and other countries.

Mr. KELLEY—Is it possible to build iron ships in this country and depend upon transatlantic rolling mills for the plates with which to build them?

Mr. BROOKS—Remove the duties on iron, copper, cordage, glass and everything that enters into the construction of ships and forthwith the American flag on ships built in New England will be floating on all seas.

Mr. KELLEY—A letter from Mr. Cramp, a Philadelphia shipbuilder, and which I will have printed in the Globe, will be an effective answer to the gentleman. Mr. Cramp says that the rolling mill must be near the shipyard, inasmuch as the plates are modified by every modification of the model, and that to admit foreign iron free of duty would effectually

EXTIRPATE IRON SHIPBUILDING

in this country, even for the coastwise trade.

Mr. BROOKS—How unjust the gentleman is to his own State. Iron is there in the greatest abundance; coal is there in the greatest abundance. Chester and Wilmington on the Delaware River are in as close proximity to the iron and coal of the great Central States as Glasgow is to the coal and iron of Great Britain. Remove the tariff and ships will be built in Pennsylvania and Delaware and other places in close contiguity to the iron and coal.

Mr. KELLEY—The iron shipbuilders of Chester and Wilmington and Gloucester, N. J., with one exception, agree in saying that to remove the duty on iron would be to prostrate their shipyards, and they ought to know their business.

Mr. BROOKS—What a humiliating confession that is of the inferiority of American workmen and American genius!

Mr. KELLEY—Not at all.

Mr. BROOKS—What is it but the admission that American tradesmen have not brains or ability enough to compete with Englishmen and Scotchmen.

Mr. KELLEY—The American rolling mills must make the plates and deliver them at the shipyards, and if shipbuilders were to depend on Scotch and English rolling mills, the order and the pattern must cross the Atlantic, and the plates be cast there and sent here. In the one case the work goes on instantaneously, in the other thirty days must intervene between receiving the job and procuring the plates. That might be remedied in one way—that is, by your shipbuilders being provided with such enormous capital as that they can keep piled up plates for ships of every form, but inasmuch as it is an industry just coming into existence no one engaged in it has such a large capital. Therefore those engaged in that industry pray us to protect the rolling mills so that they may be located at Chester and Wilmington and Gloucester, and at the upper and lower extremities of Philadelphia, so that iron shipbuilding may come to be among our permanent industries.

THE WAGES QUESTION.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS, (rep.) of Pa. Does the gentleman (Mr. Brooks) advocate the doctrine that American mechanics and shipbuilders shall be paid no better than such mechanics are paid on the Clyde?

Mr. BROOKS declined to go into that branch of the subject, but remarked that up to the passage of the high tariff of 1860 American ships were built in Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, which carried the American flag over all the earth.

Mr. MYERS—Were they not wooden ships entirely?

Mr. BROOKS assented to that, and added that in competition with English labor and English prices the skill and genius and industry and capacity of New England men had given them prize in the war the superiority in the building of wooden ships. There was no competition then with American shipbuilders. [illegible] was to be said that the skill of American workmen has failed. Failed when they were the first to introduce wooden [illegible] and iron ships of war, and when as workers [illegible] had never been [illegible] to any people on earth? He was [illegible] told that with an equally cheap price for the raw materials of iron, copper, cordage, &c., American mechanics, with an education far superior to that of the mechanics of other countries, who could do more and do their work in [illegible] [illegible] a day than [illegible] [illegible] day, were not able to compete [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DAWES, in reference to Mr. Shellabarger's remarks, agreed that there were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

ments been due very largely to the importunities on the appointing power of the House and the Senate?

COMPLIMENTING THE SERVICE.

Mr. DAWES. I believe that the single rule adopted by the Executive, that no man who brings the recommendation of a member of Congress shall receive any appointment whatever, would do more to cure and reform the civil service than any elaborate system, the result of any commission whatever.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. That is true.

Mr. BINGHAM, [illegible] spoke briefly in support of the bill.

Mr. BANKS remarked that Mr. Keim had just come to remain at Tien Tsien to recommend the passage of the bill. (Laughter.)

Mr. BUTLER said he did not know Mr. Keim, but assumed that he had done his duty as an official until the contrary should be proved.

Mr. LEONARD MYERS remarked that Mr. Keim was a very estimable gentleman.

Mr. COX inquired whether he was not the same Mr. Keim who had gone to St. Domingo and written a slashing book upon it, and then had been sent round the world by way of compensation?

Mr. BUTLER did not know anything about that. In regard to the suggestions of his colleagues, Messrs. Hoar and Dawes, he was entirely opposed to the self abdication of Congress. He did not understand why a man on being elected to Congress was to admit that he was so far incompetent as that he could not say which of his constituents was a good, true and honest man and would make a good and faithful servant of the government. He did believe that he knew as much about the subject as any broken down schoolmaster in the land. (Laughter.) He was entirely opposed to the idea that members of Congress were incompetent to say who was a fit man to be a twelve dollar clerk to copy laws upon a sheet of paper. If any member was of a different opinion there was an easy remedy for him, and that was to cease recommending persons to office.

The discussion, which had taken such a wide range of subjects and which attracted so much interest in the House, was here closed, and the House took up and passed, after another discussion of no public interest, a bill appropriating $50,000 for surveying and making the boundary between the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The House then, at half-past three, adjourned.

PRIEST VS. BISHOP.

The Catholic Quarrel in Pennsylvania—Meeting of the Stack Party—They Claim to Represent the Church of the Annunciation—The Resolutions Passed—The New York Herald, Freeman's Journal and Boston Pilot Referred To.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 15, 1872.

Yesterday (Sunday) another wave of theological excitement swept over this city of magnificent lumber piles. It was the assembling of the anti-Bishop faction. Late Saturday evening the announcement spread through every ward that the Church of the Annunciation (the Stack party claiming to represent it) would assemble at three o'clock Sabbath day, at the Academy of Music, to give expression in reference to the resolutions passed on New Year's Day. People flocked to the designated place in large numbers, only to be refused admittance. A stalwart Hibernian, a sentinel on the outer wall, informed the gathering that this was a private assemblage of the congregation, whereupon the outsiders dispersed, leaving the sachems alone in their glory. Your correspondent, by dint of perseverance and frequent inquiries, has obtained from members of the congregation the following facts:—

ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING.

PATRICK MCDERMOTT was elected President, and, upon taking the chair, stated the object of the meeting. There was no use in speechmaking unless followed by prompt and decisive action. The Church of the Annunciation had been misrepresented by the bogus gathering of New Year's Day; the friends of the Bishop had attempted on that occasion to force the adoption of a series of resolutions condemnatory of Father Stack. It was full time to counteract the Boston Pilot, Freeman's Journal and other ill-informed newspapers.

For this purpose it was moved and seconded that twelve church members be appointed by the President as a committee on resolutions. This motion being unanimously adopted the committee retired to the ante-chamber of the Academy, and, after an hour's consultation and labor, reported the following:—

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, out of the legitimate controversy between our highly esteemed Bishop and our equally esteemed pastor, certain malicious and designing men, led by the influence of false counsel, have sought to create division and dissension among us and to engender party strife; and whereas an irregular and disorderly meeting of non-German Catholics was called for and did take place at Liederkranz Hall, on January 1, 1872, and did there pass improperly a series of five resolutions drawing odious comparisons between our Bishop and pastor, and which resolutions claim to convey the sense of the congregation of the Annunciation church, and also by that pretence attempt to disparage the position of Father Stack; and whereas, in a report of interviews with Bishop O'Hara, Father Stack and Father Koeper, published in the NEW YORK HERALD of the 8th inst., Father Koeper is said to have accused Father Stack of misappropriating a large amount of church or congregational money, with a view, as it seems, of reflecting discredit upon Father Stack, and confusing the public mind as to the ultimate objects of his controversy with our beloved Bishop O'Hara; therefore

Resolved, That we, as true Catholics, and the real owners of the Church of the Annunciation, and the actual congregation thereof, do deplore and repudiate the said and every effort to create factious feeling and engender party strife.

Resolved, That the names appended to the aforesaid resolutions, improperly passed at said hall, and other names connected with the meeting there, do not in any proper manner represent the non-German Catholics of Williamsport, and that the said resolutions could not be passed at all, except by an irresponsible clique, and in the absence of the mass of the congregation, since, as is well known here, the opponents of Father Stack are chiefly members of some secret society.

Resolved, That if the statement aforesaid in the HERALD was authorized directly or indirectly by Father Koeper the latter is bound by truth and justice to contradict the same, and that, come it from what source it may, the said statement is totally and unqualifiedly untrue.

Resolved, That we regard Father Stack, whether or not prudently, as at least sincerely, arguing for the administration of Catholic discipline according to the customs of Catholic countries, in order, as he intends it, to promote the interests of the American Church in general and the American clergy in particular, and that ordinary laymen should simply mind their own business and not indulge in odious meddling with theological controversies between their priest and bishop.

Resolved, That these resolutions be given to the public.

Signed by Michael McNamara, Chairman; Thomas Hurley, Patrick Duggan, Jeremiah Sullivan, Patrick O'Brien, Patrick Burke, Patrick McKinney, Martin Murphy, Dennis Bresnahan, Daniel O'Connor, James Costello, Richard O'Connell.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE REV. FATHER.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; after which Father Stack came forward and briefly addressed the congregation. He regretted to see his people compelled to attend the German church for Sunday worship and holiday services.

A CERTAIN ARRANGEMENT.

He hoped the Bishop would soon yield to a certain arrangement which he (Father Stack) has in contemplation, which, if carried out, would restore the services of their holy religion to the people in their own church.

At the close of his remarks the meeting adjourned.

PREPARING FOR A DEMONSTRATION.

The city is heavily billed announcing a monster gathering on Saturday evening, January 20, on which occasion the reverend father will deliver a lecture entitled "My Controversy with Bishop O'Hara."

ART SALES.

In spite of the depressing influences under which the art season opened in this city successful sales have succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity. The amount of patronage extended to art by the lovers of the beautiful has never been more generous, and there is reason to believe that this season will mark an epoch in the development of art taste among us. Our native artists are no longer equal to supplying the demand for paintings, and Europe is regularly laid under contribution, so that in every sale we have numerous examples from all the Old World schools. On next Thursday and Friday a large collection of paintings will be offered for sale at the auction rooms of Johnston & Van Tassell, at 37 Nassau street, comprising examples of some of our best known American artists and many foreign ones. Among the paintings which attracted us most were James M. Hart's "Winter on the Hudson," with its delicate tree studies and glimpses of the frozen river turning into a sea of purple under the influence of one of Hart's golden setting suns. Casilear's cool "Niagara Falls," and De Haas' "Isle of Shoals," and G. H. Story's "Long Division," easily drawn and full of observation of boyish life. A landscape, with group of sheep, by Robbe, [illegible] deserves special notice. The sheep are capitally grouped, and though the color is somewhat dark, the painting has been strongly and boldly treated. Some paintings by Gaber, Irving and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and something [illegible]

A UNIVERSITY CLUB.

Organization of a Social Club by College Graduates—Thirteen Different Institutions Represented—Prominent Persons Present.

[illegible]

A meeting of [illegible] [illegible] graduates [illegible] Among the colleges represented were Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Union, Williams, Waterville, Hamilton, [illegible], McKendree, Washington, University of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RING PROSECUTIONS.

An Unfounded Rumor That Charles O'Conor Had Withdrawn from the Proceedings Against Tweed and Connolly—He Will Continue to Act.

Some sensation was created yesterday by a rumor that Charles O'Conor had decided on breaking up the Bureau of Municipal Correction and withdrawing from the prosecution of the "Ring" culprits. The reasons given for such action were seemingly plausible ones. It was said that Mr. O'Conor, having received his authority to act as prosecutor of Tweed and Connolly from the late Attorney General, he considered it proper that General Barlow, the new incumbent of the office, who is a republican, should now assume the functions of public prosecutor. Further, that the fight having assumed a partisan character, Mr. O'Conor did not feel inclined to aid the republicans of the State in their warfare against the democrats, innocent and guilty. The rumor, though given on very good authority, was not generally credited, as it was considered that Mr. O'Conor was not disposed to abandon the prosecution which he had done so much to make successful, now that everything was in good working order and going on smoothly. After having done such good service in breaking up the power of the ring and bringing the public swindlers to justice, and having all through the strife borne the burden and heat of the day, it was not to be supposed that he would now leave the work to be completed by a successor, who would have a comparatively easy task before him. To ascertain the truth of the rumor a HERALD reporter called on Mr. O'Conor at the office of the "Bureau of Municipal Correction," in Wall street, yesterday, and had the following conversation with him:—

"Mr. O'Conor, I have called to ascertain the truth of certain rumors which are in circulation about you to-day."

"Well, what are they?"

"It is stated in the first instance that you are about to abolish the Bureau of Municipal Correction; is this correct?"

"It is not."

"No foundation for the story?"

"None. There is merely to be a change of locality."

"Will the work for which the bureau was organized be continued?"

"Yes."

"It is further asserted that you have withdrawn from the prosecution of Tweed and Connolly."

"I have not."

"You are still engaged in the cases?"

"Yes."

"And will continue to act as prosecutor?"

"Certainly."

"Then there is no truth in either of the stories?"

"None; here is a circular which will explain the matter to you. I am very busy just now. Good afternoon."

The following is the circular:—

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL CORRECTION,
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.

In consequence of his residence being at a remote point, the late Attorney General, in October last, established this bureau for greater convenience in prosecuting the recently detected official delinquents. As the newly elected Attorney General resides in this city the need of this separate organization ceased on the 1st inst. All the papers and business connected with it have, therefore, been transferred to the charge of the present Attorney General's immediate subordinates. All future notices and communications concerning the business which has been in charge of this bureau will be addressed to him at 21 Park row, city of New York. Bills for printing, &c., heretofore incurred will be liquidated on presentation at 59 Wall street, third floor, room 7.

At his instance and pursuant to their own voluntary tender of professional co-operation, the counsellors who had charge of this bureau remain associated with the Hon. Francis C. Barlow, now Attorney General of the State, in the prosecution of the suits originated by them, and will aid in such others as may be instituted for similar purposes.

CHARLES W. SLOANE, Clerk.

On receiving this communication the reporter withdrew, fully satisfied that Mr. O'Conor has no intention of having General Barlow, the new Attorney General, continue the prosecutions without the co-operation of the former.

AROUND THE CITY HALL.

Departure of City Officials for Albany—More Marriages in the Mayor's Office—Where Will the New Coroners' Offices Be?

Nearly all the leading city officials are in Albany. Commissioner Van Nort, Comptroller Green, Deputy Comptroller Storrs, District Attorney Garvin and Mr. Counsellor Strahan left on Monday night, and are not expected to return until the end of the week. This makes all the city offices dull and uninteresting.

The temporary retirement of Mayor Hall has increased the number of marriages at the Mayor's office. Mayor Hall always shirked the performance of these ceremonies, except the parties desired him to marry them for old acquaintance sake. Since General Cochrane has become Acting Mayor marriages at the Mayor's office are becoming popular. On Monday there was one marriage, and yesterday there were two. The first arrival yesterday was a young German couple, who were anxious to have their union legalized. Young as the bride and bridegroom were the marriage was not consummated one day too soon, for it is not unlikely, judging from appearances, that a little stranger will shortly present itself, probably unbidden, to the feast of nature. Later in the day a more sedate couple, each of whom had seen more than forty summers, and who claimed France as their nationality, presented themselves with not a little trepidation at the Mayor's office, and desired to become man and wife. At both ceremonies Colonel Joline officiated as high priest, and the Reverend Gus Cardozo assisted. General Cochrane, in addition to his duties as Mayor, is much occupied with the reorganization of the Aldermanic Board and offices, and finds his public duties no sinecure.

THE CORONERS' OFFICES.

The probability of the offices of the Coroners in the City Hall being required by the Department of Public Works caused a little speculation yesterday as to where they may be ultimately located. Their legal location would be in the new Court House, and if past promises had been kept they would have been there now. All the room in the Court House is appropriated, and it is useless to think of any location there. There are, however, two eligible places named that probably may be designated for the Coroners' use. The janitor of the General Sessions Court, Mr. Dempsey, is occupying the basement of the building used for the General Sessions and Tax Commissioners, and if he were removed to the upper story, which is at present unoccupied, there would be a suit of rooms suitable for the Coroners. Equally eligible accommodation may be found also in the building used for the Bureau of Elections, and thus the Aldermen, if they decide to remove the Public Works Department, will be able to give to the Coroners a suit of offices that may not be quite so comfortable as those they at present occupy, but which will be spacious enough for the purposes required.

JOHN C. HEENAN.

Neither Voucher Thief Nor Tammany Sinecurist.

As has already been announced, John C. Heenan returned from Europe a few days ago on board the Algeria. A report had gained circulation that he left New York on account of complicity in the voucher theft. His action in England and prompt return here are in themselves sufficient evidence that the rumor was utterly devoid of truth. His own statement in regard to the affair is conclusive. It is as follows:—

"I went to London and intended to stay there perhaps for a long time. I lived in London a long while before and have a large number of friends in England. Soon after I went over there lately I was sitting one day with some friends in the Albion Hotel, opposite Drury Lane, when the London Echo was brought in. In the American news was a telegraphic despatch, accusing me of complicity in the voucher theft. I went to Reuter's office and demanded a denial of the statement. "This thing," said Mr. Heenan, "has made me suffer more than you can imagine. I am not a thief. You know I have fought in the ring, but I am no rowdy, and when I was a prize-fighter it was not from inclination. I have hundreds of friends in New York and a good many in England. I never received money from anything and never had anything to do with Tammany Hall. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I am satisfied, now I've inquired, that it was not an enemy of mine that got up the rumor about me. I've come back and faced the thing out, and I think I've made a good deal out of the affair [illegible] [illegible] satisfied now."

THE BRENNAN COTERIE BALL.

[illegible]

THE EXEMPT FIREMEN.

Meeting of the Association Last Evening—Financial Condition of the Charity—Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association was held last evening, in the hall of the Caledonian Club Room, No. 118 Sullivan street. There was an unusually large attendance of members, who were presided over by the venerable President of the association, Mr. Philip W. Engs. After transacting the usual preliminary business the Executive Committee reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen to membership:—H. D. Moore, of Engine Company No. 26; Charles H. Cox, of Hose Company No. 33; Michael Meehan, of Engine No. 23; William M. Kenzie, of Engine No. 36; John C. Meyers, of Engine No. 48; F. Meyers, of Engine No. 48; Richard Evans, of Engine No. 6; A. J. Maire, of Engine No. 41; L. McHee, of Engine No. 23; F. Kassel, of Engine No. 19; James M. Leary, of Hose No. 7; John G. Fisher, of Hose No. 28; M. S. O'Brien, of Hose No. 9; John D. Donnelly, of Hose No. 7, and Thomas Jenkins, of Hose No. 53.

These gentlemen were unanimously elected, after which the PRESIDENT announced the death of the following members since the last meeting:—On November 4, Archibald Hayes, formerly of Hose Company No. 6; had been a member of the association for fifteen years. November 14, Charles McCarthy, of Engine No. 34; had been a member twenty years. December 8, Thomas R. McDermott, of Hose Company No. 40; had been a member nearly eight years. December 5, John Setson, of Engine No. 42; had been a member three years. October 10, Benjamin Cloud, of Engine No. 34; had been a member one year.

In each of these cases assistance was rendered to the families of the deceased as required by the bylaws of the association.

The report of the treasurer of the association was made and shows the finances to have been judiciously managed during the past year.

The resignation of George R. Connor, one of the trustees of the fund, was read and accepted, when the sixth annual report of the trustees of the benevolent fund was read. After a few appropriate introductory remarks the report says:—

The increase during the year in the number of widows and orphans added to the pension list, confirm the statement made in the report for 1869, of a steady increase of applicants who are entitled to aid from this fund. In our report of last year the number of widows then on the pension list was reported at 419; we have added to it this year 46, taken from 16, and leaving at present time 449, being an increase of 30. We have had also more applications for relief and assistance from old, sick and disabled firemen than in any preceding year. And your trustees feel much pleasure in reporting that they have been able to relieve the wants of so many worthy of their benevolence, and also meet all the demands made upon them for aid and assistance, without in any way infringing upon the Permanent Fund.

In our report of last year we congratulated you upon the continuance to us of the tax from foreign fire insurance companies, and of the having of our income placed on a firm basis for years to come. We now regret to be compelled this year to make a different statement to you.

From the time of the organization of the present paid Fire Department there has been a systematic attempt on the part of the Fire Commissioners to get possession of the income derived from the tax on foreign fire insurance companies, granted to us by the Legislature in 1849, for the purpose of sustaining the fund for the care of disabled firemen and widows and orphans of deceased firemen. All of these efforts have heretofore proved unsuccessful until the past year, when a bill was matured by these Commissioners ostensibly to regulate the storage and transportation of powder and other combustible articles; some alterations were made in the Building law, and also a section inserted taking away from us all the income derived from this tax, and having it applied to the benefit of the relief fund of the present paid department. Your trustees, on the discovery of this action, endeavored to counteract the same, but from the construction of the legislative body they doubted their ability to defeat the movement, and should they have been successful in doing so this year, that at the next session it would be brought forward again, and from the uncertainty of legislative action which might at any time take place, and without the knowledge of your Trustees, the whole income might be jeopardized.

It was, after due deliberation and consideration, deemed best to make an amicable arrangement with the Fire Commissioners—compromising with them, the terms of the arrangement being that the income derived from this tax should be collected, as heretofore, by our Treasurer; and of the amount so collected by him, one-third of the same be paid over to the Treasurer of the Relief Fund of their department, we retaining two-thirds of the amount.

This arrangement was embodied in the law entitled "An act in relation to the storage and the keeping of combustible material in the city of New York, the use and control of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, encumbrance of hydrants and other purposes connected with the prevention and extinguishment of fires therein, and imposing certain powers and duties upon the Board of Fire Commissioners of the said city," and passed the 28th April, 1871.

We regretted the necessity that compelled us to submit to this arrangement; but notwithstanding this loss we still think that our income will be sufficient to meet the demands made upon this fund, unless they be considerably increased beyond present appearances.

Referring to the Treasurer's report, which is annexed to that of the Trustee's, the report says:—

The balance on hand at the commencement of the year to his credit in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank was $9,347, since which time he has received $42,654, of which amount $7,000 was from the sale of United States bonds, making in the aggregate $52,001.

The disbursements for the same period have amounted to $42,859, $9,000 of which being invested in bond and mortgage to the credit of the Permanent Fund. Distributed in the various deeds of charity, $33,859, and leaving a balance on hand in the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of $9,141.

The amount of the Permanent fund is the same as last year, $110,000, and invested as follows:—On bond and mortgage, $107,400; United States government bonds, $2,350; Manhattan Bank stock, $250; total, $110,000.

We have, in addition to this Permanent fund and available at any time, a loan of $10,000, a deposit in the Metropolitan Savings Bank of $15,681, and in government bonds $2,000, making the sum of $27,681, being an increase of $2,000 over last year.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The next business in order was the election of officers for the ensuing year. This business was quickly gone through with and resulted as follows:—President, Philip W. Engs, 131 Front street; First Vice President, Zophar Mills, 144 Front street; Second Vice President, Adolphus F. Ockershausen, 22 Rose street; Recording Secretary, George W. Wheeler, 174 Broome street; Financial Secretary, Francis Hagadorn, 161 Broadway, Columbia Insurance Company; Treasurer, James Y. Watkins, Jr.; for Trustees, James Y. Watkins, Charles J. Harris, Anthony Yeoman and T. L. West; for Treasurer of the Fund, John S. Giles.

After the transaction of some unimportant and minor business the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Professor John Blythe.

From Ireland we have news of the death of Dr. John Blythe, Professor of Chemistry in the Queen's College, Cork. He was taken off suddenly in a fit of apoplexy.

Professor Blythe was fifty-eight years of age. He was of Scotch parentage, but born in Jamaica. He received his university education in Edinburg, took degrees there, and then repaired to the famous laboratory of Giessen, where, under the direction of Professor Liebig, he soon distinguished himself as a chemist. He translated into English Liebig's work on "Agricultural Chemistry," and made valuable researches with respect to the properties of the opium alkaloids. Shortly after leaving Germany Dr. Blythe received the appointment of Professor in the Agricultural College of Cirencester. In 1849 he was appointed to a Chair of Chemistry in the newly founded Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Of late years he was frequently selected by the English government to condense analyses in important cases of poisoning, and many public companies and manufacturing chemists sought his services in other professional directions. His personal character was of the most amiable and honorable kind. His good sense and invariable rectitude of purpose gave him great and just influence with the president and with his colleagues, and made him a valuable member of the college council. He was extremely popular with the students, who fully and without exception appreciated his earnestness and ability as a teacher, his unvarying courtesy of manner and his sterling worth as a man.

NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. John Baker, a man fifty-seven years of age and a native of New York, died yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a fractured skull and other injuries received on the 13th inst., by falling down a flight of stairs at 211 Front street. Coroner Schirmer was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

Robert Brown, the lad, seventeen years of age, who about three weeks ago was terribly injured by being caught in the shafting of the [illegible] in Weeks & Co.'s manufactory, 135 Elbridge street, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 80 [illegible] street. The case will be investigated before Coroner Schirmer.

At a special meeting of the board of officers of the First regiment (Hawkins' Zouaves), held at the regimental armory on Monday, the colonelcy was unanimously tendered to Mr. Sidney W. Cooper, a [illegible] of this city. [illegible] Cooper served in the [illegible] during the war, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, yesterday morning upon complaint of Mr. [illegible], of the [illegible] House, who charges that while riding up town on a Broadway car on Monday evening, the prisoner and a friend of his acquaintance behaved in a disorderly manner, and suspecting that they intended to relieve him of his watch, he caused the prisoner to be arrested. He was locked up in default of $500 bail for his future good behavior.

FUNERAL OF A WEST POINT PROFESSOR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16, 1872.

The funeral of Major Thomas C. Bradford, United States Army, lately Instructor at West Point, was solemnized at Grace church today. The officers of the city military companies officiated as [illegible] [illegible]

KILLED IN A DUEL.

A Young Italian Advocate Pierced Through the Heart by the Equerry of Ismail Pacha.

An Old Feud About Young Women—A Most Remarkable Affair d'Honneur—Demands Satisfaction, Forces Revenge and Meets Death.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 23, 1871.

Gobetti, an Italian advocate, has been slain in a duel by Artim Bey, favorite equerry to the Viceroy. The tragic affair occurred yesterday morning at nine o'clock, in an obscure hall of the town, and the body of Gobetti was hardly prostrate before the news was broadcast throughout Cairo, exciting a profound sensation. Both were well known in the highest circles as being dashing, cultivated young men, with a certain tendency to the "fast," and each had obtained the reputation of being in deadly hostility to the other.

THE VICTIM AND SLAYER.

Gobetti was about twenty-five years of age, slight in figure, with a gentlemanly carriage and a fair but not handsome face. Artim Bey, heavier, broader and older, has long been in the service of the Viceroy as equerry to His Highness, and he is reputed to have an income of $50,000 a year and to be one of the richest men in Egypt. Gobetti, on the contrary, had been in disgrace, though he, too, had been an equerry, but to the Prince. He was, from all accounts, an amiable, pleasant, open-mannered young man, but dissolute and reckless. The two opponents did not have to seek causes for a quarrel. They can always be found in Egypt, by any one desiring to fight, though affronts are generally given here by men who are "too much embarrassed by other considerations." Cairo contains more men who talk

PISTOL AND VIOLENCE

and use neither than any city of the world. So loathsome is this habit that one can hardly sit down in a popular resort without listening to this volatile bravado. A duel therefore seemed impossible, when I heard it whispered around town, night before last, that Gobetti had challenged Artim Bey. Indeed, though the case had been an aggravated one, nobody believed it would have a fatal termination.

WHAT LED TO THE DISPUTE.

It appears that during the last season Gobetti's brother, still equerry to the Viceroy, was walking one day in the public park with women of bad repute, where he met the Prince. The fact being reported to the Viceroy, Gobetti was dismissed the service. By using some influence which he had at hand he was restored, not to the service of the Prince, but to that of the Viceroy. The latter, however, never gave him any employment. The Count de Sala and other attaches of the Court in good standing declined to have any further association with this Gobetti, brother of the deceased, and no one was louder or more persistent in his manners than Artim Bey. A feud, therefore, grew up between the Gobetti brothers on the one hand and Artim Bey on the other. Gobetti, the equerry, did not want to fight, but the deceased did, and began the practice of fencing in order to become an expert. Time worked on—Gobetti, the advocate, trying to find reasons for

A QUARREL.

Four days ago the late adversaries met under the same roof, in the presence of some theatrical women from the French Theatre. Artim Bey declared to young Gobetti that he had been "indiscreet," whereupon Gobetti protested, and Artim followed up his assertion by calling his antagonist "malélevé." Loud and angry words followed, when Gobetti, the best bred, declared that he desired no quarrel in presence of the ladies, but that he would go down stairs and wait for him (Artim Bey) twenty minutes for the purpose of

SLAPPING HIS FACE.

Artim did not deem it advisable to put his face in that position; so young Gobetti remained twenty minutes with his hand inert. The news spread throughout Cairo.

THE NEXT MORNING

I was lounging upon one of the divans in the vestibule of the "New Hotel," when Gobetti came in and, addressing his friends in a loud voice, recounted what had happened, and said that he intended to slap Artim's face the first occasion that might arrive. I observed then from his manner that he was determined to have a duel and that revenge for a real or fancied insult was his ultimatum. Subsequently the enemies met in front of the French Theatre, when Artim Bey, who was much more powerful than Gobetti, assaulted the deceased, and this, of course, only sped the finale.

AN AFFAIR D'HONNEUR.

Correspondence, now in the possession of the Viceroy, was opened, and night before last it became notorious that an affaire d'honneur had been arranged. Intelligence reaching the Viceroy of the intended duel, he ordered the Egyptian police to stop it at all hazards and to arrest the equerry. By

EX-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

the government had no right to arrest Gobetti, consequently the Italian Consul General had his police in search of the advocate. Dogged by the authorities, the combatants, at an early hour yesterday morning, moved from the open ground they had selected, and finally were obliged to retire to a fencing hall near the El Dorado concert hall, in the heart of Cairo. Here the bloody work was done.

THE DUEL.

Each party was backed by two seconds, those of Artim being equerries of the courts, those of Gobetti Italians. A doctor of one of the Peninsular and Oriental boats was invited to be present to repair the butchery. He consented, but only upon condition that the duel should terminate with the first blood. Unless it should be conducted upon this principle he would withdraw after the first act. Thus, with four seconds and the doctor, the duel began, with

FOILS UNBUTTONED.

Though Gobetti had, by sending a challenge, given the challenged party a right to select the weapons, Gobetti's seconds insisted upon swords and Artim Bey's upon pistols. The point of swords was finally yielded to Gobetti, though he was in no way entitled to the choice. The reader, in forming any judgment upon the case, should remember this, for Gobetti had been practising for this very duel for weeks. The antagonists were thus armed with the deadliest weapon in the world—a foil without a button. This came about because no swords (rapiers) could be found in Cairo. Artim Bey was

STRIPPED TO THE WAIST,

and Gobetti was nearly so. They came up at the call and went through the salute, neither, however, being good fencers, Artim being the worst of the two. Several passes were made by both, when Gobetti drew blood upon his antagonist's left breast. The doctor declared the duel finished; Artim declared himself ready to stop, even insisting upon it; Artim's seconds likewise said, "Over;" but the seconds of Gobetti and Gobetti himself would listen to nothing but to go on.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR BECAME ONE OF REVENGE.

Gobetti now followed up his adversary and wounded him three times in all, when he (Gobetti) fell under a disadvantage and was driven in a corner of the room. Struggling by rapid thrusts and wild movements to gain the centre of the room he rushed upon the firm guard of Artim Bey and the needle point of the foil passed through his heart and

GOBETTI FELL DEAD IN HIS OWN BLOOD.

In twenty minutes Cairo was crazy with excitement, and since that moment the duel has been the theme. Public opinion has been variable. At first Artim Bey was declared a wilful assassin, though the facts acquit him of any murderous design. The Italian Consul General brought a charge of murder against him before the French Consul General and will still push it. The Viceroy told General Stirring yesterday morning that he had seen all the correspondence, and that the provocation that Artim had received was an extreme one to a soldier's sensibility, and that it had been an unfortunate affair. The Ministers say that such duelling does not belong to Egypt.

I learn this morning that the living principal and the seconds are to be sent to their own countries to be tried. The Viceroy can do nothing else than dismiss all concerned from his service.

AS A DUEL, ALIKE THE CODE,

the fight was a most wretched affair. There had been no deadly quarrel. Why, then, the keenest and severest of weapons? Stupidity of the seconds. Why a close room, with no sway for the smallest, least skilful swordsman? These are crimes, and [illegible]

[illegible]

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MRS. WHARTON.

Professor Aiken Creates a Sensation in the Annapolis Court Room.

A DISAPPOINTED AUDIENCE.

Dr. Williams Recalled to the Stand.

The State Closes Its Case Against the Prisoner, to the Great Joy of the Court and Jury.

State's Attorney Revell Summing Up.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16, 1872.

The Wharton trial was resumed this morning at ten o'clock. The day was unpropitious. There was a slight fall of snow during the night, and snow commenced falling rapidly a few minutes before the hour for the Court to meet. It was reasonable to suppose that the audience would be slim, but the ruling of the Court just before the adjournment yesterday had opened the whole subject of the sufficiency of the analysis of Professor Aiken, and the court room was thronged from an early hour. The ladies did not for a moment heed the snow or the miserable condition of the streets. They were present in large numbers, and quite an addition was made by the arrival of the train from Baltimore. A number of ladies actually came forty miles through a blinding snow storm to witness some of the closing scenes of this great trial. A number of prominent citizens were present in the court room, and Professors Genth and McCulloch occupied the same seats where they sat from day to day during the earlier stages of the case.

Many comments were made yesterday upon the uncalled-for attack of the Attorney General upon Professor McCulloch. The Professor was not present at the time, but has since reached the city, and some of the more fiery members of the community are on the *qui vive* for a personal encounter between the two. It is not likely, however, that any such thing will take place. Lawyers are proverbial for the liberties they take with the reputations of individuals whom it suits their purpose or advances their interests to attack; but it is by no means unusual to see the most violent assaults upon character followed up with fraternizing and good-natured raillery outside of the court room. Their insults are almost always intended in a Pickwickian sense, and some allowance is also made for the state of nervous excitability into which some attorneys are thrown during the delivery of their harangues to the Court.

PROFESSOR AIKEN AND HIS BASKET OF TREASURES.

The feature of the morning was the arrival of Professor Aiken with his market basket, containing the results of his sleepless nights and days of labor during the last few weeks, by means of which he expected to bolster up the bungling and inconclusive analysis which had nearly consigned an unfortunate lady to a felon's doom. The basket forcibly recalled the nursery rhyme, "There were four and twenty black bottles in the pie," and suddenly they popped out, to the no small amusement of the audience and the evident disgust of the much-tried jury, who looked forward to another siege of incomprehensible Latin and chemical terms, and numerous brief essays upon utterly unintelligible subjects. That is, to the laity, as Mr. Syester facetiously termed them. The examination of Dr. Aiken did not consume as much time or prove as interesting as the audience expected, as he was checked by the Court whenever disposed to be garrulous, and the defence severely declined to cross-examine him.

Dr. Williams was placed upon the stand by the State to testify about the hypothetical case, which was composed almost entirely of the symptoms described by himself, and as some remarks of Susan Jacobs, the "irrepressible Dinah," formed ingredients, the Court allowed him to give his opinion. Susan was very much exercised yesterday when the State called Marshal Frey to impeach her testimony, and was heard to exclaim repeatedly, "Ugh! ugh! Jes tell me have de privilege." She was anxious to again mount the witness stand and give her views. Mrs. Wharton and friends occupied their accustomed seats.

THE PROFESSOR RESUMING HIS TESTIMONY.

Professor Aiken took the stand and testified as follows:—

On Monday of last week he received instructions to investigate this new discovery of Dr. McCulloch's; he called at Mr. Gosman's (the apothecary) and provided himself with chloral and gelseminum, and then provided himself with all the materials, as well as he could get them, that McCulloch used: a solution of albumen, pepsin, hydrochloric acid, sour milk, or, in other words, the organic matter, medicines and chemicals which were supposed to be in Ketchum's stomach; he then tried the experiment which McCulloch said he tried, and failed utterly in producing the same result; first tried the preparation which represented the stomach, and adding the sulphuretted hydrogen; the preparation is marked letter "S," and on one side is written, "food, medicine and chemicals" he added some tartar emetic and produced the orange red. (The two vials were exhibited to the jury, and the substance in the first vial was of a dirty white color, and in the second of an orange red color.) Continuing, the witness said he proceeded to ascertain whether chloral and gelseminum would give the result; he first used gelseminum, and produced a substance with somewhat darker color; he then examined chloral, added acid, passed sulphuretted hydrogen through it and obtained as a result a milk-colored fluid; he treated gelseminum in the same way and obtained a slightly colored result (the vials containing the experiments were all exhibited to the jury, though the defence objected to the exhibition of the vial containing the tartar emetic); he got the same precipitate produced by McCulloch by using sulphide of ammonia; he said this explained to him the mistake that McCulloch made in not testing his reagents; McCulloch added ammonia when he used sulphide of ammonium; he had a vial of chloral and sulphide of ammonium, and he believed that was the experiment exhibited by Professor McCulloch in the Court House; he did not remember making an experiment with yellow hydrosulphate and sulphide of ammonium, which was that tried by Professor McCulloch in the Court House; he was afraid all the gelseminum he used was in connection with chloral; he took the precipitate which he obtained from a mixture of chloral and gelseminum by adding sulphide of ammonium, and also the precipitate obtained by adding sulphuretted hydrogen; the chloral precipitate he tried to dissolve in hydro-chloric acid, but did not succeed; Professor Reese said it was partially soluble, which he found correct; precipitate which he got from Ketchum's stomach was readily soluble, but the precipitate he got from McCulloch's experiment was very sparingly soluble; he also got the white cloud, but the cloud in the case of the stomach readily dissolved when treated with hydrate acid, but the cloud in the experiment of Professor McCulloch did not dissolve. (He exhibited the results to the jury.)

There was some confusion at this point, as Professor Aiken slipped in a vial containing experiments on antimony, which was promptly ruled out by the Court.

WITNESS—It required a longer time to produce a result from chloral and gelseminum than it did from Ketchum's stomach; he noticed that the experiment of Professor McCulloch in the Court did not produce an instantaneous result, though it was obtained very quickly, and he obtained his result in two seconds; the fundamental mistake of Professor McCulloch was his reagents; it is inadmissable in experiments for another to use an alkaline solution—he meant impurities; took the precipitate obtained by adding sulphide of ammonium and shake the dried precipitate, no body could mistake the color of the one for the other unless he was a blind man.

The dried precipitate and the liquid were exhibited to the jury, who, no doubt, were greatly edified thereat, as they had left the articles as gingerly as they would a glass ship, and returned them, after the most cursory examination, as speedily as possible.

The State here proposed to offer some experiments of the witness upon antimony. The introduction of such testimony was objected to by the defence, and the objection was argued at length by both sides.

The Court ruled that the experiment could not be exhibited to the jury in rebuttal, but that he could testify upon the point.

Associate Justice Warden disagreed with the majority of the Court, and thought he could make the experiment.

Resuming, Professor Aiken said:—

Tried the same experiment that McCulloch exhibited, with the addition of antimony, and an orange red was produced; this result could not possibly be confounded with a result taken for the result obtained without using the antimony, the color of the one was a dirty white, and the color of the other an orange red; no one can be affected with a disease known as red hydrate and mistake them.

A VOID LEFT IN THE MINDS OF THE SPECTATORS.

The audience was evidently disappointed at the sudden conclusion of Professor Aiken's testimony. They had expected him to occupy the stand during the whole day; but the defence, probably placing little reliance upon the testimony of a man who had already shown himself so utterly regardless of human life, summarily dismissed him from the stand without a cross-examination.

EVIDENCE OF DR. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

Dr. Christopher Johnson was next called, who said:—

He resided in Baltimore, and was Professor of Surgery in the University of Maryland; he had been practicing medicine about twenty-five years; his practice extended throughout the city; the disease of cerebro-spinal meningitis was not an epidemic in Baltimore during the winter of the last year.

Mr. Revell, the State's Attorney, here read the hypothetical case to the witness, which had been asked by the defence, and which embodied the symptoms of General Ketchum from the time he left Governor's, Dorsey's, to his death at Wharton's; he (witness) was in the habit of attending Ketchum in his illness; Ketchum died from natural or non-natural causes.

The witness then stated that Ketchum had not been very well for some time before his death; he was subjected to much excitement; he was a nervous man; he was appointed Brigadier-General; he was in the habit of attending to his business; he had attended two cases of the disease during the year, and casually had heard of other cases; subsequently, however, he modified his testimony by saying that he had not heard of any other cases during the year. He attended the case of Langston and gave a certificate to the insurance companies that he died of meningitis. (No use has already been made of this case in a former report.) He died in a convulsion.

GENERAL KETCHUM'S PHYSICIAN RECALLED.

Dr. Williams, being recalled, said he had read the hypothetical question.

Counsel for the defence objected to his testimony as an expert, on the ground that he had not only heard the evidence, but had delivered it, and was now called upon to pass upon his own testimony.

The Court said this question came under the ruling made on Saturday, and he was therefore a competent witness.

Witness said cerebro-spinal meningitis was not an epidemic in 1871, or in any year since he had been in Baltimore; Ketchum did not die of the disease, but died from non-natural causes.

When this witness left the stand the Attorney General stated that the State had offer of testimony to make, which they presumed would be objected to by the defence, and they thought in deference to the defence the jury should be allowed to retire whilst the discussion was in progress.

The Court immediately ordered the way to be cleared for the exit of the jury, and gave them a recess until the argument upon the question was concluded.

THE OFFER MADE BY THE STATE.

The following is the offer made by the State:—"We offer to prove by Professor Tonry that, in the further pursuit of his processes and experiments, about which he has already testified, that he has produced a metal which we are prepared to show is antimony."

The admissibility of the evidence was only argued by the State upon the ground that it was newly discovered and that it was in rebuttal.

The defence did not condescend to say a word, and the Court very properly ruled that it was inadmissible.

Mr. STEELE, upon the part of the defence, after the ruling of the Court, stated that the defence utterly denied that any antimony had been found, and had they an opportunity to investigate the so-called discovery he had not a doubt they would be able to prove it fallacious.

A LONG-LOOKED FOR STATEMENT.

Mr. REVELL then announced to the Court that the State had closed its case.

The announcement of Mr. Revell created considerable excitement and surprise. A number of witnesses summoned by the state were in the court room, and it was expected they would be examined. A feeling of intense relief was evident. The curtain was about to rise upon the fourth act of the drama. The great contest between opposing counsel, which had been gathering strength for weeks, was about to culminate in an intellectual combat before that body into whose keeping the liberty and life of the prisoner were to be presently confided. There was a movement among the audience, and many sought advantageous positions. Some consternation was created among newspaper men when the Judge directed that their seats should be changed, and many citizens who expected to retain comfortable positions inside of the railing were summarily ejected. By order of the Court the jury were brought in. Some arrangements of desks and chairs were made to suit the greater convenience of counsel. A passage read from Barzelius by Mr. Hagner and the

FOURTH ACT IN THE TRAGEDY COMMENCED.

Mr. Revell, a wiry, active, little man, with black hair and brown mustache, regular features and neatly dressed, took his position in front of the jury and commenced his argument. He said:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—It is unnecessary for me to state to you the profound sadness which weighs me down when entering upon the performance of the last duty which devolves upon me, after the protracted and unparalleled length which the proceedings in this case have assumed. He alluded briefly to the lofty social position of the prisoner at the bar, and in connection therewith the anomalous state of society which existed at one time in the history of Rome, when ladies of the highest social position were tried, convicted and executed for the offence of which she is accused. The case of Brinvilliers was cited. He instituted a comparison between the prisoner's position six months ago and at the present moment, and between her situation at the beginning of the trial, when the law presumed her innocent of the dreadful crime with which she is charged, and her present condition, overwhelmed with the accumulated evidences of her guilt, after she has had at her service all the aid which the truest friends, the most scientific of chemists and the most eminent counsel could give. After some reference to the law as applicable to the case and some remarks upon cerebro spinal meningitis, Mr. Revell cast himself *in medias res*. He traced Ketchum, the indefatigable pedestrian, the teetotaller and the hale American, with British constitution and British tastes, from Georgetown to Washington, to Baltimore, and to the house of Mrs. Wharton, where he was seized with the disease or sickness which led to his death. Mr. Revell detailed minutely all the movements of Ketchum, every little act which he did and which was done in connection with him during Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the last days of Ketchum's life. He compared the symptoms of cholera morbus with those of tartar emetic poisoning, and stated that they were similar. He criticised the testimony of Dr. McClurg, one of the medical experts called by the defence, and said that the Doctor imagined himself the embodiment of all the scientific and professional knowledge in the world. The witnesses for the defence passed successively in review in the States Attorney's mental kaleidoscope, and were censured with various degrees of severity as their evidence bore with more or less directness upon the point in controversy. Copious extracts from their testimony were read to the jury and commented upon in the interest of the prosecution.

Mr. Revell spoke for two hours without intermission, going into an exhaustive analysis of the testimony. He was listened to with great attention by the audience and jury, and at three o'clock he suspended his remarks until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, to which time the Court adjourned. The prisoner, during the delivery of Mr. Revell's speech, sat quietly between Mrs. Crawford Nelson and Miss Nellie Wharton. The expression of her face never changed; her eyes were fixed upon the State's Attorney; her left hand, crossed above her right, rested upon a brown fur muff in her lap, and the only perceptible movement was a nervous twitching of the first and second fingers of the left hand. With her heavy veil hanging loosely over her face, and but barely permitting the sharp outlines of a sad and wan countenance to dimly appear, she looked more like the marble image of some saint enshrined for her virtues than the frightful Borgia depicted by the State. Miss Nellie Wharton, with the perfect self-possession characteristic of a well bred woman, sat quietly in her seat, and whatever she may have felt she gave no sign to the vast multitude who hung upon the words of Mr. Revell.

SECTARIAN SCRAMBLE FOR A SOUL.

Mary Martin is the name of an orphan, fourteen years of age, who is employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. Daniel Irwin, Newburg. At an early age Mary was bereaved of her parents, and since the age of ten she has had to make her own way in the world. Her parents were, and her relatives are communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. Mary was baptized in that communion, but has never been confirmed. A year or two ago, while in the employ of a family in Cornwall, young as she was, she began to turn her attention to religious matters, and, after consideration, resolved to forsake the faith of her fathers and adhere to that of the Protestant Church. She seems, however, to have said little about the matter at that time; and no overt act on her part attracted the attention of her Catholic friends to the change in her religious views.

About nine months ago she went to reside in the family of Mr. Irwin, Newburg. This family have been attendants on Methodist worship, but she did not "cast in her lot" with the "people" called Methodists. She joined the Sunday school attached to the Union Presbyterian church and boldly announced her determination to identify herself with that communion. Her friends soon heard of the course which she had taken, and believing that her eternal interests were imperilled thereby, they remonstrated with her and used every argument and means of persuasion which they could command, with the view of bringing her back to the Church of her ancestry. But remonstrances and arguments were powerless with Mary. She had taken her stand and was not to be moved from her position. The family of Mr. Irwin treated her very kindly, and insisted that she should be the sole judge of her religious convictions and should be subject in whatever decision she might make regarding her choice of a religious communion.

A few days ago Rev. Edward S. Briggs, the faithful and efficient pastor of St. Patrick's church, was appealed to by Mary's friends, who enlisted his sympathies and his kindly offices in their endeavor to reclaim Mary from what they conscientiously thought would be the means of shipwrecking her soul. Father Briggs, with that watchful care which he exercises over the members of his numerous flock, as the parish has a catholic population of four or five thousand, at once took steps for the restoration of the girl to the oversight and care of her friends. Through his counsel, Cassidy and Brown, a writ of habeas corpus was applied for and issued by the County Judge, Stephen W. Fullerton. But before the writ was served the girl's counsel, Gen. W. H. Dickey, took Mary before the surrogate, C. H. Wooldworth, and had Mr. Irwin appointed her guardian. This ended the legal proceedings for the time, but it is stated that the matter will be carried to the Supreme Court, and an effort made to have another guardian appointed for Mary.

In the meantime Mary will probably become a member of the Union Presbyterian church, on usual examination of her spiritual condition having been made with that end in view, and then the Church will consider itself bound to look more closely after the welfare of care and protect her into future now. Whatever there is to be a conflict between St. Patrick's and the Union for the possession of the soul in dispute will probably be determined before many weeks have elapsed.

MEETING OF THE PSI UPSILON FRATERNITY.

A meeting of the annual members of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity residing in New York city and vicinity was held at Delmonico's on last evening. A full representation from the various chapters was present. The organizing was effected and officers were appointed. It was determined to hold a reunion in February. A committee of arrangements, consisting of W. Wright, Leonard Beckman and Frank Van Buren, to whom was left the arrangements for the reunion, was appointed.

JERSEY'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Inauguration of Joel Parker at Trenton Yesterday.

Interesting Display—Music, Mirth and Military Parades—A Large Assemblage in Attention—Inaugural Address of Governor Parker—His Views on Corruption in Office and State Rights—Reception in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Joel Parker was yesterday inaugurated Governor of the State of New Jersey. The ceremony, which took place at Taylor's Hall, Trenton, although simple in its way, was, nevertheless, marked by a very popular demonstration. It was, in fact, a grand gala day, and what with the music, military parade and subsequent reception, the occasion was rendered very interesting and seemed to afford much pleasure to the crowd of sight-seers that thronged the city. At an early hour the gayly dressed militia came pouring in from several parts of the State, while nearly all the trains stopping at Trenton conveyed large numbers to the scene. The lively little metropolis was arrayed in holiday attire, and although the day was somewhat cloudy the general aspect of the place was gay and animated. From all appearances it was evident that the recipient of the honors was held in high esteem, since there was every disposition manifested on the part of the citizens to make the surroundings of the inauguration as brilliant as possible. The military escort, consisting of the Third regiment from Elizabeth, a company of the Fourth regiment of Jersey City, the Sixth regiment and Battery B of Camden, and the Third battalion of Lambertville, all commanded by Major General Runyon, formed on Clinton street about half-past ten o'clock, and shortly afterwards the procession commenced to move through Greenwood avenue to the residence of Judge Scudder, from which place Governor Randolph and staff, with the Governor elect, were escorted to Chestnut avenue, thence to State Street, up State street to Greene street and down Greene street to Taylor Hall. The sidewalks were lined with spectators, who took great interest in the display, the Governor elect receiving at intervals hearty demonstrations. Every available spot from which a view could be obtained was occupied, while from the windows of many houses were suspended the national flag in honor of the event. The fine appearance of the militia attracted much attention. The procession was headed by a band; then came the escort, next the joint committees of the Legislatures under whose auspices the arrangements were carried out. The Governor and Governor elect rode in an open carriage, followed by the State military staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and next in order were several State officers and a large concourse of citizens. Taylor Hall, the

SCENE OF THE INAUGURATION

was crowded long before the procession arrived. The Senators were seated on the stage and the members of the House of Assembly occupied the first three rows of seats in the parquet. For the purpose of carrying out the ceremonies the Senate and Assembly went formally into session at noon, prayer having been offered up by the Rev. Mr. Doibin. Martial strains soon announced the approach of the procession, and amid great cheering the Governor elect, arm-in-arm with Governor Randolph, accompanied by the committee and chief officers of the escort, entered the hall and took his seat on the platform. The proceedings opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hall. A delay subsequently occurred owing to the want of a Bible with which to administer the oath of office, and the circumstance gave rise to some humorous comments. The much-desired volume, however, was procured, and Mr. Bettle, President of the Senate, administered the official oath. The responses were made by Mr. Parker, in a clear, measured and confident tone.

Ex-Governor RANDOLPH then came forward, and, in presenting

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE

to Governor Parker, said that he was sure the great trust reposed in the latter would be faithfully executed. The people of the State knew that well, and it was with great pleasure and satisfaction that he now as a citizen of the State delivered to Governor Parker the great seal of the State.

Governor PARKER briefly replied that he was very happy to receive it from one so worthy.

Mr. BETTLE then formally introduced the Governor to the Senate and House of Assembly. After which came

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Governor Parker commenced by saying that, having taken the oath prescribed by law, he now entered on the duties of the high office to which he had been a second time elected by the people of the State of New Jersey. Recognizing the fact that governments were ordained by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and that without His guidance human counsels were in vain, he prayed God for strength and wisdom to execute the trust reposed in him in such a manner as would be pleasing in His sight. His heart swelled with gratitude to his fellow citizens, by whom he had been so greatly honored. It would be his constant aim to prove worthy their confidence. The annual message of his predecessor exhibited fully the present condition of the State. It would therefore be unnecessary to enter into details; but, in conformity with custom, some general views would be presented upon a few topics of public interest, some of which were of local and others of national importance. He then alluded to the question of patronage, and passed a high eulogium on the judiciary of New Jersey. There was not on record a single decision of their Courts open to the faintest

SUSPICION OF PARTISANSHIP

or corrupt influence. After adverting to the law passed by the Legislature relative to bribery, the Governor discussed the question of free schools throughout the State, and showed the great advantages that the people derived from them. He also complimented the active militia of New Jersey upon their efficiency, and condemned the legislation that gave municipal governments into the hands of commissioners. The adjustment of the hours of labor and the proper treatment of children employed in factories were strongly urged. He contended that the taxes and expenses of the government should be watched, and commented severely upon the prevailing sin of

CORRUPTION IN OFFICE.

To such an alarming extent had it spread that it had brought reproach on us as a nation. Scarcely a day passes but some new delalcation or fraud in city, state or general government is discovered. Men whose character for probity in private life stood above suspicion seem to lose moral tone the moment they obtain office. They do not appear to realize the fact that peculation from the public treasury by those holding high confidential trusts is infinitely worse than robbing from their neighbor's person. A morbid public sentiment has grown up, especially among the young, that prevents them from realizing the heinousness of official fraud. The salary is regarded as a small part of the compensation, and failure to duplicate the legal pay is, by many, considered evidence of incapacity. Corrupt men are too often countenanced in society by those who claim respectability, and who must know, from their sudden acquisition of wealth, that they are not honest in the administration of office. The Governor went on to state that the chief cause of the increase of corruption is the fact that when peculations are discovered the guilty are too often suffered to go unshipped of justice by compromising with benishment or prosecution only in the civil courts. Official corruption will never cease until all men who thus abuse public trusts be compelled not only to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, but be dealt with as common felons. He who robs the people of their treasure should certainly stand no better before the law or in society than the vagrant whom necessity drives to crime. Equal justice should be administered to all, without regard to high position, respectable connections, aristocracy of birth and association or overweening wealth. The speaker dwelt at considerable length on the question of

STATE RIGHTS,

which, he submitted, was of great importance. He contended that since the revolution there is a tendency disposition to ignore the political existence of the states, to treat them as subordinate to the federal government and to centralize power in the President and Congress. The disastrous consequences of the doctrine of secession have driven manufacturing and prejudiced minds to the opposite extreme. The modern doctrine is that the States hold their powers at the will of the nation; that they have no inherent vitality and are without authority except in subordination to the federal head. This is consolidation in its worst form, and if carried to its logical result will change our government into despotism. The time has come when all who value the institutions established through trial and privation by the wisdom of our ancestors and who cherish the principles on which our government is reared, should forget minor differences of opinion and unite in opposing the progress of this

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

Many aws, tending in a greater or less degree toward centralization, have recently been enacted. To one of these, passed by the present Congress, attention is particularly directed. This law, in the opinion of a few eminent jurists, violates almost every provision of the constitution concerning state rights. In conclusion, he commended to the attention of the Legislature the question of the equitable taxation of railroad corporations, and the necessity of a law to prevent the contractors of the federal government from evading the payment of taxes. The Governor then referred to the subject of the Centennial celebration, and the necessity of a suitable appropriation to enable the State to be worthily represented at the Centennial Exhibition. He then referred to the subject of the Geneva Award, and the necessity of a proper disposition of the money. He then referred to the subject of the Congressional delegation, recently made (Mr. and

empowers him to overthrow the same by suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and employing the land and naval forces of the United States to enforce his will in any and every State, without application from the Legislature or the Governor. If this be law the State governments have few rights remaining and are almost useless appendages to a grand central power. Within their legitimate sphere the several States are as free and sovereign as is the United States within its sphere. They are

NOT SUBORDINATE, BUT COORDINATE,

and their lawful rights cannot be taken from them by Congress or President. The reserved rights they hold are absolute and not subject to the discretion of federal authority. In cases where Congress has the right to suspend the privileges of the habeas corpus, the discretion when, where and under what circumstances it shall be done cannot be delegated to the President. It is a discretion which must be exercised by the representatives of the people of the several States, and its transfer by them to the Executive authority representing the Crown, is a surrender of the very power wrested from royalty after centuries of conflict. Vest in one man the discretion to decide when he will suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any part of the country; give him authority to silence the courts and render the civil law powerless; then place the army and navy at his command to carry his mandates into execution, and you constitute a ruler clothed with kingly powers more absolute than those possessed by any monarch who has reigned in England since Magna Charta. All that is wanting to make such government a despotism are

OPPORTUNITY, DISPOSITION AND TEMPTATION

to use the weapons put in his hands. No man, however great his public services or however pure his motives, should be invested with such supreme authority. If the country in one instance escape without experiencing despotic rule it would be because the Executive did not will its exercise, but there would remain a precedent for future action, which in an ambitious man desiring to perpetuate his power would hazard the liberties of the country.

It is no answer to say that the act to which reference has been made, although general in its terms, was intended to be applied only in a few of the States. An unlawful blow cannot be inflicted on one State without all feeling the wound. Whenever the reserved rights of the States are encroached upon the citizens of every State are interested, and should remonstrate, without waiting the execution of impending unconstitutional laws. Nor is it an excuse for violating the constitution that crime has been committed. That there have been acts of

LAWLESSNESS AND DISORDER

in portions of the South cannot be doubted; that the perpetrators of these crimes have, in some cases, been incited to deeds of violence by bad government or in retaliation for wrongs is no justification. They should be arraigned, tried and punished in the proper legal tribunals. No good citizen should for a moment palliate offences against law or shield from the consequences of guilt. The objection is not to the punishment of criminals of any grade, but to violating vital constitutional principles, to effect an object that can be accomplished in a legal mode. The constitution has provided for just such cases. To the laws of the State these offenders are amenable. Should they combine and successfully resist the local authorities in the execution of those laws, the Governor, on application to him, sends the military force of the State to support the civil authorities. To aid these the Legislature may suspend the privilege of the habeas corpus within the limits of the State. Should all these means fail, the Legislature, if convened, or when that cannot be done the Governor may apply to the United States to send the army and navy to protect the State from domestic violence while she enforces her own laws under the suspension of the State's writ of habeas corpus. Referring to amnesty he said that in order to give peace to the South and prosperity to the whole country the Christian spirit of charity must be invoked. Magnanimity and forgiveness should take the place of hate and vengeance. Love and good will can accomplish more than proscription. Remove all political disabilities, and with universal suffrage grant full and universal amnesty. Let

MEN OF CHARACTER AND CAPACITY,

interested in the welfare of the people among whom they live, be eligible to office, and harmony will soon be restored, good government be established, the issues growing out of the war buried in oblivion and the country, free from the clogs that impede advancement, be invigorated with new courage and strength to run the race of national progress. Having alluded to the importance of encouraging immigration, he concluded by urging the necessity of harmony in the Legislature and the ignoring of an illiberal, narrow, partisan spirit. The Executive would cheerfully co-operate with the legislative department in every wise and lawful measure having for its object the development of the resources of the State and the advancement of the industrial, moral and intellectual growth of her people. (Cheers.)

At the conclusion of the address the Rev. C. S. Vancleve pronounced a benediction and the proceedings were brought to a close. Subsequently the Governor received the members of the Legislature, State officials and others in the Senate Chamber, and at two o'clock reviewed the militia in presence of a thronged assemblage.

HORSE NOTES.

The fine weather of the past week has brought out all the drivers in full force. The Park, and Sixth avenue above the Park, have been in good order for slow driving, the Eighth avenue being rather heavy and muddy. This is the only driving road now left on New York Island, and owners of trotting horses will soon begin to realize the fact that they have no roads to speed on, as it cannot be long now before the Eighth avenue will have a rail track laid upon it. The time is near when business men who have no time to go eight or ten miles to get on a dirt road will find speedy horses of very little account. Sixth avenue is macadamized; Seventh and St Nicholas avenues (part of the St. Nicholas avenue was formerly the old Harlem lane) will be macadamized before being thrown open to the public again, and the Eighth avenue from, 125th street to Macomb's Dam Bridge, will be the only dirt road left. When we take into account that a great part of the road men are property owners and large taxpayers we are surprised at the indifference they have manifested in not using greater efforts to secure a dirt road on the island. Real estate speculators have had it all their own way. New Yorkers have hitherto been the best buyers of trotting horses and have paid the most liberal prices for them, which have stimulated stock raisers to rival each other and produced the wonderful specimens of speed that we possess. How will it be when our roads are all so hard that a trotting horse cannot be used upon them?

Mr. Henry L. Howard's team of chestnut geldings, one a Columbus and the other by Ethan Allen, are looking splendidly. They have grown hearty and rugged since he purchased them last summer, and are now the very perfection of a gentleman's road team.

Mr. Thomas P. Wallace's horses, Henry, Triumph and Heatherbloom, are having a nice "let up" this winter. They occupy commodious box stalls, which are covered with tan bark to run on in the day time, and at night strewn two feet deep with straw. They are all doing finely. His mare Lady Ella and brown gelding James H. Coleman, both by Hambletonian, are used for the road.

The veteran Isaac Woodruff is driving some very fine young horses on the road, bred and raised in Kentucky and the property of Colonel S. D. Bruce. One pair of mahogany bays challenge especial attention, matching well and going in good style. Woodruff also handles a rich-colored bay mare by Edwin Forrest, and the four-year-old mare Jessie Kirk, by Clara Chief, both of whom are very fine pieces of horseflesh.

Mr. E. D. Slater's team—sorrel gelding Fleetwood, by Gen Miller, and bay mare Dover Girl, by Cox's Black Morgan—are very speedy and stylish.

Mr. David C. Bonner sold, a few days since, to Henry Casey, a very beautiful bay filly, foaled in the spring of 1868. She was sired by Fobalias, he by Hambletonian, first dam Mary Sandford by a son of Alexander's Abdallah, second dam Lady Sandford, the dam of Jay Gould. She bids fair to be very fast.

Mr. Robert Bonner made his brother David a Christmas present of a bay filly, foaled last August. She was sired by Tom Moore, he by Hambletonian, dam Lady Sandford, the dam of Jay Gould. Mr. David Bonner prizes it highly, and expects great things of it in the future.

There is a great change in the quality of the working horses of New York compared with a dozen years ago, no doubt owing to the good strains of blood introduced in the South and West, from where a great part of them come. The city railroads have recently purchased some very fine horses, a great many of them capital specimens of the coming race. Mr. H. Hedges, superintendent of the Broadway Railroad, has been buying lately from drivers running in the northern part of Ohio, and among his purchases are a number that show unmistakable evidences of fine breeding. From the enterprise of our southern and Western friends we may in a few years expect to get almost wholly warm-blooded horses that for endurance and other qualities will throw far in the shade the kind of work horses we have had heretofore.

Mr. Boden is driving a sorrel and roan team on the road, the sorrel an Ethan Allen, and the roan a three quarter bred horse from Kentucky. They are very fast and go in good style. He purchased later a very fine bay colt, with white feet, just brought from Kansas, sired by Kentucky Gray, dam Fanny Mazeppa, who has a trotting gait and will trot fast with practice. Among his stock is the chestnut mare Lady Datung, who can beat 2:35.

We paid a visit to the stables of Mr. C. H. McDonald, in East Forty-first street, a day or two since, and saw some very fine Park and road stock, among them the following:—

Mr. C. L. Tiffany's fine bay coach team.

Mr. J. Monroe Taylor's pair of bay geldings, they are good steppers and go in fine style.

Mr. S. H. Wetherbee has three fine bay hand carriage horses, and one with the order all matching, for carriage purposes.

Mr. John R. Nassau has a black road and Park horse.

Mr. John Lynch has a fine imported Irish mare.

[illegible] has a short [illegible] bay mare, name unknown, who is a [illegible] and [illegible] a well mark. The carriage and harness used by her are marvels of workmanship and the whole turnout shows great taste on the part of the owner, who is a thorough horseman.

Mr. John Moller has a splendid pair of 16 hand bays used before a stylish clarence.

Mr. Zarraga's carriage team are 16 hand browns of fine style.

Mr. A. H. Stone has a team 16½ hands, black as coal, used to a stylish randall.

General Duryea still keeps his chestnut war horse and uses him now for the Park.

Mr. George Samuels has a fine brown gelding named Billy, who has both style and speed.

Mr. C. H. McDonald has a splendid brown gelding named Frank, by Volunteer, six years old, who can now trot in 2:40. He is a great favorite with his owner, who also has a very fine pair of browns, well matched and stylish. They can trot in 2:50.

Mr. John Murphy has a white gelding that is fast and hard to beat on the road.

Mr. John Finnacey drives a 16 hand gray Messenger looking mare, 30 years old. She can trot in 3 minutes.

Mr. Mott has also a pair of fine 16 hand bays, used before both coupe and Park phaeton.

Mr. James Potter has a pair of well matched blacks; also a brown mare, used for the road, that can trot in 2:45.

Mr. John Mather drives the brown white faced gelding Live Oak on the road. He has a record of 2:37.

Mr. Lane has a pair of banged-tailed grays, used to a top wagon on the road.

Mr. Cooney has a fine 15¾ bay horse that he uses to a top wagon.

Mr. Adon Smith has a fine pair of 16 hand grays that are used to a clarence, and turn out very stylish.

Mr. Roberts uses a fine pair of sorrels, Consternation strain of blood, to an elegant clarence.

Mr. Freeborn has a pair of handsome bay mares that he uses to a stylish rockaway.

Mr. W. S. Livermore has an old style Messenger-looking gelding that he uses for Park purposes.

M. John C. Donnelly has a stylish Kentucky horse he uses to a road wagon for driving on the road.

Mr. Jas. Ryder has a roan mare, full sister to Captain McGowan, the twenty miler, that is a fast trotter and is used on the road.

Mr. Peter Dempsey has a sixteen hand bay mare by Champion, Jr. that he drives to a road wagon. She is six years old and steps in 2:45.

Mr. Isaac Levy has a fast bay gelding for a road horse that goes in good style.

Mr. John Glass owns the fine dark mahogany bay stallion General Burnside. He stands 16 hands; was sired by Reserve, a son of Hambletonian; will be five years old next grass, and can step now in 2:45. He is very stylish, and shows fine breeding.

Mr. Patrick Donohue drives a model style of sorrel mare to a top wagon. She can trot in 2:50.

Mr. John Curry drives a black pony mare to a top wagon on the road.

Mr. E. Murphy drives a 15½ hands high black mare on the road.

Mr. William Humphrey's chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton is running in a loose box this winter with his shoes off, and is looking lusty as a steer. He plays a game of romps with his esquire, a beautiful white bulldog, every morning for exercise.

Captain Wilson is driving his splendid team of grays on the road. They can trot fast, and make a fine road team.

All the veterinary surgeons and experienced horsemen are unanimous in the opinion that clipping is beneficial to horses used for the road. Owners of horses worth thousands of dollars would not run the risk of injuring their property if they found it otherwise. Clipping has been fully tried, and is approved by those whose judgment cannot be gainsaid. Some persons who knew nothing of horses have expressed a contrary opinion, but it has no weight whatever with genuine horsemen.

Mr. William Lovell is driving his mare American Girl on the road to a top wagon.

Mr. J. B. Fellows is driving a fine pair of high stepping bays. He formerly used them for leaders to his four-in-hand.

The following well-known trotting horses are wintering at Budd Doble's stables, Bristol, Pa.:—Goldsmith Maid, Lady Thorn, Hotspur, Jay Gould, Bismarck, Tattler, General Knox; also three young horses that are very promising.

Budd Doble is now driving a pair of handsome long-tailed brown mares on the road which are very stylish and fast. They are fine drivers, and have records of 2:32 single and 2:35 double.

Dun Walton is driving roan mare Edna and a brown mare from Kentucky together. They make a very fast team, Edna having a record in harness of 2:29½, to saddle of 2:25½, and double a sixth heat in 2:33. Budd Doble and Dun Walton intend trying the merits of the above teams the first opportunity. Dun says he will "go for" Budd, sure, and it will, no doubt, make an exciting race.

Mr. James Melville owns five of the best ring horses in the country, named respectively Queen, Dalman, Eagle, Jenny and Oakey Hall. They are all grays and remarkably fine in appearance, training and action.

AMERICAN RACING NOTES.

Stakes to Close on March 1.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

The spring meeting will commence on the 1st of June and be continued on the 5th, 8th, 11th, 13th and 15th. The stakes now opened for this meeting are:—The Fordham Stakes, a handicap of $30 each, half forfeit, but only $10 if declared, and $500 added, a mile and a quarter; the Jockey Club Stakes, a handicap of $100 each, half forfeit, and only $20 if declared, $1,000 added, two miles; and the Westchester Cup, a sweepstakes of $50 each, half forfeit, $1,500 added, weight for age, two miles and a quarter. For the fall meeting of 1872 there are also two stakes opened, which will close at the same time as the above. These are the Annual Stakes for three-year-olds, $500 each, $100 forfeit, and $1,000 added, two miles; the Hunter Stakes for three-year-old fillies, $200 each, $50 forfeit, and $500 added, a mile and three-quarters.

THE MONMOUTH PARK ASSOCIATION.

The stakes opened are eight in number, comprising the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year-olds, $50 each, play or pay, and $500 added, half a mile; the Monmouth Cup of $1,500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, two miles and a half; the July Stakes of $50 each, play or pay, and $500 added, for two year olds, three-quarters of a mile; the Monmouth Sequel Stakes, for three-year-olds, $50 each, play or pay, and $800 added, two miles. The above are for the first, the four following being for the August meeting. The

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 17

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—JOHN GARTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BRIGANDS OF CALABRIA—WAIFS OF NEW YORK.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—MONALDI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE, 720 Broadway.—OPERA OF BARBE BLEUE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—JULIUS CÆSAR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—NO THOROUGHFARE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—COMEDIES AND FARCES.

STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—THE OPERA OF L'AFRICAINE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—WHITE CROOK. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street. GRAND CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 534 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

ST. PETER'S HALL, West Twentieth street.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c. Matinee at 2½.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 17, 1872.

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IT IS SETTLED—The disagreement between Speaker Blaine and Senator Morrill, of Maine. All quiet on the Kennebec.

MR. SUMNER'S SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT does not properly belong to a general amnesty. His bill belongs to the usual order of bills passed by a majority of each House and approved by the President. Amnesty, in reference to the rebel political disabilities, requires a vote of two-thirds of each House, and is then perfect, without the President's approval. Mr. Sumner's amendment to the Amnesty bill should be rejected as clearly out of order.

PRESIDENT THIERS MUZZLING THE FRENCH PRESS.—A despatch from Paris says that the public sale of the newspapers *Gaulois* and *Constitution* has been prohibited by the Minister of the Interior. What is the matter now? What does the Minister of the Interior mean? President Thiers' arbitrary measures toward the press is not calculated to strengthen his rule, and may work evil. The imperial government always acted with considerable caution in this regard. The muzzling of the press is always accompanied with danger, and more so in France at the present moment than any other European nation which practises such a course.

The Presidential Succession—General Grant and His Difficulties.

While the State elections of 1871 distinctly foreshadow the renomination and re-election of General Grant to the Presidency in 1872, the increasing difficulties of his administration, at home and abroad, promise, at least, a very interesting and exciting Presidential contest. In General Grant's present position there is much to remind us of the party feuds and hostile factions which cropped out against General Jackson and against Abraham Lincoln as candidates for a second term. Jackson, in 1832, was confronted by the national republican party of that day, which subsequently took the name of the whig party; and by the absurd anti-Masonic party (in the organization of which, over what was pretended to be the dead body of a recanting Mason, named Morgan, Thurlow Weed, of this State, was a very active agent); and by the South Carolina nullifiers, under the lead of Calhoun, who had quarrelled with and broken off from Jackson. Thus there were, in 1832, four parties in the field; but they could not shake the popularity of Jackson, as was shown in the electoral vote which came out—For Jackson (democrat), 219; for Clay (national republican), 49; for Wirt (anti-Mason), 7; for Floyd (the Calhoun vote of South Carolina), 11. Nevertheless, after the election it was stoutly contended that if those opposition elements could have been united upon a single ticket they might have defeated Jackson, looking at his slender popular majorities in many of the States; but as these discordant hostile factions could not be combined they frittered their strength away in their divisions.

In the case of Lincoln, as in the case of Jackson, there was a powerful opposition to his re-election among what we may call the political aristocracy of the country, including the aristocracy of his own party. The homely manners and backwoods simplicity of the honest rail-splitter, like the rough, frontier training and plain directness of purpose which characterized Jackson, were offensive to the political aristocracy of all parties; and we find the same objections from the same high and mighty classes applied to the plain and unpretending General Grant. And yet we have seen, from the time of General Jackson down to this day, that the great body of the American people are apt to prefer a President from their own ranks to the grandest and loftiest political giant. Hence, while such great statesmen as Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with all their efforts, failed to reach the White House, such men, from the ranks of the people, as Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Polk, Pierce, Lincoln and Grant, have been triumphantly elected. The very objections, therefore, that are pleaded most earnestly against General Grant, touching his common habits and manners of life, and ways of thought and action, and his ignorance of books and precedents, and of refined statesmanship and diplomacy, are really his strongest recommendations with the masses of the people, because he is of them and for them, and because they sympathize with him as their representative against those pretentious political nabobs who affect to look down upon the unlettered masses with pity or contempt.

In this view of the subject, therefore, that which his adversaries represent as the special weakness of General Grant is the secret of his strength; for here he stands to the people in the same light as Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln, and that is as a man from the body of the people and with no pretensions to stand above them. But when we come to the spoils and plunder we find that the difficulties of the President as a candidate for re-election have increased since the time of Jackson with his patronage. In every appointment of any consequence from five to five hundred men are disappointed, and some bolters in each case are the consequence. So, resulting, in the first place, more or less from a division of the spoils, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Texas and Missouri have been lost to the administration; and from the legislative squabble which threatens a general riot in New Orleans, Louisiana, too, may be counted as lost. Next, our Custom House quarrel, Fenton against Conkling, resulting in the present Custom House investigation, may cause the loss of New York to General Grant, although recovered to him, according to Mr. Greeley, by a shrewd employment of the spoils of the Custom House last fall.

In addition to the States lost by the administration through factions quarrels over the spoils, Sumner threatens a break in Massachusetts, Fenton and Greeley and their followers threaten all sorts of troubles at Albany, Cox and his clique are bent upon mischief in Ohio, and Trumbull in Illinois, while Carl Schurz is operating everywhere for his new departure with a new party. At the same time the two democratic Senators on our Custom House Investigating Committee, Messrs. Bayard and Casserly, are working like beavers to make up a case of corruption which will neutralize the awful disclosures of Tammany Hall through the length and breadth of the land, and with some prospect of success. One would think, too, with all the opposition elements and floating materials we have pointed out, that if the democrats in Congress, or a Democratic Convention, can bring them into a harmonious coalition, General Grant will have a sharp and doubtful battle before him; but here again, in the difficulties to this opposition alliance, lies the safety of Grant.

But again, on the Spanish-Cuban question, on the Mexican question, on the Russian Catacazy question, there are difficulties suggested to the administration which may result to the advantage of the opposition; but in regard to Spain and Cuba and in regard to Mexico there also are opportunities offered to General Grant which, if properly seized upon, may clear the track of all obstructions to his re-election and carry him in by acclamation. The best thing that can be done with the Catacazy imbroglio—a very foolish thing—is to settle it as quietly as possible, but the opportunity for a great and popular line of action in a settlement with Spain and in behalf of law, order, trade and enterprise in Mexico, should not be thrown away. The failure of the administration to meet the just expectations of the country upon these questions may possibly give a "new departure" to the bewildered democracy which will astonish all parties in its political consequences.

The Republican Presidential Convention meets in Philadelphia on the 5th of June, from which it is understood that the present session of Congress will close before that day. From present appearances the prospect in the interval of any substantial relief to the country in the lessening of our heavy load of national taxations, internal and external, is very gloomy. The sectional and factious divisions in Congress upon the tariff and the income and other internal revenue taxes are apparently irreconcilable upon any general bill of relief, and so it is most likely that the hopes of the people in this session of Congress will be disappointed. If so, General Grant, as the Presidential candidate of the responsible party in power, and every republican candidate for the next Congress, will have to share in the responsibility to the country in the State elections and in the national election of next autumn, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Here, then, General Grant may have another batch of difficulties to meet in the coming campaign, in all sections of the country, which will seriously embarrass him, provided always there is anything like unity or co-operation among the opposition forces.

General Grant will be the republican candidate for the Presidential succession. His overshadowing personal claims, availability and popularity will give him the nomination against all comers and all combinations. The democratic leaders and organs generally confess that he is too strong for their party as it stands, and that, without considerable reinforcements from the republican camp, it will be useless to fight against Grant's re-election. But still the chances are that, as in 1832, these discordant opposition elements will remain divided, or that, as in 1864, the administration bolters will creep back again to the administration camp, and so give General Grant an easy victory. Considering the many difficulties which confront him, and the mutinous leaders, cliques and factions of his party, he might be defeated by a coalition of all the hostile forces; but as such a coalition appears impossible his re-election seems as plain and easy as that of Jackson or Lincoln.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS AGAIN.—The brigands have again made their appearance in Greece, under the leadership of their old chief, Spanos. This notorious robber recently appeared at the head of a band of seven followers, at his old haunts near Oropos. His relatives dwelt in this place until after the murders at Delissi, when they suddenly took their departure to other scenes. A short time since a party of thirty riflemen of the Grecian army came upon Spanos and his gang, and strange to say that, although they were within fifty paces of the desperadoes when they fired upon them, none of the wretches were hurt, and the whole party escaped. The efficiency, honesty or capacity of the government rifle party is not much to be commended if this is a fair sample of the usual way they discharge their duty to the State.

RUSSIAN REPORTS OF INTEREST TO ALEXIS.—A HERALD special telegram from St. Petersburg, which reached us yesterday by way of London, informs us that a rumor prevailed in the Russian capital to the effect that the Grand Duke Alexis had married a Russian lady since his arrival in America. We are told, also, that the Czar, his father, has been opposed to the idea of the union, and imagined that the "attachment which existed between the Grand Duke and the lady had been broken off." This news is really interesting—a lady in the case, and Love laughing at a frowning father and braving, it may be, a ukase. His Imperial Highness Alexis has been a favorite with the fair ones of America since the moment he landed; but if this Love-triumph rumor turn out to be correct he will be idolized—"so gallant in love and so dauntless"—away out there on the Plains and everywhere else.

THE FIRST PARTY IN THE FIELD with its Presidential ticket officially will be the national prohibition or temperance party, for their national nominating convention meets at Columbus, Ohio, on the 22d of February. About the same time, however, the national labor reformers meet in the same place, and they may put up a Presidential ticket. The woman's rights women will wait to see what course the anti-Grant republican party takes before they move on the subject. By August next we shall probably have four or five Presidential tickets and parties before the people.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Previous to the departure of Prince Frederick Charles and the distinguished men who accompanied him to Russia from the Muscovite capital a large deputation of the German residents there waited on them and tendered their congratulations. The deputation desired to do honor to the heroes of the recent war. The members were graciously received, and the kindly sympathy they evinced for the Fatherland the Red Prince considered as the keystone of the Russian-German feeling during the progress of the late war.

GOVERNOR PARKER delivered his inaugural address to the New Jersey Legislature yesterday. It is democratic to the core, and filled with sound and practical suggestions regarding the welfare of the State. In case Governor Parker should become the democratic candidate for the Presidency this inaugural will furnish an abundance of good matter for an electioneering campaign.

THE FRENCH AGITATION against the government project for the imposition of a direct tax on raw material to be used in manufacture, is extending all over the country. It will eventually evolve the most serious question which the French government will have to answer—free trade or continued protection.

A PEOPLE WHO OUGHT TO BE HAPPY.—The people of Florida, with their plentiful supplies of game and fish, their flowers blooming in the open air in January, and with a State debt of less than a million of dollars.

MR. JUDGE JUDY BILL "a just and proper measure and ought to take effect immediately." Why, then, the amendment postponing its operation for six months? We should like to know.

"ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC" and likewise in and around our City Hall. With two Mayors on hand how could it be otherwise?

Congress Yesterday—A Free Debate in the House—The Tariff, Civil Service and American Shipbuilding.

The House of Representatives has certainly a most remarkable talent for getting up extempore discussions on every variety of subject and on the least pertinent text. It manifested that talent yesterday in a conspicuous degree first, apropos of a bill appropriating ten thousand dollars for the support of surf men on the life saving stations of New Jersey. The irrepressible funny man of the democracy, Mr. Cox, managed to get up a comedietta between himself and the solemn Dawes, of Massachusetts, the burden of which was that the republican party was getting credit before the country for all the popular and humane measures, if any such there be, that pass the House, while the democratic party, which really deserves all the credit, gets none of it. One of the measures specially referred to was the General Amnesty bill passed by the House on Monday last, Mr. Cox claiming that that was a democratic measure, and reminding Mr. Dawes of the compliment which he (Mr. Cox) had paid to Mr. Dawes proposition for an unconditional and universal amnesty in characterizing it as a Christian measure. To this Dawes replied, with equal truth and wit, that that very endorsement from such a source had caused the rejection of the bill.

After the curtain fell on this scene another heavier act came upon the stage. The prologue to it was a bill fixing the salary of the Consul at Tien-tsin, China. With this as a text, remotely connected with the subject, a debate sprung up and occupied most of the day, embracing the questions of tariff, shipbuilding, civil service reform and the shamefully inadequate compensation of United States consuls in foreign countries. Mr. Brooks, of New York, having but recently returned from his Oriental trip, and being thus specially posted on the subject of the Tien-tsin Consulate, assumed the leading role, and, starting off with a lament over the disappearance of American built ships in Chinese waters, gradually and naturally branched off into the causes of the decay of American commerce and shipbuilding, which decay he imputed, as a matter of course, to the influence of a high protective tariff. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, could not sit silent and hear anything said against the holiness of high taxation, and accordingly he joined in and attempted to refute Brooks. Then Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, who has recently been Minister to Portugal, and may be supposed to be cognizant of the miseries which ill-paid American officials endure abroad, drew a most doleful picture of consuls and their wives and children starving in third and fourth rate garrets in European cities. This drew out Mr. Dawes, who, in his capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer, or Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, must establish a character for economy, and who saw in Mr. Shellabarger's pitiful appeal to the charitable an indirect assault upon the Treasury. According to him the great evil of our civil service lay, not in the inadequacy of compensation, but in the want of discrimination on the part of the appointing power. He thought that if the Executive would only establish the rule of refusing offices to all who brought recommendations from members of Congress it would go far to cure the evil. In illustration of his position, that large compensation did not secure good and faithful services, he instanced the case of a travelling agent who was sent out to China and Japan to inspect consulates, and whose claim for mileage entitled him to the appellation of the "Great American Traveller," and yet whose report to the Department was not deemed worthy of being published. Mr. Butler wound up the play by replying to his colleague's comments on civil service reform, and claimed that he and every other Representative knew more about the men in their respective districts who would make good officials than any board of broken-down schoolmasters could pretend to know.

The one thing proper and right which the House did yesterday was the passage of a bill allowing all contributions from abroad for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire to be entered free of duty, and allowing a drawback of duties on all materials used in the repair or erection of buildings on the ground burned over. Strange to say, the latter provision, which will result in the exclusive use of foreign glass and such other materials as are cheaper without duty than the domestic articles, met no opposition on the part of the high protectionists. A somewhat similar proposition was also before the Senate yesterday, and was supported in a speech by Mr. Logan; but the bill went over without final action. The same fate befel a bill for the remission of taxes on dividends, interest and undivided profits, heretofore collected or assessed from corporations, except such taxes as were levied during the first seven months of 1870.

The House bill to repeal the duty on salt and coal was reported in the Senate from the Finance Committee, and after an ineffectual effort on the part of Mr. Trumbull to keep it before the body for action it was recommitted. The only other matter of interest in the Senate was the introduction of a bill authorizing a semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and China, instead of the monthly one now provided for. The same proposition, however, has been before both houses for the last two or three sessions without favorable action.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.—The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Mr. Justice Strong on Monday last and published in yesterday's HERALD, on the Legal Tender act, is very clear and satisfactory touching the powers of Congress upon the money question; and the decision that the paper money of the United States is a legal tender in payment of debts contracted since the war and before the war, which necessitated the passage of the act, is a good decision for the government and the country. It keeps everything in order in our financial system, and enables us all to go steadily on without fear of any general financial derangements. It is a good thing that Chief Justice Chase upon this subject has been overruled.

THE "OHIO LAW" takes the place of the famous "Maine Law" in the temperance nomenclature in the West. It is the "Punish-the-man-who-makes-the-man-drunk" law.

The International Telegraph Conference at Rome—Achievements and Progress of Modern Science.

The despatch which we published yesterday from Rome shows that the convention adopted by the International Telegraph Congress has been signed and the delegates had left. There was, however, a grand display in the city in honor of the Congress before the departure of the members. The Coliseum was illuminated, and presented a magnificent spectacle. At a given signal the whole of the majestic ruins were instantly flooded with light. This was produced, undoubtedly, by the electric spark, and was, therefore, particularly appropriate to the occasion. The beautiful experiment was repeated, simultaneously with the firing of rockets, producing different colors in the galleries, much to the delight and astonishment of the assembled crowd. This was the crowning act of a most interesting event. The incidents previously reported to us by telegraph from Rome were also eminently interesting and suggestive.

The Conference concluded its deliberations at the expiration of the dying year, and on the advent of the new-born year of 1872 the members were entertained by Mr. Cyrus W. Field at a magnificent commemorative banquet. It was announced that the Conference would reassemble at St. Petersburg in the year 1875. On the following evening the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs also gave a dinner to the delegates to the Conference. The gentlemen who were present at the commemorative banquet, we are told in our special telegram, represented twenty-one countries, six hundred millions of people and twenty-six different languages, while the financial interests of private telegraph companies represented by the delegates amounted, in francs, to three hundred millions. There is an immense amount of meaning in that single sentence. It suggests a theme which will open up at once to the reader's mind the history of the whole human race—the rise and fall of empires, the systems of civilization that have existed at different times in various nationalities, and, in contrast with them, the wonderful achievements of modern progress; and at the same time it will inspire the imagination with the amazing possibilities which the future triumphs of Christian civilization will attain with the universal communion of the peoples.

An interesting item in the cable telegram was the fact that the Conference met in Rome. It is a curious coincidence that such an assemblage, representing the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, should have convened in a city which so many centuries ago was mistress of the world. Gazing at the ruins of the temples of antiquity and the crumbling monuments of long departed ages that surround them, the members of the Conference could not fail to be impressed with the significance of the facts that all the ages of despotism, such as had characterized the reign of infamous Emperors like Caligula and Nero, had forever passed away, and that in the redeemed capital of a new and united Italy they were enabled to confer together for the further amelioration and happiness of humanity. Very early in the Christian era, when the Roman empire was at the zenith of its glory, it included all Italy, Spain, Gaul, Britain, Dalmatia, Macedonia and Greece, Asia, Syria, Phœnica and Palestine, Egypt, Africa and the shores and islands of the Mediterranean, and all its incorporated countries and provinces, gained by conquest and controlled by force, contained an estimated population of one hundred and twenty millions of inhabitants. Rome was then mistress of the world. But now the world is changed. Twenty-one different countries, six hundred millions of people and twenty-six separate languages, we repeat, were represented at the Conference which assembled the other day in the centre of government of the ancient world. The fact that we were enabled to chronicle the event a few hours after the guests sat down in the banquet hall is one of the marvels of modern science.

The improvements and discoveries in the arts and sciences that have been made in modern times, especially those that have been made in recent years, have contributed to work the wonderful changes that have been wrought. Facilities for rapid transit by steam on sea and land, instantaneous communication between far distant points by telegraph, and the general diffusion of information by means of the printing press, have been the most powerful agents employed in so quickly changing and improving the condition of the civilized world. New lines of steamships, railroads and telegraphs are constantly being established, and these important agencies are still destined to penetrate regions not yet fully opened up to modern enterprise. The principal object of the Conference in Rome was to point out the necessity and adopt measures for securing the speedy union of interests in behalf of the cause of complete international telegraphic communication. It was apparent to the delegates, as it is to us, that this desirable result will be facilitated by the support of the governments represented by the delegates to the Conference. In order to this end a step in the right direction is indicated in the news we have from London, that already the idea has been started of transferring the property of the Atlantic cable companies to the joint control of the governments of Great Britain and the United States, and that the proposition is favorably received. The management of the telegraph lines in Great Britain by the government, instead of by private companies, has produced the most favorable results in reducing the telegraph tolls and facilitating quick communication. The same results will follow here when our government assumes control of all the telegraph lines in the United States.

We look forward with pleasure to the period when there will be complete telegraphic communication between all the nations of the earth. The electric wire is the bond that will at no distant day, we trust, bind the whole human race in the blessed bonds of universal brotherhood. Electricity, assisted by the printing press and aided by steam communication, is the mighty agency that will contribute most to make all mankind feel that they are members of one common family. When the city of Chicago was destroyed by fire it flashed over every section of the United States and to distant countries the news of the sad calamity; and in turn it cheered the hearts and inspired the hopes of the destitute inhabitants by the messages of sympathy and of coming assistance it conveyed from all quarters of the civilized world. And while these messages were passing over the wires railroad trains were rushing on with accelerated speed bearing the promised aid to the suffering and starving thousands assembled in the suburbs of the stricken city. Soon steamships were crossing the Atlantic bringing the contributions of the benevolent in Europe. This is an illustration of but one of the ways in which these important agencies are the allies of Christianity. Means for the diffusion of general information and of rapid transit are distinguishing features of the progress of the nineteenth century, and in their perfection and universal application they will be the ministers of happiness to future generations.

The Erie Railroad in the State Legislature—Is There a Prospect of Reform?

There appears to be a desire on the part of some of our representatives at Albany to attempt a reform in one shape or another in the management of the Erie Railroad, although it is very doubtful, from the general complexion of the Legislature, and especially from the character of Mr. Woodin's packed Railroad Committee in the Senate, whether any legislation adverse to the interests of the present direction can be effected this session. Immediately on the organization of the two houses Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill in the Senate to repeal the law known as the Erie Classification act, which was notoriously bought through the last Legislature; and now Mr. Strahan, of the Assembly, proposes to give to the Supervisors of the several counties through which the road passes the power to select the persons who shall alone be eligible as directors. Other measures will no doubt make their appearance on the scene in due season, as the object of the existing Erie Railroad "Ring" will be to so befog and mystify the Legislature and the people that the real issue involved may be lost sight of in the multiplicity of conflicting propositions.

Mr. Strahan's bill is regarded by some as belonging to this category, while others insist that it is a genuine measure of reform. Although, like the Classification act, of which it is an amendment, it is applicable to the Central, Hudson River and Harlem roads, as well as to the Erie, it may be considered with reference to the latter corporation alone. The Gould, Fisk, Tweed and Lane lobby combination made the Classification law general as a matter of policy; yet it is well known that no road except the Erie has acted under its provisions. Mr. Strahan's bill in its present shape seems at least of questionable practicability. Each county on the line of the road is empowered, through its Supervisors, to name one person only as eligible for the office of director, and from the list thus nominated the Board of Direction is to be chosen at the stockholders' annual election. But no candidate is to be selected by the Supervisors unless he be a resident of the county for which he is named and a *bona fide* stockholder in the road to the amount of at least ten thousand dollars of the stock at par value. Probably in three-fifths of the counties through which the road passes no resident taxpayer thus qualified could be found, and the main apparent object of the bill—the representation of the counties on the line of the road on the Board of Direction—would thus be a mere sham. The principal objection to the measure, however, lies in the fact that it seeks to tinker up and save a law unjust in its provisions and secured by wholesale and scarcely disguised bribery and corruption. It does not repeal the Classification act; and, should it become a law, it would leave to the present Erie managers the full term of power assured to them by a debauched Legislature. It is on this account that Mr. Strahan's bill is looked upon with suspicion, and that its seemingly fair provisions for a representation of the counties and for compelling the transfer of stock to *bona fide* owners are regarded only as the tempting bait that conceals the deadly hook. The honest reformers at the State Capitol have learned to fear the Greeks and the gifts they bear.

The proper thing for the reform Legislature to do is to pass at once Senator O'Brien's plain, straightforward bill, and to repeal the rascally Classification act altogether; to blot out from the statute book of the State a law conceived in fraud and brought forth in corruption. The people demand this action at the hands of a Senate and Assembly elected in the service of reform. It cannot be evaded without direct treachery to the principles vindicated at the ballot box last November; and Senator O'Brien has proved his fidelity to the cause in which he then fought so prominently and so well in promptly inaugurating a measure of justice against the most unscrupulous combination that ever debauched a State Legislature and plotted against the rights and interests of the people. Nothing less than a repeal of the Classification act will satisfy the popular sentiment, and this fact is well known to Senator O'Brien, who is of the people and with the people, and understands their wishes better than all the Committees of Seventy and highly respectable antiquarian reformers that could be congregated in a month. The young leader has a hard task before him, but he is of a nature that does not shrink from labor or quail before difficulties. The new policy of the paid lobbyists of the Erie "Ring" is shrewdly conceived, but it must not be allowed to mislead any disinterested Representative. They now pretend to condemn the appliances by which the Classification act was originally secured and the special object for which it was designed. It should not have been passed, they say, by corruption, or for the purpose of retaining power in the hands of Gould, Fisk, Tweed and Lane; but now Fisk is dead, the "Ring" is broken, the special object of the law is at an end, and, as a general principle, the act is a good one and should not be repealed. They seek to maintain this plea by the argument that if competent and honest railroad managers are on a board of directors it is in the interest of the stockholders and the public to keep them there, and they urge that the Classification act, by only changing a small proportion of the directors at each stockholders' annual election, insures the presence in the board of a majority of experienced men. Plausible as this arrangement may at first sight seem, it is the very essence of sophistry. If good and

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